

# A Chronicle of Current Events

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**Issue No. 18**  
**(plus Supplement to No. 17)**

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Human Rights Year in the Soviet Union  
Continues

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*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*

Universal Declaration of  
Human Rights, Article 19

Issue No. 18

5 March 1971 [Moscow]

Fourth year of publication

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[This is a rather literal translation of the typewritten Russian originals produced in Moscow and circulated in *samizdat*. Only the words in square brackets have been added by the translators. The Russian texts have appeared in *Possev: Vosmoi spetsialnyi vypusk*, Frankfurt, June 1971.]

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## Political Prisoners in Psychiatric Hospitals A Survey of Documents

The imprisonment of dissenters in psychiatric hospitals continues to be the subject of public concern and protest.

1. The [Moscow-based] Action Group for the Defence of Human Rights in the USSR, in a letter appealing to the psychiatrists of a number of countries, stresses once more that this form of persecution of freedom of thought in our country is intolerable and immoral. The findings of the forensic-psychiatric examinations to which dissenters are subjected are quite unconvincing, revealing a deliberate lack of integrity on the part of the experts. On the other hand the "benefits" derived from placing troublesome persons in psychiatric hospitals are obvious, "since this method (a) guarantees the complete secrecy of the trial and deprives the accused of the opportunity to defend himself personally in court, (b) permits the most thorough isolation of troublesome persons without limitation of the period of isolation, (c) allows the use of medical methods of influencing the minds of dissenters, and (d) discredits these people and their ideas", the letter says.

It is also logical with treatment of this sort that the "patient's" renunciation of his convictions is regarded as the main indication of his "recovery".

The letter ends with a request "that each psychiatrist should help in whatever way he feels able".

2. Z. M. Grigorenko, wife of Pyotr Grigorevich Grigorenko, who is a prisoner in the hospital-prison in Chernyakhovsk [in the Kaliningrad Region], has again sent letters to Soviet and international organisations demanding their urgent intercession over the fate of her husband<sup>1</sup>. In her letters she gives a detailed account of the inhuman treatment to which P. G. Grigorenko is being subjected in the Chernyakhovsk special hospital. He is still deprived of pen and paper for independent work, he is still being fed and taken out for exercise together with

[1. The Russian text of one, dated 11 February and addressed to "The World Mental Health Society", is in *Possev* 5, 1971, pp 5-6, English extracts in *The Observer*, 2 May 1971.]

aggressive patients, despite his requests he has been refused the right to any physical labour, etc. In January of this year P. G. Grigorenko was brought before a regular commission. One of the professor's first questions was:

"Pyotr Grigorevich, how are your convictions?"

He replied:

"Convictions are not like gloves, they are not easy to change."

In answer to his request for pen and paper he was told:

"What do you need a pen for? You'll start getting ideas and writing them down, which is not permitted in your case."

The commission's decision: "Treatment to be continued in view of the patient's unhealthy condition."

3. In January 1971 an "Appeal to Soviet society", signed by Vasily Ivanovich Chernyshov<sup>2</sup>, was received from the Leningrad special psychiatric hospital.

Of himself the author writes that he is a graduate of the Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty of Leningrad University and a former teacher at the Leningrad branch of the Moscow Institute of Technology, that he is married and has a son. He was well thought-of by his superiors, colleagues and students. He collected books and records, and wrote poetry, short stories and philosophical studies "for his own amusement". Certain of his ideas were, in his own words, of an "anti-communist nature". He gave his notes, which he had bound into a note-book, to only two friends to read.

In March 1970 he was arrested on a charge of anti-Soviet propaganda. "One of the readers of my compilation begged for and, through showing sincere remorse, was granted his freedom. The other—V. Popov, a graduate of the Academy of Arts, whose guilt consisted in having drawn an ex-libris in the note-book—was arrested."

A commission, after examining Chernyshov for half an hour, diagnosed chronic schizophrenia in paranoid form (V. Popov was similarly diagnosed). The court prescribed compulsory treatment in a special hospital. Chernyshov did not learn of the diagnosis and decision of the court for a month and a half.

[2. Russian text in *Possev* 5, 1971, pp. 3-4.]

The author of the "Appeal" is shocked by the cynical haste with which the examination was conducted and by its grossly unsubstantiated findings. The grounds for judging Chernyshov to be of unsound mind were "two allegedly unmotivated acts: withdrawal from the university in 1962 and a suicide attempt in 1963 because of an unhappy love affair." However, as the author writes, his withdrawal from the university was caused by his expulsion for failing his examinations. As for the suicide attempt, a commission which had examined him at the time, not for half an hour but for four days, had established that Chernyshov was healthy and normal—he was not even placed on the psychiatric register.

The author does not conceal his bitterness and horror at the catastrophic hopelessness of his position. The fate of other prisoners (V. Borisov, V. Fainberg, N. Broslavsky, [I.] Timonin) has convinced him that the placing of dissenters in the mad-house is a consciously calculated reprisal against them. "The statistics are depressing," he writes, "—political prisoners, on the average, are held for longer than murderers and rapists." The most terrifying aspect of it is the forcible "treatment", the slow mutilation and destruction of the human soul. "After treatment, I have been told, I shall be able to work even as a book-keeper, but I shall not be capable of creative work . . . I fear death, but I shall accept it. I am terribly afraid of torture. But there is an even worse torture—meddling with my brain with chemical substances . . . I have now been informed of the decision that I shall be given 'treatment'. Farewell!"

\* \* \*

Following the "Appeal". On February 16 Chernyshov was brought before a commission, and after a five-minute interview treatment was indeed prescribed. When Chernyshov asked: "What are you treating me for? As you know, my views are different now", Tamara Anatolevna, one of the doctors, replied:

"Can't you get it into your head that we couldn't care less what your views are—the main thing for us is that you shouldn't have any views at all."

Treatment began on February 18.

The "treatment" of Vladimir Vasilevich Popov, who is

mentioned in Chernyshov's "Appeal", has also begun. Popov's wife has been informed that on being discharged he will have to train for a new profession, as he will be unable to work as an architect after treatment.

4. *Political prisoners in the Leningrad special psychiatric hospital* (Arsenalnaya Street 9; commandant of the hospital—Blinov).

1. Sergei Sergeevich Alekseyenko, born 1924, a Captain in the Soviet Army; article 83 via 15 of the Russian Criminal Code (attempting to cross the border); "schizophrenia"; place of residence: Kzyl-Orda [in central Kazakhstan].
2. Nikolai Ivanovich Baranov, born 1936, a worker; article 70; "psychopathic"; place of residence: Leningrad (arrested in Moscow).
3. Vladimir Evgenevich Borisov, born 1943, a worker; article 190-1; "residual signs of organic brain disorder"; Leningrad (for his trial see *Chronicle* No. 11<sup>3</sup>).
4. Vladimir Sergeevich Borisov, born 1937, a worker; article 190-1; "schizophrenia"; Moscow Region (taken to the hospital in summer 1969).
5. Nikolai Ivanovich Broslavsky, born 1905, a worker; article 83 via 15; "schizophrenia".
6. Evgeny Evgenevich Komarov, born 1930, a worker; article 70; "paranoid development of the personality"; Leningrad.
7. Ivan Maksimovich Larin, born 1939, a worker; article 70; "schizophrenia"; Kaluga [100 m. SW of Moscow].
8. V. Popov (for information about him see Chernyshov's "Appeal"); taken to the hospital in August 1970.
9. Yury Petrovich Sapenko, born 1936, a worker; article 83 via 15; "schizophrenia"; Petrozavodsk [near Finland].
10. Oleg Smirnov, born 1934, an architect; article 70; "schizophrenia and induced psychosis"; Moscow; arrested in 1968 in connection with the case of the Fetisov group (see *Chronicle* No. 7<sup>4</sup>).
11. Victor Isaakovich Fainberg, born 1933, a philologist; article 190-1; "schizophrenia"; Leningrad; a participant in

[3. Text in *Possev: Tretii spetsialnyi vypusk*, Frankfurt, April 1970.]

[4. Text in *Possev: Vtoroi spetsialnyi vypusk*, December 1969.]

the demonstration in Red Square on 25 August 1968 [and the author of a *samizdat* document on conditions in the hospital—see summary in *Chronicle* No. 17, pp. 86-7<sup>5</sup>].

12. Lev Konstantinovich Fyodorov, born 1934, a worker; articles 68 and 70; "syphilis of the brain".

13. Ivan Leontevich Frolkin, born 1914, a worker; article 70; "organic brain disorder with symptoms of feeble-mindedness".

14. Anatoly Grigorevich Chepula, born 1950, a worker; article 70; "schizophrenia"; Maritime Province, Shkotovsky District, Romanovka Village [in the Soviet Far East].

15. V. Chernyshov (see his "Appeal" above).

16. Evgeny Viktorovich Shashenkov, born 1932, an engineer; article 70; "non-typical manic-depressive psychosis"; Leningrad; arrested in connection with the case of Kvachevsky and Gendler (see *Chronicle* No. 5<sup>6</sup>).

5. On 8 December 1970 (not 5 December, as *Chronicle* No. 17 incorrectly stated) Vladimir Gershuni, who was at the time in Butyrka prison, announced a hunger-strike timed for 10 December (Human Rights Day), but in the expectation of being transferred to a special psychiatric hospital began it two days early. Explaining the causes and aims of the hunger-strike in a statement to the USSR Supreme Court, Gershuni included in his demands the return of letters and telegrams confiscated from him. On New Year's Eve Gershuni was transferred to the special psychiatric hospital in Oryol [170 m. SW of Moscow] (ul. Razgradskaya 8; postal address: *uchrezhdeniye* IZ-55/1 "a"; formerly the Oryol provincial prison).

The hunger-strike was discontinued on 31 January 1971, thus lasting 55 days. On the 43rd day a warder struck Gershuni on the face while he was being forcibly fed. During the hunger-strike, besides forcible feeding, Gershuni was given injections of aminazin in large doses, which in Gershuni's words "deprived me of sleep and normal perception". Haloperidol was later substituted for aminazin.

[5. Shortened text of the document in *Possev* 3, 1971, pp. 6-7, full text in the big compilation on Soviet prison-hospitals, *Kaznimye sumasshestviem*, Possev Verlag, 1971.]

[6. English text in *Survey*, London, No. 74-75, pp. 195-7.]

6. On 9 January 1971 Natalya Gorbanevskaya was transferred from Butyrka prison to the special psychiatric hospital in Kazan [500 m. E of Moscow] (ul. Sechenova; postal address: Kazan-82, p/ya UE 148/st. 6), where a course of treatment by haloperidol has been prescribed for her.

The text of a statement by Gorbanevskaya on her hunger-strike of 5-10 December 1970 (see *Chronicle* No. 17) has now become known: "As a symbol of solidarity with the political prisoners in the Mordovian camps, in Vladimir, Lefortovo and Butyrka prisons, in the Leningrad, Kazan and Chernyakhovsk special psychiatric hospitals and in other places of imprisonment, as a protest against the anti-constitutional political persecution of people, and in particular against my arrest, protracted imprisonment and the deliberately false judgment that I am of unsound mind, I declare a hunger-strike from 5 December—Constitution Day—to 10 December—Human Rights Day."

7. On 26 January 1971 the Moscow Regional Court considered the findings of a commission of experts, who visited the Kazan special hospital in November 1970, on the question of releasing Victor Kuznetsov (for information about him see *Chronicle* No. 9) from compulsory treatment. [Yakov Lazarevich] Landau of the Serbsky Institute spoke on behalf of the commission. Procurator Morozov requested the court, "in view of the gravity of Kuznetsov's guilt", to extend his period of detention in the Kazan special hospital. The court, under the chairmanship of Shevtsov, rejected the petition of the commission and concurred with the opinion of the Procurator.

8. Olga Iofe (for her trial see *Chronicle* No. 15<sup>7</sup>), by the decision of a commission which was subsequently confirmed by the Kazan City Court on 13 January 1971, has been prescribed treatment in a hospital of general type; on February 28 she was despatched to the Central Psychiatric Remand Centre (hospital No. 7) in Moscow. At present she is in psychiatric hospital No. 3 (ul. Matrosskaya tishina).

[7. Text in *Possev: Shestoi spetsialnyi vypusk*, February 1971.]

### The Hunger Strike in Vladimir Prison

The main demands of the inmates of Vladimir prison who held a hunger strike in December 1970, timed to coincide with Constitution Day and Human Rights Day, were as follows:

- an improvement in the conditions in which female prisoners are held;
- an improvement in medical attention (the doctor usually arrives twenty days after being called);
- a lifting of the ban on using one's own books;
- an end to outrages connected with the food (serving rotten fish, etc.);
- an end to the arbitrary shortening of visits (to as little as half an hour).

Altogether 27 persons were on hunger strike in Vladimir prison from December 5 to 10. The majority of them had at various times been transferred to the prison from the Mordovian camps. We now give a list of those who took part:

1. Vyacheslav Aidov [convicted of] attempting to make a printing-press. Due for release on 22 November 1971).
2. Yakov Berg-Khaimovich (sentenced to seven years in the same case, transferred to Vladimir in November 1969—see *Chronicle* No. 11; held an unsuccessful two-week hunger strike in December 1969 for the right to have an Ivrit [Modern Hebrew]—Russian dictionary).
3. Yury Belov (article 70, para. 2 of the Russian Criminal Code—convicted for a second time for “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda” and sentenced to five years of special-regime corrective-labour camps—for information on him see *Chronicle* No. 9).
4. Alexander Ilich Ginzburg (due for release on 22 January 1972).
5. Nikolai Fyodorovich Dragosh (headmaster of a school in the Tarutino District of the Odessa Region; sentenced to five years for creating the “Democratic Union of Socialists”; due for release in May 1971; transferred to Vladimir in July 1970—see *Chronicle* No. 15).
6. Stepan Zatikyan (from Erevan, sentenced in 1968 to four years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps—see

*Chronicle* No. 16, Trials in Erevan; transferred to Vladimir together with Dragosh).

7. Svyatoslav Karavansky (for information about him see *Chronicle* No. 13<sup>a</sup> and others).

8. Lev Borisovich Kvachevsky (*Chronicle* Nos. 1, 3, 5 and others. Sentence expires on 2 August 1972).

9. Dmitry Kvetsko (sentenced to fifteen years for taking part in the “Ukrainian National Front”—see *Chronicle* No. 17, Trials of recent years).

10. Zinovy Mikhailovich Krasivsky (same sentence<sup>b</sup> and case).

11. Igor Vyacheslavovich Ogurtsov (“All-Russian [*Vserossiiskiy*] i.e. Christian-Social Union of the Liberation of the People”—ACSULP; see *Chronicle* No. 1<sup>10</sup>; sentenced to fifteen years).

12. Yury Rayev (convicted of attempting to cross the border).

13. Gunar Rode (the Latvian organisation “Baltic Federation”: the case of K. Skujenieks, V. Kalnins and others; sentenced to fifteen years).

14. Anatoly Rodygin (a Leningrad poet; attempting to cross the border; ten years; sentence expires in September 1972).

15. Valery Efimovich Ronkin (the Leningrad “Union of Communards”, publishing *The Bell*; seven years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps plus three years' exile; sentence expires on 6 June 1972).

16. Roman Semenyuk (member of OUN [Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists], sentenced to 25 years; in 1965 he was sentenced to an additional three years for attempting to escape; his companion in the attempt, Anton Oleinik, was shot dead).

17. Nikolai Andreyevich Tarnovsky (the same case as Dragosh; sentenced to seven years; transferred to Vladimir in July 1970—see *Chronicle* No. 15).

[8. Text in *Possev: Chetvyortyi spetsialnyi vypusk*, June 1970. On Karavansky, see also V. Chornovil, *The Chornovil Papers*, 1968, pp. 166-226, and Michael Browne, *Ferment in the Ukraine*, London, 1971, *Passim*.]

[9. Twelve years, plus five in exile, according to other sources.]

[10. English text in M. Bourdeaux, *Patriach and Prophets*, London, 1969, pp. 341-4.]

18. Iosif Tereza ("Ukrainian nationalist propaganda": sentenced to eight years).
19. Leonid Ivanovich Borodin (the "ACSULP": sentenced to six years; transferred to Vladimir in autumn 1970).
20. Boris Bykov (see this issue of the *Chronicle*. Political prisoners in the Mordovian camps).
21. Richard Dragunas (for information about him see the supplement to *Chronicle* No. 17 [p. of this booklet]).
22. Lazarev.
23. Yaroslav Lesiv (the "UNF" [Ukrainian National Front], see Nos. 9 and 10 of this list; six years).
24. Evgeny Pashnin (from Kishinyov [Moldavia], arrested in 1968; sentenced to ten years).
25. A. A. Petrov-Agatov (see previous issues of the *Chronicle* [e.g. 10 and 17]).
26. Yury Ivanovich Fyodorov (the biographical information given in *Chronicle* No. 12 is incorrect: before his arrest he was no longer an MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] investigator, but worked in the supplies department of a Leningrad establishment).
27. Anatoly Leontevich Avakov (born 1938, worked in Komsomolsk-on-Amur [in the Soviet Far East], had been previously sentenced to eighteen months under a non-political article of the Criminal Code. He is now serving a five-year sentence under article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code for writing letters to newspapers and to the authorities).

#### Political Prisoners in the Mordovian Camps

1. Boris Ilich Bykov (born 1942), a resident of Alma-Ata [capital of Kazakhstan]. From 1959 to 1961 he worked as a loader. He then entered the Law Faculty of Alma-Ata University, where he studied until 1967 (when he was in his fourth year). At the same time he worked as deputy duty officer in the city police department. In 1967 he was arrested for creating in 1966 the organisation "Young Worker". He was sentenced to six years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps. In October 1970 he was transferred from Mordovian camp No. 17 to Vladimir prison until the expiry of his sentence (see *Chronicle* No. 17).

2. Victor Ivanovich Mednikov, born into the family of an officer worker in the Tomsk Region [in central Siberia] in 1940. From 1957-1962 he worked as a joiner, and from 1962-1964 as a building labourer. In 1963 he was an external student at the Law Faculty of Alma-Ata University, from which he graduated in 1967. From 1964 he worked as an operations officer of the district police station in Alma-Ata. He was an MVD Lieutenant. From 1966, together with Bykov, he was a member of the organisation "Young Worker" (taking part in the circulation of leaflets). He was sentenced to three years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps; he was released in 1970.
3. German Vasilevich Deonisiadi, born in 1938 near Odessa. From 1965 he was a joiner at a furniture factory in Alma-Ata. He was sentenced in the same case to five years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps.
4. Sergei Khanzhenkov, born into the family of an office worker in Belorussia in 1942. He completed four years at the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute. In 1963 he was arrested and charged with attempting to create an anti-Soviet organisation and with preparations for an act of sabotage. He was charged with betrayal of the fatherland and sentenced to ten years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps.
5. Madzhid Akhundov (born 1933), an engineer and geologist. He is a graduate of Azerbaidzhan University. He was sentenced in 1969 to four years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps by a court in Baku for writing letters to various organisations.
6. Nikolai Pavlovich Bogach, born in 1944 into the family of a Cossack in the Kuban [on the NE side of the Black Sea]. From 1964 to 1968 he discharged his military service at Kronshtadt. In 1968 he was a student at the Nikolayev [60 m. NE of Odessa] Agricultural Technical College. At the college he attempted to create the "Organisation for the Struggle for Social Justice". In spring 1969 he was sentenced by Nikolayev City Court to four years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps, but the appeal court reduced the sentence to three years.
7. Ludvikas Simutis (born 1935), camp No. 10 (special-regime). A Lithuanian, an active member of the underground organisation "Movement for the Freedom of Lithuania",

he was arrested in 1955 and sentenced to be shot. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet commuted the death sentence to 25 years of special-regime corrective-labour camps.

In July 1970 he sent a statement to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet requesting that he be released. In it Simutis sincerely states that as before he does not feel sympathetic towards the authorities, for reasons connected with the events of his youth (the murder of his father by Chekists [secret police] in 1941, the terror, the deportation of Lithuanian families, etc.) and the conditions of his subsequent imprisonment (hunger, the nonsensical organisation of labour, etc.), but now he renounces the struggle in view of its fruitlessness, and after fifteen years' imprisonment in poor health he asks to be released.

In a reply to Simutis from the Chief Procuracy of the USSR it is stated that there are no grounds for reconsidering his case.

#### News from the Camps

##### Mordovia

Aleksei Murzhenko and Yury Fyodorov, who were convicted at the Leningrad 'hi-jack trial', have arrived at camp No. 10 (p/o Lепlei, a special-regime camp); Boris Penson has arrived in camp No. 19. The remainder of those convicted in the same case are being held in investigation prisons: Bodnya, Dymshits, Silva Zalmanson and Kuznetsov in Leningrad, Altman, Izrail Zalmanson and [A.] Khnokh in Riga. They are due to appear as witnesses at the forthcoming trials in Leningrad and Riga.

\* \* \*

On 25 December 1970 Yury Galanskov was returned from the camp hospital, where he had been since 4 December (see *Chronicle* No. 17) and again placed in the BUR [Russian initials for 'hard-regime barrack'] to serve the remainder of the term imposed by the camp court: until 28 December.

On 21 January 1971 he was once again taken to the hospital, as was Nikolai Viktorovich Ivanov (the

"ACSULP" case), who had also been in the BUR since 28 October (see *Chronicle* No. 17).

\* \* \*

Valery Vudka (sentenced to three years in the 'Ryazan case'—see *Chronicle* Nos. 12, 14) and his brother Yury (sentenced in the same case to seven years of corrective-labour camps) are in camp No. 19.

In November 1970 V. Vudka was deprived of a visit for being late for dinner. On 16 November, in view of his state of health, he refused to work (loading and unloading logs). On 20 November he was placed in the BUR for three months. There he fell ill and called a doctor, who excused him from work for two days. However on the third day his temperature had not fallen. For failing to report for work he was transferred to the punishment cells (inside the BUR) for ten days. His temperature remained high. On 20 February V. Vudka was released from the BUR.

During the time he has spent in Mordovia (July 1970-February 1971) Valery Vudka has had one general visit (he was deprived of a personal one), has used the camp shop once, received one parcel, from which a half-kilo of tea was confiscated, has been in the BUR once (for 71 days) and in the punishment cells twice (twenty days).

\* \* \*

*Chronicle* No. 15 included a list of female prisoners in Mordovian camp ZhKh 385/3. Of the eighteen who were there in September 1970, thirteen remain: four women have been released on completing their sentences, and one—Lydia Sklyarova (attempting to hi-jack an aeroplane with aggravating circumstances) was released ahead of time this winter.

The present composition of the women's division of the camp is not exactly known.

\* \* \*

In December 1970 Sergei Volkov from Riga (seven years of corrective-labour camps) and Vilnis Kruklin (ten years—one of three persons convicted of "preparing an armed uprising") were released.

\* \* \*

### Krasnoyarsk Province

Ilya Burmistrovich, the Moscow mathematician arrested on 16 May 1968 and sentenced in 1969 to three years of ordinary-regime corrective-labour camps under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code, is in the camp at the settlement of Nizhny Ingash, p/ya 288/1-1. The systematic outrages and antisemitic insults by the criminal inmates, and finally an assault on him by two prisoners on the night of 2-3 September 1970, compelled Burmistrovich to ask the camp administration to transfer him to another squad. This request was granted: Burmistrovich was transferred from squad 19 to squad 2. On 26 January 1971, however, he was returned to his former squad. When given five days' solitary confinement for refusing to work in squad 19, he declared a hunger strike, declining both food and drink; after three days he was released.

\* \* \*

The publication of information about the children of political prisoners is here continued.

Children of the journalist Anatoly Nezhenets (convicted in 1969 under article 190-1):

Natasha—born 21 March 1954; Tanya—born 3 June 1956; Oksana—born 8 March 1967; Lena—born 17 September 1968.

Their address: Tyumen-17, ul. Yamskaya, d. 108, kv. 44 [in W Siberia].

\* \* \*

The *Chronicle* conveys the thanks of the families of political prisoners to all those who have helped them.

### A Survey of Events in the Ukraine

(based on material from the *Ukrainian Herald* Nos. 1-3,<sup>11</sup> January-October 1970; issued in Ukrainian)

The *Ukrainian Herald* No. 1 was briefly annotated in *Chronicle* No. 13. The *Herald's* aim is to inform the public

[11. Nos. 1 and 2 have appeared as a book: *Ukrains'ky visnyk. Vypusk 1-II*, P.I.U.F.—Smoloskyp, Paris (3, rue du Sabot, Paris 6)—Baltimore, 1971. Nos. 3 and 4 will appear soon.]

about cases of violation of human rights in the Ukraine, about cases of chauvinism and ukrainophobia. Some of the *Herald's* material will be familiar to readers of the *Chronicle*, and this is generally speaking not given in the present survey.

### Arrests

On 4 July 1969 Vasily Stepanovich Ryvak,<sup>12</sup> a member of the board of the Society for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad, was arrested in Lvov (a native of Galicia, he once served a term of imprisonment in a Polish prison. In 1943 he emigrated to the West. In 1957 he returned home).

According to certain information he was released in early January 1970.

\* \* \*

In September 1969 Lyubov Nastusenko, a nurse, was arrested (for "nationalist agitation") in Kolomyya (Ivano-Frankovsk Region [W Ukraine]).

According to unconfirmed reports she has been sent for compulsory treatment to a special psychiatric hospital (in the opinion of the *Herald* the judging of Nastusenko to be of unsound mind is the first case of its kind in the Ukraine).

\* \* \*

In September 1969 Andrei Koroban, born 1930, was arrested in Kiev. At his trial on 27-31 May 1970 he was sentenced by the Kiev Regional Court to six years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps under article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 70 of the Russian Code). He was accused of writing a number of works, which have not been circulating in *samizdat*. It is known that the works are written from a Marxist position.

A. Koroban has already served a term of imprisonment—from 1950 to 1956. On his return he worked as a teacher and was an external student at the Kiev Foreign Languages Institute.

\* \* \*

At the beginning of June 1970 Ivan Stepanovich Suk, Master of Medical Sciences and a lecturer at the Donetsk Medical Institute, was arrested in Donetsk [in SE Ukraine]

[12. Not Rybak, as in No. 10, where more details appear.]

on a charge under article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 70 of the Russian Code). The *Herald* publishes letters in his defence.

\* \* \*  
In Ternopol [50 m. E of Lvov] in 1969 Leonid Gorokhovsky and Mikhail Simonchuk were each sentenced to four years of corrective-labour camps. The *Herald* states that they were both convicted of "malicious hooliganism", but that the actual grounds for prosecution were political (circulating *samizdat* material).

According to materials in the possession of the *Chronicle*, Leonid Gorokhovsky is in the Mordovian political camps, which casts doubt on the reliability of the information about the article under which he was charged.

\* \* \*  
Members of the so-called "pokutniki" (i.e. "penitents") (a religious sect of the "Graeco-Catholic Church" close to the Uniates) are being held in criminal prisons of the Ukraine. As a rule they are charged with parasitism. The ideas of the "pokutniki" are not only religious, but are also of a national-oppositional nature.

\* \* \*  
The *Ukrainian Herald* throws considerable light on the case of Svyatoslav Karavansky. Issue No. 1 of the *Herald* includes a letter from former political prisoners (I. Hel, M. Osadchy, V. Chornovil and others) demanding a ban on so-called 'cell' or 'camp' trials, the release of prisoners serving 25-year terms on the expiry of the sentences prescribed for their offences by current legislation, etc. Issue No. 2 describes Karavansky's trial (see *Chronicle* No. 13). The accused used only his native language, the interpreter being "the wife of an investigator or prison guard", "a native of Poltava", "who spoke and understood very little Ukrainian". Information about the trial is accompanied by Karavansky's petition of 19 March 1967 to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet (written in the Yavas camp zone) with his draft of a law on "The conferment on citizens of the USSR of their usurped human rights". The next issue of the *Herald* reports on the persecution of Nina Strokataya, Karavansky's wife, a micro-biologist who works at the Odessa Medical Institute. After sentencing Karavan-

sky the Vladimir Regional Court delivered a separate decision on Strokataya's conduct during investigations and at the trial (at which she was a witness). The decision was sent to her place of work. N. Strokataya was allowed to remain at the Institute on condition that her conduct improved.

Issues No. 2 and 3 of the *Ukrainian Herald* dwell in detail on the persecution of Valentyn Moroz. (The last of the issues under review appeared before Moroz's trial [see *Chronicle* 17]). The published material includes a letter from residents of the village of Kosmach, a statement by persons at whose homes searches were carried out in connection with the Moroz case, letters from I. Dzyuba and others to Oles Honchar [a prominent Ukrainian writer], a protest by nine persons and a letter by Moroz's wife Raisa.

Each issue of the *Herald* prints a list of Ukrainians imprisoned on political grounds. The *Herald* devotes much space to *samizdat* material, both publicistic and literary, reports in detail on the literary life of the Ukraine, and so on.

It is also important to note that No. 3 of the *Herald* included the following announcement: "A document entitled 'Programme of the Democrats of Russia, the Ukraine and the Baltic'<sup>13</sup> has been circulating in Russia in *samizdat* and abroad. The *Ukrainian Herald* authoritatively states that *Ukrainian* democratic circles were not a party to the compilation or adoption of this document, which claims to contain their programme. Either the words 'the Ukraine' were inserted in the title for reasons of expediency, or else it shows that Russian or russified circles in the Ukraine were associated with the document."

#### The Jewish Movement for Emigration to Israel

On 5-6 January 1971 the Leningrad Military Tribunal heard the case of Vulf Zalmanson (born 1939), a member of the armed forces, who was arrested together with the eleven persons already convicted in the "aeroplane" case.

[13. Text in *Programma Demokraticheskogo Dvizheniya Sovetskogo Soyuzu*, Amsterdam, 1970.]

The trial was held *in camera*. The father and brother of the accused were not admitted to the court-room. The accused was defended by defence counsel Sharkov (Leningrad).

The sentence: ten years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps.

*Extra-judicial persecution in connection with the "aero-plane case"*

*Moscow.* On 5 January 1971 Natalya Vasilevna Buzyreva, wife of Yury Fyodorov [sentenced to 15 years], was dismissed "at her own request" from her job as senior economist at the USSR Central Export Bureau.

*Riga.* On 5 January Semyon Zalmanson, brother of Silva, Vulf and Izrail Zalmanson, was dismissed 'at his own request' from his job as a technician at a Riga factory.

*Daugavpils* [in SE Latvia]. On 5 January Dr. Pinkus Khnokh, brother of Leiba Khnokh and a therapist at the local city hospital, was dismissed from his job under article 47-e of the Code of Labour Legislation (absenteeism). His absence was due to his attending the trial in Leningrad.

\* \* \*

In Odessa the investigation into the case of Reiza Palatnik (see *Chronicle* No. 17) has been concluded. The investigation under article 187-1 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 190-1 of the Russian Code) was led by Lavrentev, senior investigator of the Odessa Region KGB.

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The investigations into the cases of Ruta Alexandrovich (see *Chronicle* No. 16), Boris Maftser (No. 15), Mikhail Shepshelovich (supplement to No. 17 [p.157 of this booklet]) and Aron Shpilberg (No. 15), all of Riga, have been concluded, the materials being signed in accordance with article 203 of the Latvian Code of Criminal Procedure (equivalent to article 201 of the Russian Code).

R. Alexandrovich and M. Shepshelovich face charges under article 65 of the Latvian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 70 of the Russian Code), B. Maftser and A. Shpilberg—under articles 65 and 67 (equivalent to 70 and 72). Bravadsky was in charge of the investigations.

All except Maftser contest the charges brought against them.

Investigations into cases in Kishinyov and Leningrad (see *Chronicle* Nos. 14, 15 and the supplement to 17) have also been concluded and the materials signed.

\* \* \*

In September 1970 Arkady Lvovich Raikhman, a bio-physicist and head of a laboratory at the city hospital in Berezovka in the Odessa Region, applied to emigrate with his family to Israel. When this was refused he submitted to various authorities a demand for the decision of the commission of OVIR [department of visas and registrations] to be reconsidered. He also signed an appeal to the Brussels congress.

On 21 February 1971 the police detained and thoroughly searched Raikhman at Odessa airport, under the pretext of looking for a stolen briefcase. After the search he was subjected to a long interrogation by several men in plain clothes, one of whom said he was an official of the KGB. During the interrogation, as Raikhman's complaint makes clear, they threatened him with being called up for army service and "jeered at his religious and national feelings".

At present Raikhman is working in Odessa as a loader.

\* \* \*

433 Georgian Jews from Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Poti and Kulashi Settlement sent an appeal to the Organising Committee of the 24th Party Congress to be allowed to emigrate to Israel. "Several years ago," the appeal says, "we submitted applications to emigrate from the USSR. In expectation of our departure many of us have sold our belongings and homes and given up our jobs, and now we live in corners of other people's homes . . . For two fruitless years we have haunted government organisations. Nothing makes any difference."

\* \* \*

On 11 December 1970 the film director Mikhail Kalik (director of *A Man Follows the Sun, So Long, Boys* and other films) submitted an application to emigrate to Israel. On 17 February 1971 his flat was searched, an inventory made of some of his property and his savings-books confiscated. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against M. Kalik under article 153-1 of the Russian Criminal Code (private enterprise using state property), which prescribes

imprisonment for up to five years with confiscation of property.

The proceedings instituted against Kalik were based on personal appearances made by him at showings of his two latest films—*To Love . . .*, which has already been released, and *The Price* (based on the play by Arthur Miller)—at the invitation of various bodies and organisations (including the city party committee at Khimki [near Moscow], the Novosti press agency and others). Kalik was paid for these appearances through the association *Knowledge* and the Soviet Cinema Publicity Bureau; he also appeared free of charge on a voluntary basis. Despite this the KGB and the DSTSP [Department for the Struggle against Theft of Socialist Property] have recently been subjecting the organisers of a number of meetings, at which Kalik discussed his work with cinema-goers, to detailed questioning about what he says at these meetings and how he is paid for them.

On the morning of 17 February Kalik himself was summoned to the DSTSP. After a number of minor points had been cleared up the DSTSP department head Koptelov informed Kalik that they had no claims against him and wished him success in his work.

At nine o'clock on the evening of the same day Kalik's flat was searched, the warrant being signed by Procurator Dyakov. After this Kalik was informed that criminal proceedings would be taken against him.

On February 26, in connection with this case, seven citizens (among them V. Bukovsky, Z. Grigorenko, Yu. Shtein, A. Yakobson and P. Yakir) sent a protest to Rudenko, Procurator-General of the USSR, pointing out the baselessness and absurdity of the grounds for the criminal prosecution of Mikhail Kalik, "who has already been subjected once, in the years of the [Stalin] cult, to unwarranted repressions".

\* \* \*

In March 1971 Semyon Dmitriyevich Mak, a former reporter of the Central Television, sent N. V. Podgorny an Open Letter requesting permission to emigrate to Israel. It is clear from the letter that S. D. Mak, who has twice been awarded prizes for his documentary films, of which he has made almost a thousand, was during 1970 the object

of crude and unwarranted persecution of a flagrantly anti-semitic nature by the management of Central Television, where he had been employed since 1963. Even his resignation from Central Television did not put an end to the persecution, and none of his appeals had any effect; as a result Mak was left without work.

\* \* \*

Alexander Arkadevich Gittelsohn, born 1931 in Leningrad, the holder of both a first and a higher degree from the Languages Faculty of Leningrad University, is married and has a daughter. In 1970 he submitted an application to emigrate to Israel. The following reference, signed by the local 'triumvirate' [employer and secretaries of party and trade-union organisations], was issued to him at his place of work for submission to OVIR:

" . . . He has worked at Vocational Technical College No. 51 since 23 February 1967 as a lecturer in aesthetics, conducting classes with students in accordance with the programme of theoretical instruction. He does not engage in extra-curricular educative work with the students. He works constantly to increase his specialist knowledge. During a discussion of this reference at a meeting of the local trade-union committee it became clear that his wife and daughter support his request to go to Israel. The members of the local committee expressed their indignation and anger at Gittelsohn's act, branding him as a two-faced careerist who has betrayed the trust of Soviet people and deserted to the camp of the Israeli despoilers of the freedom and independence of the Arab peoples. The speakers expressed the inadvisability of his continued employment as a lecturer in aesthetics at Vocational Technical College No. 51."

\* \* \*

On 24 February 1971 24 Jewish citizens appeared at the Reception Room of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At 11 o'clock they handed in a "Statement of the 32" on the subject of emigration to Israel, and also a request for all the signatories who were present to be received personally. The content of the Statement was as follows:

1. Will the lawful right of Jews to emigrate to their historical motherland be implemented?

2. A demand for an end to the persecution of Jews wishing to emigrate to their motherland.

3. A demand to regularise the question of references and the question of non-interference in [the making of arrangements for] the departure of relatives remaining in the USSR.

4. Facts on violations of the Decree of 12 April 1968 on the time-limits for considering applications and for giving reasoned replies.

Throughout the following six hours the group reminded the officials of the Reception Room of their presence each hour, always receiving the same answer: they could not be received personally since no members of the Presidium were available. By 5 pm, i.e. the end of working hours, no callers remained in the Reception Room except the group. Cleaners appeared and asked them to leave the premises. The Jews refused. A. S. Dumin, deputy head of the Room, put the same request to them, but they continued to stand their ground. Dumin asked them to nominate three or four (later five or six) representatives to conduct negotiations, but this was refused. While arguing with the group Dumin, among other things, said:

"The Declaration of Human Rights has not been ratified, to speak from a strictly legal point of view."

Finally, at 7.30 pm, Dumin announced that in four days' time, by March 1, the Presidium would consider the question of the emigration of each member of the group and give reasoned answers.

On March 1 the original group of signatories, the number of whom had increased by eight persons, were received by General Shutov of OVIR; five more were received in the Presidium Reception Room by Dumin and Sklyarov, the head of the Room.

The substance of the reply to the "Statement of the 32" was embodied in the following four clauses:

1. The question of emigration will be considered for each person individually.

2. There are no known cases of persecution of Jews. The criminal cases of 1970-1971 contain nothing on this subject.

3. OVIR will help in obtaining references from places of work. Applications may be submitted without references.

As for communication with close relatives remaining in the USSR, the attitude of the authorities is one of non-interference.

4. On the subject of the delay in considering applications, instructions have been given to the post office to look into these irritating episodes.

\* \* \*

Leonid (Jonah) Naumovich Kolchinsky, born 1952 (see *Chronicle* No. 17), was expelled from the ninth class [of secondary school] for speaking in defence of Sinyavsky and Daniel and against the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

On 14 October 1970 he was arrested at the flat of his friend A. I. Volkov, and on 15 October sentenced to fifteen days "for rowdyism", which he had committed on 6 October in a Notary Office, where he had been drawing up his application to emigrate to Israel.

On 30 December 1970 he was called up into the army and is serving in a unit of the Kiev Military District.

On 29 December Kolchinsky sent a declaration to the President of Israel, Dr. Zalman Shazar (and a copy to the USSR Minister of Defence), in which he stated that he regards it as impossible to take part in actions directed against his motherland—Israel.

On 25 February Kolchinsky submitted a report to the commander of his military unit, in which, proceeding from the belief that "at present one of Israel's implacable enemies is continental China", he asks to be sent "to the only place where I can be entrusted with arms while wearing this uniform—the area of the Chinese border".

Fifty Moscow and Kharkov Jews have sent a petition to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Foreign Ministry, asking for Kolchinsky to be allowed to emigrate to Israel. They point out the unlawfulness and absurdity of applying the law on military service to him.

\* \* \*

On 5 March 1971 23 Kharkov Jews sent an appeal to the Ukrainian party congress (and a copy to the forthcoming CPSU congress) earnestly requesting to be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

\* \* \*

At the end of February Burokevicius, senior lecturer at VECI (the Vilnius Engineering-Construction Institute) and deputy secretary of its party organisation, criticised the state of ideological work at the Institute while speaking at an open party meeting. As an example he gave the following case: Levinas, a student at VECI, had sent a letter to Copenhagen supporting the Jewish conference in Brussels.

In February 1971 an order was issued to remove from public libraries all publications which could be used as aids to the study of Ivrit [Modern Hebrew].

In January and February of this year the following left for Israel:

The well-known public figure B. I. Tsukerman, Vitaly Svechinsky, Grigory Feigin (see *Chronicle* No. 17). L. Rigerman (also see No. 17) left for the USA.

#### The Crimean Tatar Movement

*Information Bulletin* No. 101 has appeared, compiled by Crimean Tatar representatives in Moscow (seven signatures) and addressed "To the Crimean Tatar people and the CPSU central committee". It lists documents received from Crimean Tatars and handed by their representatives in Moscow to the highest party and government organisations between 16 February and 4 March 1971, giving details of their content and of when they were handed in.

The documents include: 72 collective letters, with 461 signatures, from Chirchik [in the Tashkent Region]; a letter from 233 Crimean Tatars about the book *300 Days Behind Enemy Lines* by [Zarlyk] Saginbayev<sup>14</sup>, which propagates "the line of discrimination against our people"; 164 volumes of documents containing appeals from young people, with 4,125 signatures; and telegrams to L. I. Brezhnev, M. A. Suslov, A. N. Kosygin, N. V. Podgorny and Ya. Nasridinova<sup>15</sup> requesting them to petition the Presidium of the 24th party congress for the return of the Crimean Tatars to their homeland and the restoration of Crimean Tatar

[14. *300 dnei v tylu vraga: dokum. povest*, Frunze, 1969, reviewed in *Sovetskaya Kirgiziya*, Frunze, 3 December 1969.]

[15. President of the Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities.]

autonomy. The telegrams are signed by the Crimean Tatar representatives in Moscow.

In 1969 Eldar Shabanov, aged 32, purchased a house in the Crimean town of Belogorsk and moved into it with his mother, wife and child; not long ago a second child was born. He is now liable to forcible eviction, since he is not registered there as a resident. Novikov, the chief of police, has stated that "the first Crimean Tatar will be registered only over my dead body".

Eldar Shabanov has declared that he will not submit to eviction and has barricaded himself in his house.

In 1969 the Crimean Tatar family of Bekir [Kashka] was living in the village of Kizilovka in the Belogorsk District. They owned their house but were not registered. On the night of 26-27 July [in fact June] 1969 about twenty men burst into the house. The members of the family (including five children) were bound, gagged and deported from the Crimea.<sup>16</sup>

*Tashkent*. In September 1970 Sinie Mustafayeva, born 1952, was sentenced to three years of ordinary-regime corrective-labour camps for putting up black flags on the premises of the police and the District Executive Committee of Toi-Tyube Settlement on 18 May of the same year (18 May is the anniversary of the Tatars' deportation from the Crimea).

#### The Warning to the Committee for Human Rights

On 15 February V. Chalidze and A. Tvyordokhlebov, members of the Committee for Human Rights, were summoned separately (at eleven am and two pm respectively) by the head of the Department of General Surveillance of the Moscow Procuracy. The content of both conversations was the same.

[16. On similar actions in June 1969 see documents by the victims in *Possev: Shestoi spetsialnyi vypusk*, February 1971, pp. 45-56.]

In an Open Note (of 19 February) on the legal status of the Committee for Human Rights addressed to the Moscow Procurator, V. Chalidze writes:

"... I was informed that the existence of the Committee... was an infringement of the law, since it is not registered in accordance with the 1932 'Regulations relating to voluntary societies and unions'<sup>17</sup>... I was also warned of my responsibility under article 200 of the Russian Criminal Code (taking the law into one's own hands<sup>18</sup>)".

The Note presents a detailed argument that the 1932 Regulations are inapplicable to the Committee, which is a creative association akin to a collective of co-authors which "does not require registration of any sort but permits agreements to be reached between the authors" (see article 482 of the Russian Civil Code).

The 1932 Regulations, on the other hand, relate to a very precise class of association. Organisations covered by the Regulations must, among other things, have at least ten founder-members, and they must carry out their research work on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist method.

On the subject of the possible institution of proceedings against the Committee under article 200 of the Russian Criminal Code the Note says:

"However strange it might appear to the public, for me the prospect of criminal proceedings being taken is distinctly alluring, as this would make it possible to examine, in open judicial debate, the state of the law and of current practice regarding the right of association..."

"... there is much in Soviet law which admits the possibility of various types of associations being created, which, though they may be unusual, are completely loyal. If such associations have not hitherto been established, this is due not to a lack of independent activity among our citizens, nor to an indifference to the right of association, but rather to the fact that it is not always possible to find a man sufficiently knowledgeable to advise on the legal ways of establishing independent organisations."

[17. Text in *Sobranie zakonov*... RSFSR, No. 74, p. 331, exact date 10 July 1932.]

[18. Defined as "a self-willed exercise of an actual or supposed right, which has involved infringement of the procedures prescribed by law, and caused substantial damage to citizens or state or social organizations".]

### Trials of Recent Years

On 3 December 1968 the Criminal Affairs Board of the Leningrad City Court (chairman: E. V. Malinina, people's assessors: G. V. Vostryakov and V. G. Yudin), sitting in closed session, heard the case of Anatoly Alekseyevich Kuzenkov (born 1937, resident in Kronshadt, eight years of secondary education, a mechanic on the ice-breaker *Buran*). The indictment was under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code. The Procurator was S. V. Zenov, defence counsel—B. M. Furman.

On 12 February 1968 A. A. Kuzenkov, who had previously served a sentence of four years' imprisonment (under article 206, para. 2), wrote an autobiography entitled *I am a Slave of the Communist Party*, in which he stated bluntly that he did not regard himself as a Soviet citizen and desired to go and live in the West. According to the investigating bodies Kuzenkov gave this text to foreign tourists, who carelessly left it in a compartment of the Red Arrow train [the Leningrad-Moscow express]. Kuzenkov denied having given the text to any foreigners.

On 14 August 1968, at the 'Inrybprom-68' [Foreign Fishing Industries] exhibition in Leningrad, Kuzenkov handed statements addressed to Radio Liberty and the Voice of America to a man whom he did not know. At the same time Kuzenkov sent the official Soviet authorities a statement demanding to be allowed to leave the country.

The stranger, who proved to be a Dutch representative at the exhibition (he was not present at the trial), gave Kuzenkov's statements to witness Gladkov, who in his turn took them to the KGB.

On 19 August Kuzenkov was arrested.

The indictment included conversations between Kuzenkov and his workmates; the court struck this item from the indictment.

Kuzenkov pleaded guilty in part.

The court, taking into account the "gravity of the crime" and "information on his personality", sentenced Kuzenkov to two and a half years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps.

Kuzenkov served his sentence in the camp at Knyazhy

Pogost in the Komi Autonomous Republic [North Urals], working as a timber-rafting loader.

#### News in Brief

**RSFSR** [i.e. Russian Republic]

*Perm* [West Urals]. On 24 September 1970 Oleg Ivanovich Vorobyov, born 1939, a worker and former student of the Philology Faculty of Moscow University (see *Chronicle* No. 16 [and 10]) was arrested in Moscow.

Oleg Vorobyov was charged under article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code, in the same case as Rudolf Vedeneyev (aged 25-30 with a son), a Perm worker, who was arrested in August 1970.

It is known for certain that Vorobyov was charged with possessing the leaflet "A Letter to D. D. Shostakovich",<sup>19</sup> The investigation was conducted by officials of the Perm Region KGB. The chief investigator was Istomin; witnesses in Moscow were questioned by Gorshkov, an official of the Moscow KGB.

The hearing in the Perm Regional Court began on 24 January and lasted until 12 February with an interval of one week (from 2 to 8 February the Regional Court was moving to new premises). Yu. M. Patrakov, chairman of the Regional Court, presided. The prosecutor was Regional Procurator Trapeznikov. The accused Vorobyov and Vedeneyev conducted their own defence, having refused defence counsel.

The sentences were: Oleg Vorobyov—six years, three to be spent in prison and three in strict-regime camps; Rudolf Vedeneyev—three years of strict-regime camps. They declined to appeal.

The case was heard behind closed doors. There were only eight or ten people, including the mothers of the accused, in a court-room which can accommodate several dozen. Vorobyov's fiancée and a friend of his, who had travelled from Moscow, were not admitted to the court.

[19. i.e. the leaflet distributed in Moscow on 18 January 1970 by the Belgian student Victor van Brantegem, which called on Shostakovich to intervene not only for the Greek Theodorakis but also for Soviet political prisoners. Text in *Possev* 2, 1970, pp. 6-7.]

*Gorky* [250 m. E of Moscow]. On 21 January 1971 the Gorky Regional Court, sitting behind closed doors, began to hear the case of Vitaly Vasilevich Pomazov, born 1946, charged under article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code.

On completing eight years of education V. V. Pomazov studied at the Zavolzhsky Engineering Technical College and during his fourth year passed the school leaving examinations as an external candidate. In 1965 he entered the history department of the History and Philology Faculty of Gorky University. In May 1968 he was expelled for writing a work "The state and democracy" (or "The state and socialism") and called up into the army (see *Chronicle* Nos. 5 and 6). On his return from the army in 1970 he was employed as a time-and-motion engineer at a hardware factory.

Pomazov was arrested on 22 October 1970 (see *Chronicle* No. 16).<sup>20</sup> The investigation was led by A. M. Khokhlov (who also conducted the investigation into the case of Pavlenkov and others—see *Chronicle* No. 12). During the investigation a number of former students at the university who had taken part in the discussion of Pomazov's work in 1968 were questioned, among them Barbukh, Borisoglebsky and [E.] Kupchinov. Several lecturers at the university were also questioned.

Kharitonov, deputy chairman of the Regional Court, presided over the trial, which was repeatedly adjourned for several days and ended on 2 February. The sole basis for the charge against Pomazov was the preparation and circulation in 1968 of the above-mentioned work: it was not established at the trial that he had circulated it in 1970, and Procurator Kolesnikov asked for this item to be deleted from the indictment.

The sentence was four years of strict-regime corrective-labour camps.

*Moscow*. On 2 December 1970 the secretariat of the Moscow writers' organisation discussed the story *The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin* by Vladimir Veinovich. Part I of the story was published abroad in the journal *Grani* [No. 72, 1969], and Veinovich protested

[20. Where the spelling Pomozov is probably wrong.]

through *Literaturnaya gazeta* [14 October 1970, p. 9] that this had been done without his knowledge or consent.

Those present at the discussion included G. Beryozko, N. Gribachyov, L. Karelin, S. Narovchatov and V. Rozov. The principal speaker was V. Ilin, secretary for organisational matters.<sup>21</sup> Members of the secretariat had familiarised themselves with the story by reading a manuscript supplied by the author sometime previously to the Union [of Writers].

Those present judged the story to be anti-popular, a lampoon against the hard-working and victorious people.

The secretariat, taking Voinovich's published protest into account, delivered a severe reprimand to be recorded in his personal file. "If Voinovich," the resolution reads, "does not heed comradely criticism, he will place himself outside the Union of Writers" (see *Information Bulletin of the Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers*, 1970, No. 12, pp. 21-22).

D. F. Mikheyev (see *Chronicle* No. 16, News in Brief) was arrested on 3 October 1970 while entering an aeroplane bound for Vienna with a Swiss passport belonging to F. de Perrégaux. In the early hours of 4 October Karl Joseph Vogelmann, an Austrian citizen, was apprehended near the Metropole restaurant, and admitted helping Mikheyev in his attempt to leave the USSR. Investigations into the Mikheyev case are being conducted by the KGB. Major Fochenkov is in charge.

\* \* \*

The secretary of the party committee of the Moscow writers' organisation, I. Vinnichenko, speaking at a party meeting on 19 January 1971, remarked favourably on the fact that the poet E. Evtushenko, unlike certain stubborn writers, had condemned his own statement on the events in Czechoslovakia.<sup>22</sup>

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The appeal in the case of A. Amalrik and L. Ubozhko (see *Chronicle* Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17) was heard on 9 February 1971. The Russian Supreme Court left the sentence of the

[21. Also, according to several sources, a General in the KGB.]

[22. Dated 22 August 1968. See text in Abraham Brumberg, ed., *In Quest of Justice: Protest and Dissent in the Soviet Union Today*, London, 1970, p. 311.]

Sverdlovsk Regional Court unaltered (A. Amalrik: three years of hard-regime corrective-labour camps, L. Ubozhko: three years of ordinary-regime).

\* \* \*

R. I. Pimenov (see *Chronicle* Nos. 16 and 17) has arrived at his place of exile. His address is: Komi ASSR, pos. Krasnozatsky. He has been refused work in his speciality. B. Vail, who stood trial with him, has been exiled to the small town of Uvat in the Tyumen Region [in W Siberia].

\* \* \*

*Pushchino-na-Oke* [60 m. S of Moscow]. At the beginning of February 1971 Roman Fin, a biophysicist aged 32,<sup>23</sup> was arrested in Pushchino-na-Oke. According to unconfirmed reports, he was arrested for circulating *samizdat*.

*Novosibirsk* [in central Siberia]. The trial of [I.M.] Miroshnichenko (formerly an official of the MVD [the ordinary police], at present a mechanic) and Orlov, an engineer at the Ekran factory, was held here at the end of January 1971. They are members of the Baptist action group [*initsiativniki*] (for information on the Evangelical Christian-Baptists see *Chronicle* No. 16).

The Baptist *initsiativniki* were deprived of their prayer house in Novosibirsk. They then met for prayer outside the house. The police arrived, and Orlov attempted to photograph the scene of the crowd being dispersed.

Orlov and Miroshnichenko were sentenced to two years of corrective-labour camps on a charge of malicious hooliganism (article 206, paragraph 2 of the Russian Criminal Code).

#### Ukraine

*Uzhgorod* [in W Ukraine]. At the time of the elections to the Supreme Soviet at the end of 1970, duplicated leaflets in Ukrainian were circulating here, calling on people to vote not for the official candidate—the second [in fact first] secretary of the regional party committee [Yu.V.] Ilnitsky—but for the writer Ivan Chendei (at the time chairman of the Trans-Carpathian section of the Ukrainian Union of Writers, author of a number of historical works which have been

[23. See one of his articles in *Biofizika*, t. 13, 1968, No. 3, pp. 477-82.]

attacked in the Ukrainian press<sup>[24]</sup>). It is reported that six people have been arrested in connection with this. Investigations have established that the leaflets were printed on a duplicator located on the premises of the Narodnaya Rada (which accommodates the highest regional authorities). The trial was held last winter. No details are known.

*L'vov.* According to unconfirmed reports a youth organization of students from the Polygraphic Institute has been uncovered here, consisting mainly of the children of highly placed people. The statutes of the organization, and the almanach it had issued, are, according to rumours, imbued with ideas of a fascist nature. One of the organization's leaders, Yaresko, is being held in detention. Many members of the organization are free. An investigation is under way.

#### Latvia

*Riga.* On 3 February 1971 Maiya Silmale, a translator from French, was arrested in Riga (she was the translator of part of *An Anthology of French Poetry*, compiled by Georges Pompidou).

In early 1950 M. Silmale was convicted in the case of the so-called "French group" (translations of André Gide), and released in 1956.

In 1970 Silmale was called as a witness in the case of L. A. Doronina (see *Chronicle* No. 17). On 28 December 1970 the Latvian Supreme Court delivered a separate decision that criminal proceedings should be instituted against Silmale under article 183-1 of the Latvian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 190-1 of the Russian Code), as her testimony contradicted that of Doronina.

Immediately after her arrest M. Silmale was placed in the hospital attached to investigation prison No. 1 in Riga (she is seriously ill<sup>[25]</sup> and is supposed to be confined to bed). In the second half of February she was transferred to section

[24. See, e.g., *Zakarpatska pravda*, 18 July 1969. But see also praise of him in *Molodaya gvardiya* 5, 1968, p. 299.]

[25. *Handilstidning*, Stockholm, 13 April 1971, reports that she had a serious cancer operation in 1964 and now suffers from high blood pressure. She is the author of essays on Balzac and Pirandello, published as afterwords to Latvian editions of their works, and the translator of Camus's *La Peste*, published in Latvian in Riga in 1969.]

10 of the republican psychiatric hospital for examination, and remains there to this day.

\* \* \*  
In September 1970 Gunar Gailitis, born 1934, was apprehended while attempting to leave the USSR by sea. At present he is in the Latvian KGB investigation prison.

#### Estonia

*Tallinn.* Criminal proceedings have been instituted here against Vladimir Eikhvald under the article equivalent to article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code. Degree of restraint: an undertaking not to leave the city.

V. Eikhvald has written several letters of a critical nature to government bodies and private individuals (including one protesting against Solzhenitsyn's expulsion from the Union of Writers).

#### Lithuania

*Vilnius.* In December 1970 the investigation into the case of Vitautas Simokaitis (see *Chronicle* No. 17), born 1936, formerly administrative director of the "Lietuive" ensemble and later an official in the Ministry of Construction, and his wife Grazina Mickute, born 1949, was concluded in Vilnius. They were arrested in November when they tried to make an aeroplane flying from Palanga to Vilnius change course.

The investigation was conducted by a team of investigators under Colonel Kismen.

The trial, which had been fixed for 28 December, was postponed for several days. The hearing began on 4 January 1971 in the Lithuanian Supreme Court, behind closed doors.

On 14 January Simokaitis was sentenced to be shot and Mickute to three years of imprisonment (the court probably took account of the fact that the accused was pregnant).

The death sentence was later commuted to fifteen years of special-regime corrective-labour camps.

*Klaipeda.* On 23 November 1970 in USA territorial waters Simas Kudirka, radio operator on a fishing vessel, attempted to remain on board the *Vigilant*, an American coast-guard launch, but was handed over to the Soviet sailors by its captain (see supplement to *Chronicle* No. 17 [p. 158 of this booklet]).

On his return to Klaipeda Kudirka was at liberty for a while, but was then arrested and is now in the KGB investigation prison in Vilnius. Searches have been carried out at the homes of some of his relatives and friends. His wife Kudirkiene lives in Klaipeda with their two children.

\* \* \*

On 8 September 1970 a group of 61 priests of the Vilnius archdiocese submitted a petition to the highest Union and Lithuanian bodies requesting the reinstatement of Bishop Steponavicius in his former post of Apostolic Administrator of the Vilnius Archdiocese and of the Panevezis Diocese. The petition makes it clear that Steponavicius was removed from his post and banished from the diocese "in January 1961 for unknown reasons and without a court sentence". The petitioners cite cases of priests who even after serving a term of imprisonment have been allowed "to return to their work", and point out the excessively long period of Steponavicius's enforced "separation".

\* \* \*

In January 1969 two Lithuanian priests, [Petras] Dumbliauskas and [Juozas] Zdebskis, sent a complaint to the USSR Council of Ministers about anti-constitutional administrative interference in the affairs of the Kaunas [50 m. W of Vilnius] seminary.<sup>26</sup> In 1940, says the complaint, the Lithuanian Catholic Church had four Seminaries with 466 students, whereas now it has one seminary limited to 30 students. The annual output of five or six priests cannot satisfy the needs of believers, especially since as many as 30 priests die in Lithuania every year. Moreover the method by which candidates are accepted by the Seminary is as follows: "The rector of the Seminary is obliged to send a list of candidates to the commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs so that the candidate's loyalty can be established . . . The commissioner may, without any explanation, cross any candidate off the list, which he frequently does, despite the fact that the candidate in question is a citizen of the Soviet Union, has never been

[26. In this as yet unpublished document the priests give their addresses as, respectively, g. Kaunas-Garliava, P. Cvirkas 35, and Sakjai District, Valakbudis. See the text of a similar, collective appeal in *Studies on Comparative Communism*, Los Angeles, III, 2, April 1970, pp. 141-5.]

brought to trial and has never spoken against Soviet authority." The writers of the complaint ask for such arbitrary official behaviour to be curbed and for the limit on students to be removed. They point out that priests of the Telsiai and Vilkaviskis dioceses have made similar requests.

#### France

*Paris.* On 5 December 1970 a group of members and friends of the French "Society for Aid to Political Prisoners" organised a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in Paris. The demonstrators carried two placards: "Respect your own constitution" (in Russian) and "A fountain-pen for General Grigorenko" (in French). At the same time a letter from the "Society for Aid to Political Prisoners", signed by its chairman Thierry Dubois and addressed to N. Podgorny, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was handed in at the Soviet embassy. The letter contained a request to amnesty General Grigorenko, Boris Kochubiyevsky, Yury Galanskov, Alexander Ginzburg, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, Olga Iofe, Valeria Novodvorskaya, Anatoly Marchenko and other political prisoners. A copy of the letter to N. Podgorny was given to the press. The demonstrators were detained by the French police, but released after an identity check. The Society also reported this incident to the press.

\* \* \*

On 17 February 1971 the newspaper *Le Monde* published a letter from the eminent French conductor Igor Markevich to E. A. Furtseva, USSR Minister of Culture, which he had been stimulated to write by the obstacles artificially placed in the path of Mstislav Rostropovich's guest appearances in Paris. The writer of the letter regards this as yet further proof of the systematic violation of creative freedom in the USSR. Markevich discerns the reason for the tour's delay in Rostropovich's statement in defence of A. Solzhenitsyn and in the fact that he, Markevich, has helped to popularize the work of Anatoly Zverev, the unofficial Soviet artist,<sup>27</sup> outside the USSR. The letter also expresses regret at the

[27. On Zverev see A. Amalrik, *Involuntary Journey to Siberia*, London, 1970, chapters 1 and 2.]

closure of the courses in conducting at the Moscow Conservatoire, which were established by Markevich in collaboration with Soviet colleagues.

#### Samizdat News

*The Ethical Goal* (1970). A philosophical sketch by an anonymous author making certain recommendations to the democratic movement in the USSR.

The work examines the possibility of a real implementation of the principle of Good in relations between men. In this, the author thinks, lies the only chance of saving mankind from disaster.

*Draft of a Common Platform*—an anonymous document. The latest attempt to "combine the principles held most in common" by programmatic *samizdat* works of recent years. It is also a call for democratization, which means "the replacement of bureaucratic socialism by socialism with a human face".

*Exodus*, issue No. 4.<sup>28</sup> This issue of the publication of Soviet Jews struggling for the right to emigrate to Israel is devoted entirely to the Leningrad trial of the "aeroplane people" (see *Chronicle* No. 17). The issue consists of three sections:

1. A transcript of the Leningrad trial, including the questioning of the accused and witnesses, the addresses made by defence counsel, and the final speeches of the accused. The transcript is extensively provided with commentaries and notes of an explanatory and elucidatory nature.

2. Telegrams and letters of protest at the cruel sentences of the Leningrad court.

3. A transcript of the appeal hearing in Moscow.

*First Day*. This short prose sketch has been received from Ivano-Frankovsk prison [in W Ukraine]. The author is Valentyn Moroz [see No. 17 for his trial]. The subject of the sketch is his first day in prison.

*Arthur London: The Confession* (translated from the French).

[28. Published in English by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, 13-16 Jacob's Well Mews, George St., London, W.1.]

In Czechoslovakia in 1951 fourteen party members (including the author) were arrested, the most prominent among them being Rudolf Slansky, the General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. In 1952 R. Slansky and ten others were sentenced to be shot. Three—including A. London—were sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1962 London was released and went to live in Paris. In 1968 all the accused in the "Slansky trial" were completely rehabilitated.

In August 1968 Arthur London submitted the manuscript of his book *The Confession* to a Prague publishing house. In it he tells of his arrest and of the circumstances preceding it, of the charges brought against him, of the methods by which the state security bodies extracted "confessions", of the 1952 trial itself, and of how the script of the trial was worked out.

The author asserts that it was the Soviet advisers who were the real organizers of the pre-trial investigation and the trial.

The author has published the book in Paris. It has also come out in Czechoslovakia, but in a limited edition. It has been made into a film of the same title, starring Yves Montand and Simone Signoret (see *Literaturnaya gazeta* of 15 July 1970 [which denounces it]).

*Veche*, 1971, No. 1 (January). The first issue of the type-written journal *Veche* has appeared [the word *veche* means a popular assembly or forum in ancient Russia]. The editors of the journal define its orientation and aims as follows: ". . . to turn our faces towards the Motherland . . . to resurrect and preserve the national culture, the moral and intellectual heritage of our ancestors . . . to perpetuate the guiding line of the Slavophiles and Dostoyevsky". "We are embarking on the publication of a *Russian patriotic journal*", the editors announce.

A comparison of the journal *Veche* with the manifesto *Message to the Nation*, which appeared over the signature of "Russian patriots" (see *Chronicle* No. 17), reveals an essential difference. *Message to the Nation* is a political declaration preaching racism, state despotism and great-power attitudes; whereas the nationalism of *Veche* takes the form not of a political ideology but only of a particular attitude to Russian history, culture and Orthodoxy.

Judophobia and Stalinist sympathies are characteristic of some of the contributors to *Veche*, but by no means all of them. The editor of the journal, V. Osipov<sup>29</sup>, writes: "It must be regretted that the Russian nation is judged not by Khomyakov and Kireyevsky<sup>30</sup> but by Dubrovin and Menshikov."<sup>31</sup>

We do not think it necessary to annotate or comment on individual issues of *Veche*, since its concerns are not connected with the question of human rights in our country. We introduce this journal to the reader only because it is an example of the uncensored press.

\* \* \*  
On 1 March 1971 V. Osipov, on behalf of the editors of the journal *Veche*, circulated a statement<sup>32</sup> stressing that *Veche* is a legal journal, that political problems are outside its field, and that the journal does not aim at belittling the dignity of other nations.

\* \* \*  
K. Demov: "I am the Guardian. (A critique of A. Mikhailov's thoughts on the liberal campaign of 1968.)"

The points on which K. Demov takes issue with A. Mikhailov (see *Chronicle* No. 17) are essentially as follows:

The science of society, like any other science, is a matter for professionals, not for dilettantes. *Samizdat* cannot construct a scientific sociology—at best it is capable of generalizing data which sociology has already obtained (and then only if academic sociologists enter the field of *samizdat*). In Demov's opinion A. Mikhailov's aim of "overcoming the ideological chaos" and working out a unified programme of ten or twelve points is not a scientific aspiration but a purely political one, which will later lead inevitably to a party-based power-struggle (like the one which took place [early in the century]). The subjugation of *samizdat* to such guidelines (a unified programme) would,

[29. On Vladimir Osipov see No. 17. One essay of his is in *Possev* 1, 1971, another is due in *Grani* 80.]

[30. A. S. Khomyakov, 1804-1860, and I. V. Kireyevsky, 1806-1856, prominent Slavophiles and religious philosophers.]

[31. A. I. Dubrovin was a leader of the chauvinist Union of the Russian People early in this century. A. D. Menshikov (1673-1729) was a rather crude lieutenant of Peter the Great.]

[32. Text in *Possev* 5, 1971, p.8.]

the author thinks, put an end to freedom of speech in *samizdat*. Mikhailov's notion that the intelligentsia must give the people a "model of democratic socialism" is sharply criticised. What is needed is not yet another socialist scheme, but freedom; the people themselves, Demov maintains, are capable of expressing their own interests and formulating their own demands, without external assistance (e.g. in Poland at present). The author vigorously argues against Mikhailov's thesis about the ruinousness of getting oneself arrested (in particular he sets a high value on the demonstration of 25 August 1968, which Mikhailov condemns). He adheres to the view that the opposition must be legal, and that in order to achieve freedom it is essential to observe legality. "Better political inactivity than political extremism"—this is K. Demov's central idea. The conclusion of the article states that democrats must protect society from extremes, from the left as well as the right (it is in this sense that the author declares: "I am the guardian").

#### Obituaries

On 4 January 1971 Boris Vladimirovich Talantov, born 1903, died in the prison hospital in Kirov [550 m. NE of Moscow]. He was arrested on 12 June 1969 and at the beginning of September sentenced under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code to three years' imprisonment (see *Chronicle* Nos. 8 and 10). The indictment was based on his works on the position of believers and of the Orthodox church in the USSR.

Boris Vladimirovich was born into the family of a priest in Kostroma [230 m. NE of Moscow]. His father, who was sentenced in 1937, died in the Temnikov camps in Mordovia in 1940. His younger brother Serafim, a hydrotechnician, was arrested in 1930 and sent to work on the building of the White Sea canal [where he died].

Boris Vladimirovich graduated from the Physics and Mathematics Faculty of the Kirov Pedagogical Institute, and remained there as a lecturer in higher mathematics (until 1954). Both as a student and a lecturer B. V. Talantov was repeatedly persecuted because of his social background and his religious beliefs, which he never concealed. Several

times he was barred from teaching and persecuted in the local press (O. Lyubovikov wrote about him twice in *Kirovskaya pravda*, in the articles "Out of the Gutter" [*Iz podvorotni*] in 1958 and "With open visor" [*s otkrytym zablalom*] in 1967).<sup>33</sup> In Perm in 1967 B. V. Talantov was subjected to a search. In the same year, unable to endure the constant harassment any longer, Boris Vladimirovich's wife died.

B. V. Talantov was an active fighter for the freedom of the church. The letters "On the mass destruction of churches of architectural value" (1963) and the "Letter from twelve believers of the Kirov Region to Patriarch Aleksii" (1966), of which B. V. Talantov was the author or co-author, are well-known.

At his trial Boris Vladimirovich conducted himself with dignity and courage, pleading not guilty; he took leave of his near ones in advance, saying that he had no hope of ever seeing freedom again. From September 1970 onwards his health began to deteriorate sharply, and in November he was placed in hospital. On 4 January Boris Vladimirovich had an hour's talk in prison with his son Gleb and bade him farewell; he died twenty minutes after his son had left.

The body of the deceased was handed over to his children and buried on 8 January, all the rites of the Orthodox church being observed. The farewell to the body of the deceased lasted several hours. A large crowd accompanied the coffin to the cemetery. The mourners included non-believers—former students of Boris Vladimirovich.

\* \* \*

On 27 February 1971 the eminent Soviet geophysicist *Nikolai Nikolayevich Samsonov* died of an acute heart attack.

*Nikolai Nikolayevich* was born in St. Petersburg in 1906.

On graduating in 1929 from the Physics and Mathematics Faculty of Leningrad University (specializing in astro-geodesics) he began work in the field of exploratory geophysics. In 1931 he headed a group of gravimetric expeditions in the Donets Basin and Baskunchak. From

[33. See Talantov on these articles in M. Bourdeaux, *Patriarch and Prophets: Persecution of the Russian Orthodox Church Today*, London, 1969, pp. 332-9. This book contains texts of the Talantov documents mentioned below.]

1932 to 1936 he worked for the Directorate of Geology as consultant-curator for problems of the Major Donets Basin. He subsequently transferred to the Directorate of Northern Sea Routes [*Glavsevmorput*], where he was in charge of geophysical prospecting for valuable minerals in the Arctic. In 1936 his appointment as senior research officer was confirmed.

On 6 July 1941 *Nikolai Nikolayevich* entered the people's volunteer corps and fought at the Leningrad front. On 15 March 1942, at the request of the Directorate of Northern Sea Routes, he was demobilized and sent to join an expedition at Nordvik in the Arctic, where he worked until 1946. There then followed work at the Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology and the All-Union Institute of Exploratory Geophysics (in 1951-1952 he headed a gravimagnetic expedition in the Taimyr Depression using aeroplanes and helicopters), and in 1954 he was transferred to the All-Union Institute of Prospecting Technology.

He was decorated with the Medal of Honour [*Znak Pochyota*] and other medals.

In 1950 N. N. Samsonov and S. A. Poddubny were awarded the Stalin Prize (3rd class) for designing a new type of gravimeter and solving the technological problems associated with its manufacture.

N. N. Samsonov is the author of fifteen published works, two text-books on gravimetrics and four inventions (including the Samsonov density meter (SDM), which is widely used as present).

Samsonov's unpublished works on questions of linguistics and thought-processes are of great interest.

In 1956 N. N. Samsonov wrote to the party committee of the October District of Leningrad, and later to the central committee of the party, attaching his notes entitled *Thinking Aloud*. Here he argues that between 1934 and 1937 Stalin carried out a counter-revolutionary coup, destroyed the communist party of Lenin, replaced it by a party of the bureaucratic élite, thus perverting the Leninist concept of

the withering-away of the state under socialism, and laid the foundations for the creation and consolidation of the bureaucratic state. In his letter N. N. Samsonov urges a return to Leninist democratic principles of governing the country.

On 6 November 1956 he was arrested and placed in the 'Big House'—the Leningrad KGB building. He was charged under article 58-10 (now article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code). However a visiting commission headed by Professor Torubarov (of the Serbsky Institute) judged Samsonov to be of unsound mind, and on 26 November he was placed in the Leningrad Prison Psychiatric Hospital (LPPH), later renamed the LSPH (Leningrad Special Psychiatric Hospital).

Doctors [L.A.] Kalinin, Kelchevskaya and others, having acquainted themselves with N. N. Samsonov's works on language and thought-processes, considered him to be mentally healthy, but advised him to admit in writing that he was of unsound mind when he composed the letter to the central committee. Such an admission, they told him, would testify to his "recovery". However, for the eight years he spent in the LSPH N. N. Samsonov refused to admit that he was of unsound mind and demanded a judicial examination.

In 1958 he was threatened with forcible injections of aminazin, with the candid explanation that in view of his diseased liver aminazin would result in a worsening of his health. But even this threat did not shake Samsonov's determination. They began to use aminazin. In 1964, afraid of dying in the LSPH (he was suffering from emphysema and a weak heart), Nikolai Nikolayevich was compelled to write the required declaration.

On 30 September 1964 he was discharged from the LSPH. A year later he was released from guardianship and given a pension. Recently, as is the right of a pensioner, he had been working for two months every year at the same place as before—the Institute of Exploratory Geophysics, perfecting the instrument which he created in collaboration with S. A. Poddubny.

#### Letters and Statements

On 5 September 1970 in Butyrka prison Natalya Gorban-evskaya wrote a letter addressed to Western publishing houses and to *samizdat* in this country. We are publishing the text of the letter:

"It has become known to me that a book of my poetry has been published in the West. I have naturally been unable to acquaint myself with it, but I know that it includes poetry written between 1956 and 1961.<sup>34</sup> Only a few poems of that period are representative of me as a poet—the rest are simply experiments in quest of my path and my voice, experiments which were often unsuccessful. I consider it unwise to present these experiments to a broad readership. I myself have collected my poems in a number of books which exist in *samizdat*: *Poems of 1956-1964*, *Paradise Lost, Darkness: Poems of 1966*, *The Wooden Angel: Poems of 1967*.<sup>35</sup> I compiled all these books on the basis of careful selection—now, with the passage of time, this selection might be even more strict. My poems of 1968 and 1969 also exist in *samizdat* in the form of the booklet *Uncollected Poems*.<sup>36</sup> To this booklet can be added four poems written after my arrest and sent out of Butyrka prison.<sup>37</sup> Only the *samizdat* publications I have mentioned can be regarded as genuine authorized texts reflecting my wishes in the selection of verse. I should not wish my position as a political prisoner to become the cause of people taking an interest in the first poems of mine they come across, poems long since discarded, poems which someone has happened to preserve from long ago, despite the fact that I have attempted to destroy them wherever I have encountered them. If the interest in my poetry is an interest in me as a poet, and not only in my name, then I ask *samizdat*, and the Western publishing house which has produced a book of my poetry, to take this statement seriously and not to circulate poetry which I do not regard as my own."

[34. Presumably a reference to *Stikhi*, Frankfurt, 1969, where poems of 1956-61 occupy 12 of the 136 pages.]

[35. *Stikhi* contains the last three of these collections.]

[36. Published in *Grani* 76, 1970, pp. 87-91.]

[37. Published in *Vestnik Russkogo studencheskogo khristianskogo dvizheniya* 91, rue Olivier-de-Serres, Paris 15, No. 98, 1970, pp. 148-50.]

### Corrigenda to several issues of the *Chronicle*

No. 3: The *Chronicle* stated: "Even before the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Czech newspapers disappeared from the bookstalls." In fact, Czechoslovak publications were on sale without interruption right up to August 21. Their "disappearance" can be explained only by an increased demand while the number of copies offered for sale remained unchanged.

No. 7: In the item "The Movement of the Peoples of Meskhetia" the two references to a Decree of 31 October 1956 were incorrect. They should have referred to two unpublished Decrees of 28 April 1956 and 31 October 1957.

No. 16: "The Trial of Pimenov and Vail." Makeyev is the deputy head of the department of housing and communal services [ZhKU], and not, as the *Chronicle* stated, the head of the department of buildings and works [ZhSU].

"Following up Press Reports." Some copies of the *Chronicle* contained the misprint: Eduard Lalayants. This should read: Eruand (as in *Chronicle* No. 14).

No. 17: The patronymic of Valentyn Moroz is Yakovlevich. He was born in 1935. He was sentenced under article 62, para. 2 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to article 70, para. 2 of the Russian Code, i.e. he was judged to be an especially dangerous recidivist).

"Political Prisoners in the Mordovian Camps." The patronymic of Ya. V. Odobescu is Vlasovich, not Vladimirovich.

"News in Brief," item 2. This report of the pardoning of Emelyanov, [Azerbaidzhani] Minister of Internal Affairs under [Beria's lieutenant] Bagirov, is open to misinterpretation. It did not refer to those "Beria men" who have been released from the camps on completing their sentences or who have died in captivity.

"News in Brief," item 6. See also the report on the inauguration of a monument to N. I. Vavilov in the journal *Priroda* (1971, No. 2, p. 62).

*Supplement to No. 17*: According to rough calculations based on a list compiled [in October 1970] by the Baptist *initsiativniki*, about 60 Baptists were arrested in 1969 and about 34 had been in 1970.

### Supplement to *A Chronicle of Current Events No. 17*:

*A list of persons convicted or arrested for political reasons in 1969 and 1970.*

[Issued in early January 1971]

The list consists of two parts.

Part One includes those arrested in 1969 and brought to trial in 1970. Those who appeared in the analogous list (see *Chronicle* No. 11)<sup>38</sup> are marked with an asterisk, and a reference is given in brackets to the issue of the *Chronicle* which reported their subsequent fate. Part One also includes names of persons arrested or sentenced in 1969 who came to the notice of the *Chronicle* only in 1970; if no information about them has previously been published, either a reference is given in brackets to the most direct source or the source is not indicated at all. The most important of these sources is the "Register of people convicted in the nineteen-sixties" (see the "Samizdat News" section of *Chronicle* No. 17).

Part Two of the list is devoted to people arrested, or arrested and convicted, in 1970.

Information on persons subjected to repression is given in the following order: Christian name, patronymic, surname (in capital letters), year of birth, trade or profession, date of arrest, the article of the Criminal Code (in terms of the Russian Criminal Code), term and degree of punishment (corrective-labour camps are not indicated, only the type of regime), source-reference.

In a number of cases, if certain information is unknown to the *Chronicle*, it is with rare exceptions simply omitted. The use of the question mark is an exception: when placed before the name of an arrested person it indicates the uncertainty of the report; in other cases a question mark refers to the part of the report which immediately precedes it.

The list concludes with names of persons who died of natural or unnatural causes at their places of imprisonment between December 1969 and December 1970.

[38. See *Possev: Tretii spetsialnyi vypusk*, April 1970, pp. 53-54.]

Abbreviations used:

OR—ordinary-regime corrective-labour camps.  
HR—hard-regime corrective-labour camps.  
SR—strict-regime corrective-labour camps.  
SpR—special-regime corrective-labour camps.  
PH—psychiatric hospital of general type.  
SPH—psychiatric hospital of special type.  
R—"Register of people convicted in the nineteen-sixties"  
(the reference is given as R followed by a number).

Names marked with an asterisk are not given a number, as these were published in the list in *Chronicle* No. 11.

1969

RSFSR

Moscow

- \* Ilya Yankelevich GABAI, b. 1925, teacher; 19 May; 190-1; 3 years OR (12).
- \* Vladimir Lvovich GERSHUNI, b. 1930, mason; 17 October; 190-1; SPH (13).
- \* Natalya Evgenevna GORBANEVSKAYA, b. 1936, poet and translator; December 24; 190-1; SPH (15).
- \* Pyotr Grigorevich GRIGORENKO, b. 1907, Soviet army general; 7 May; 70, 190-1; SPH (12).
- \* Olga Yurevna IOFE, b. 1950, student; 1 December; 70; SPH (15).
- \* Vyacheslav Ivanovich BAKHMIN, b. 1947, student; 20 November; 70; pardoned before being brought to trial (16).
- \* Irina Moiseyevna KAPLUN, b. 1950, student; 1 December; 70; pardoned before being brought to trial (16).
- \* Valeria NOVODVORSKAYA, b. 1951, student; 5 December; 70; SPH (13).

Leningrad

- 1. Nikolai Nikolayevich BRAUN, b. 1938; May; 70, 72; 7 years SR plus 2 years' exile (8, 9; R 26).
- 2. Anatoly Solomonovich BERGER, b. 1938, commodities expert; May; 70, 72; 4 years SR plus 2 years' exile (8; R 27).
- 3. Eruand Artashesovich LALAYANTS, b. 1925, Master of Economic Sciences; 70; 3 years SR (14, 16; R 90).

- 4. Sergei Andreyevich MALCHEVSKY, b. 1935, driver; May; 70, 72; 7 years SR plus 2 years' exile (9; R 28).
- 5. Alexander MOZHAIKIN, shift foreman; 70 (?); comrades' court [*obshchestvennyi sud*] (14).
- 6. Galina Vladimirovna SILIVONCHIK, b. 1937, packer; 3 June; 64-a via 15, 70, 72, 102-d and e via 15, 218 para. 1; 13 years SR plus 5 years' exile plus confiscation of property (16).
- 7. Yu. I. FYODOROV, b. 1936, investigator; 70; 6 years SR (12).
- \* Boris Lvovich SHILKROT, b. 1948, student; 12 August; 70; 3 years SR (14).
- 8. Boris Borisovich ZALIVAKO, b. 1940, priest; 8 years SR plus 5 years' exile (17).

Gorky

- \* Vladimir Ivanovich ZHILTSOV, b. 1946, student; 6 June; 70, 72; 4 years SR (13).
- 9. Mikhail Sergeyelevich KAPRANOV, b. 1944, teacher; 5 August; 70, 72; 7 years SR (13).
- 10. Vladlen Konstantinovich PAVLENKOV, b. 1929, teacher; 3 October; 70, 72; 7 years SR (13).
- 11. Sergei Mikhailovich PONOMARYOV, b. 1945, newspaper literary correspondent; 3 June; 70, 72; 5 years SR (13).

Kuibyshev

- 12. Dmitry Nikolayevich KRANOV, b. 1946, student; 3 August; 70; 2 years SR (R 1).

Saratov

- 13. Victor Alexandrovich BOBROV, b. 1946, student; June; 70, 72; 4 years SR (12; R 73).
- 14. Valentin Ivanovich KIRIKOV, b. 1942, student; August; 70, 72; 6 years SR plus 2 years' exile (12; R 70).
- 15. Dmitry Georgiyevich KULIKOV, b. 1942, engineer; June; 70, 72; 6 years SR (12; R 72).
- 16. Alexander Ivanovich ROMANOV, b. 1949, student; June; 70, 72; 6 years SR plus 2 years' exile (12; R 71).
- 17. Oleg Mikhailovich SENIN, b. 1947, investigator; August; 70, 72; 7 years SR plus 2 years' exile (12; R 69).

18. Mikhail Georgiyevich FOKEYEV, b. 1947, student; July; 70, 72; 3 years OR (12; R 74).

*Ryazan*

19. Valery Veniaminovich VUDKA, b. 1950, student; July; 70, 72; 3 years SR (14).  
20. Yury Veniaminovich VUDKA, b. 1947, lathe-operator; July; 70, 72; 7 years SR [plus 2 years' exile] (14).  
21. Semyon Aronovich GRILYUS, b. 1945, student; August; 70, 72; 5 years SR [plus 3 years' exile] (14).  
22. Semyon Mikhailovich ZASLAVSKY, b. 1948, student; July; 70, 72; 3 years (suspended) (14).  
23. Evgeny Yakovlevich MARTIMONOV, b. 1947, student; July; 70, 72; 3 years (suspended) (14).  
24. Oleg Ilich FROLOV, b. 1948, student; July; 70, 72; 5 years SR [plus 3 years' exile] (14).

*Petrozavodsk (Karelian Autonomous Republic)*

25. Alexander Efimovich Uchitel, b. 1950(?), student; September; 70; 4 years SR (12—where his name is not given, in connection with the 'Ryazan trial'; R 75).

*Kolchugino (Vladimir Region)*

26. Vyacheslav RODIONOV, b. 1947 (?); 70 and others (?) [i.e. 162] (16—on the Makarenko case).

*Novosibirsk*

27. Mikhail Yanovich MAKARENKO (Kershkovich), b. 1931; 5 July, 70, 88, 162, 173; 8 years SR (16).

*Krasnodar*

28. PETRENKO, engine-driver; 190-1; 1 year OR (12).

*Tyumen*

29. Anatoly NEZHENETS, b. 1930, journalist; 190-1; 3 years OR.

*Krasnoyarsk*

30. Valery Mikhailovich PETRASHKO, b. 1951, communications engineer; November (?); 68, 70, 72; 5 years SR (15; R 33).  
31. Vladimir POTEMCHENKO (or [more likely] POTEMKIN), b. 1952, artist; 68, 70, 72; 5 years SR (15; R 34).  
32. Elena Georgiyevna ROGALYOVA, b. 1951 (?), laboratory assistant; 68, 70, 72; 5 years SR (15; R 32).

*Norilsk*

33. Nikolai Fomich VASILEV, b. 1932, worker; 4 July; 190-1, 180 para. 2, 130 para. 2; 2 years OR (*Krasnoyarsky rabochii*, 19 August 1969; *Trud*, 6 May 1970; *Sotsialisticheskaya industriya*, 5 September 1970 and other newspapers).  
34. Ivan Andreyevich MIRONOV, b. 1919, worker; 4 July; 190-1, 180 para. 2; 5 years SR (from 1944 until 1955 he served a sentence under article 58-14 [of the old Criminal Code], and was later rehabilitated) (sources as above).  
35. Yury Alexandrovich RAZUMOVSKY, b. 1939, miner; May; 190-1, 180 para. 2, 130 para. 2; 2 years OR (sources as above).  
36. Pavel Ivanovich IGOSHIN, b. 1934, miner; 21 May; articles as above; 4 years OR.

**Ukrainian SSR**

*Kiev*

- \* Oleg Georgiyevich BAKHTIYAROV, b. 1947, student; August; 190-1; 3 years OR (13).  
37. German Iosifovich BENDERSKY, b. 1937, artist. Arrested in 1969 (?) for crossing the border illegally (13).

*Kharkov*

38. V [ladimir Petrovich] ZINCHENKO, b. 1950; [a Baptist] sentenced on 26 October [to 3 years OR] (16).  
\* Arkady Zinovevich LEVIN, b. 1933, engineer; 190-1; 3 years OR (13).  
39. Vladislav Grigorevich NEDOBORA, b. 1933, engineer; 190-1; 3 years OR (13).  
\* Vladimir Vladimirovich PONOMARYOV, b. 1933, engineer; 190-1; 3 years OR (13).

*Lvov*

- \* Stepan BEDRILO, b. 1932 (?), economist; 20 June, 70; 2 years (12).  
40. Vasily RYVAK, employee of the Institute of Social Sciences; 70 (10).

*Dnepropetrovsk*

41. N. G. Kulchynsky; 190-1; 2½ years OR (12).

42. V. V. Savchenko; 190-1; 2 years (suspended) (12).  
\* I. G. Sokulsky, poet; June; 70; 4½ years SR (12).

*Uzhgorod*

43. Raisa Ilinichna BEKDUALIYEVA, b. 1925, teacher; 70; 3 years SR (15).  
44. Roman Dmitriyevich GRIN, b. 1946, student; 70; 3 years SR (R 29).

*Chernovitsy*

45. GAI (?) (9).

**Belorussian SSR**

*Grodno Region*

46. N. N. Lazuta, [b. 1919], Baptist; 5 years [OR] (16).  
47. N. V. Shugalo, [b. 1928], Baptist; 5 years [OR] (16).

*Vitebsk*

48. Mikhail SYCH, leader of a group of Seventh-Day Adventists; December; (14).

**Armenian SSR**

*Erevan*

49. Paruir AIRIKYAN, b. 1948, student; 70, 72; 4 years SR (16).  
50. A. S. ASHIKYAN, b. 1949, student; 70, 72; 2 years SR (16).  
51. R. S. BARSEGOV, b. 1950, fitter; 70, 72; 6 months SR (16).  
52. Ashot NAVASARDYAN, b. 1950, motor-mechanic; 70, 72; 2 years SR (16).  
53. A. Z. KHACHATRYAN, b. 1951, student; 70 72; 6 months (16).

**Uzbek SSR**

*Kagan (Bukhara Region)*

54. Pavel ADELGEIM, priest; December; 190-1 and other articles [i.e. 70, 113, 218 and 227] (13).

*Gulistan (Syrdarya Region)*

- \* Mustafa DZHEMILEV; 11 September; 190-1; 3 years SR (12).

*Angren*

55. Seidamet KHALIBAYEV; December; 190-1; 1 year (12, 13).

**Azerbaidzhani SSR**

*Saatly*

56. Enver ODABASHEV, teacher; 19 April; released at the demand of the Meskhi people (9).

**Lithuanian SSR**

57. Richard Iozefovich DRAGUNAS, b. 1949, worker; 70; sentenced in December 1969 by the Lithuanian Supreme Court; 4 years SR (R 79).  
58. Albinas TELKENIS, b. 1924, research officer at the Kaunas Botanical Institute; 29 September; 3 years SR (17).

**Latvian SSR**

59. Valery AKK, filing clerk; November; 70, 72 (?); 1½ years SR (17).  
60. Gunar BERZIN (or [Latvian form] Berzins), b. 1949, filing clerk; November; 70, 72 (?); 3 years SR (17).  
61. Birute GEIDANE, b. 1950, school-girl; June; 70; 1½ years SR (12, 15). Released from a Mordovian women's camp on 2 December 1970.  
62. E. LIEPIN; 7 November, 190-2; 1 year (14).  
63. Laimonis Marks MARKANT (or: Markants), b. 1951, inspector of high-voltage equipment; November; 70, 72 (?); 1½ years SR (17).  
64. Alexander MISUDOVIN; 7 November; 190-2; 1½ years (14).

**Estonian SSR**

65. Andres VOSU, b. 1949, driver; December; 70, 72; 3½ years SR (15).  
\* Gennady Vladimirovich GAVRILOV, b. 1939, naval officer; 10 June; 70, 72 (?); 6 years SR (15; R 76).  
66. Raivo-Tomas LAPP, b. 1947, laboratory assistant; December; 70, 72; 5 years SR (15; R 35).  
\* Aleksei Vasilevich KOSYREV, b. 1942, naval officer; 10 June; 70, 72; 2 years SR (15; R 77).  
\* Georgy Konstantinovich PARAMONOV, re-enlisted petty officer 3rd [or 1st] class, 11 June; 70, 72; SPH (15; R 78).

67. Enn PAULIUS, b. 1947, fitter; December; 70, 72; 2½ years SR (15; R 37).
68. Sven TAMM, b. 1940; 70, 72; 3 years (suspended) (15).

#### Kazakh SSR

##### *Petropavlovsk*

69. Igor YURKEVICH, b. 1936, journalist; 70; 4 years SR (15).
70. Rashid DINMUKHAMEDOV, b. 1929. Former place of residence unknown.

#### 1970

#### RSFSR

##### *Moscow*

1. Andrei Alekseyevich AMALRIK, b. 1938, publicist; 21 May; 190-1; 3 years HR (17).
2. Julia Iosifovna VISHNEVSKAYA, b. 1948, student; 7 July; 191-1, para. 2; proceedings discontinued (17).
3. Pyotr Markovich EGIDES, b. 1917, philosopher; January (?) [in fact: 22 March]; 190-1; PH (17).
4. Dmitry Fyodorovich MIKHEYEV, post-graduate physicist; 64 (?) (16).
5. Leonid Genrikhovich RIGERMAN, b. 1940, 9 November; Supreme Soviet Decree of 15 February 1962; 7 days (17).
6. Vladimir Ivanovich TELNIKOV, b. 1937, translator; 7 July; 191-1 para. 2; proceedings discontinued (17).
7. Lev Grigorevich UBOZHKO, engineer and physicist; 29 January; 190-1; 3 years OR (17).
8. Yury FYODOROV, b. 1943, general labourer; 15 June; 64-a via 15, 70, 72, 93-1; 15 years SpR (17).

##### *Leningrad*

9. Victor BOGUSLAVSKY, b. 1940, engineer; 8 July, 70, 72, 189 (15).
10. Igor Borisovich BORISOV, b. 1942; 14 October; 206 para. 2; 3 years (17).
11. Gilel BUTMAN; 15 June; 64, 70, 72 (14).
12. Grigory VERTLIB, b. 1938, lawyer; July; 64, 70, 72 (15).
13. VOLKOV, b. 1936, technician; 10 April; 206 para. 2; 1 year (14).

14. Anatoly GOLDFELD; 15 June; 70, 72 (14). Transferred to Kishinyov [Moldavia] in the autumn.
15. Solomon DREIZNER; 15 June; 70, 72, 189 (14).
16. Mark Yulevich DYMSHITS, b. 1927, pilot; 15 June; 64-a via 15, 70, 72, 93-1; 15 years SR (17).
17. EZHOV, b. 1929, engineer; April (?); 206 para. 2; 1½ years corrective labour (14).
18. A. N. ZEMTSOV, b. 1948, student; 12 April, 206 para. 2; 1 year, suspended (14).
19. Lassal KAMINSKY; 15 June; 70, 72, 189 (14).
20. Lev KORENBLIT; 15 June; 70, 72, 189 (14).
21. Mikhail KORENBLIT; 64, 70, 62. Sent to Kishinyov in the autumn.
22. Vladimir Osherovich MOGILYOVER; 15 June; 70, 72, 189 (14).
23. Revolt Ivanovich PIMENOV, b. 1931, mathematician; 22 July; 190-1; 5 years exile (16).
24. David CHERNOGLAZ; 15 June; 70, 72 (14). Sent to Kishinyov in the autumn.
25. Victor SHTILBANS; July (?) [probably 16 November]; 70, 72, 189.
26. Gilel SHUR, b. 1938, engineer; July; 70, 72 (14). Sent to Kishinyov in the autumn.
27. Lev YAGMAN; 15 June; 70, 72, 189 (14).

##### *Kursk*

28. Boris Borisovich VAIL, puppet-theatre artiste; 22 October; 5 years exile (16).

##### *Perm (W Siberia)*

29. [Rudolf] VEDENEYEV; August 70 [; 3 years SR] (16).
30. Oleg Ivanovich VOROBYOV, b. 1940 seasonal worker; 24 September; 70 [; 3 years prison, 3 SR] (16).

##### *Obninsk (Kaluga Region)*

31. Valentina ZINOVEVA, chemistry laboratory assistant; 190-1; 1 year (suspended) (16).

##### *Vladimir*

32. Svyatoslav KARAVANSKY, b. 1920, political prisoner in Vladimir prison; trial took place on 22 April; 70; 5 years (13, 15).

### Ukrainian SSR

#### Kiev

65. Semyon Shulimovich SHMURAK; 26 September; Supreme Soviet Decree of 15 February 1962; 15 days (17).

#### Kharkov

66. Jonah KOLCHINSKY, b. 1952; 14 October; the same Decree; 20 (?) [correct] days (17).

#### Lozovaya (Kharkov Region)

67. Aleksei MURZHENKO, b. 1942; 15 June; 64-a via 15, 70, 72, 93-1 via 15; 14 years SpR (17).

#### Ivano-Frankovsk

68. Valentyn Yakovlevich MOROZ, b. 1936, historian; 1 June; 70; 6 years in prison plus 3 years SpR plus 5 years exile (17).

#### Odessa

69. Reiza Anatolevna PALATNIK, b. 1936, librarian; 1 December; 190-1 (17).

### Belorussian SSR

#### Gomel

70. Aleksei Nikanorovich PROKHORENKOV, b. 1927, carpenter; 5 April (?); 70; 5 years SR (R 38).

### Lithuanian SSR

71. Simas KUDIRKA, trawlerman; 23 November (handed over by the captain of the American coast-guard cutter *Vigilant* in the territorial waters of the state of Massachusetts, USA). There have been no reports of Kudirka being prosecuted. [10 years SR (18)].
72. Vitautas SIMOKAITIS, deputy director of the "Lietuive" ensemble; 17 November; a group of articles for attempting to hi-jack an aeroplane (?) (17). [15 years SpR (18)].
73. SIMOKAITIENE wife of the above, former secretary of the Komsomol organisation of the "Lietuive" ensemble; 17 November (17). [3 years].
74. Algis STATKEVICIUS, b. 1937, sociologist; 18 May; PH (17).

75. Antanas SESKEVICIUS, priest; trial took place on 8-9 September; 142-1; 1 year SR (17).

Since it has not been possible to establish whether the Rostov Baptist *initsiativniki* (see *Chronicle* No. 16) were arrested in 1969 or 1970, their names are given separately and unnumbered.

#### Rostov

V. D. ZHOVMIRUK, b. 1894, presbyter. [7 July 1970, 190-3, 2 years SR].

A. S. ROGOZHIN, member of the Evangelical Christian-Baptist community of *initsiativniki*. [b. 1912, 23 July 1970, 190-3, 1½ years].

D. S. ROGOZHIN, presbyter. [b. 1900, 13 September 1969, 142 para. 2, 3 years SR].

G. F. SHOSTENKO, server. [b. 1912, 7 July 1970, 190-3, 1 year OR].

It is, in fact, practically impossible to give the number of people subjected to repression for religious reasons. The following names, for example, could be added to Part One of the list:

#### Elektrostal (Moscow Region)

N. F. NIKITINA, sentenced on 17 September 1969 "for organising, on the instructions of the underground leadership of the schismatic Baptists, . . . an illegal school for the religious instruction of a large group of children". [b. 1947, 22 February 1969, 142 para. 2, 3 years OR].

N. T. OSOKINA, sentenced at the same time and for the same reasons. [b. 1935, 18 March 1969, 142 para. 2, 3 years OR]. *Source*: V. A. Kuroyedov, *Religion and the Law*. Znaniye, Moscow, 1970, p. 44.

#### Persons who died of natural or unnatural causes at their places of imprisonment between December 1969 and December 1970.

1. [Yury] BARANOV—Dubrovlag camp No. 3. Killed by the guards on 3 May (14).
2. G. I. BENDERSKY—Kiev Regional KGB investigation prison (Kiev). Committed suicide on 12 January (13). For information on Bendersky see Part One of this list, No. 37.

3. Vladimir BORISOV, organiser of the "Union of Independent Youth" (Vladimir)—Butyrka prison (Moscow), hospital section. Hanged himself in his cell on 19 May (14).
4. Rashid DINMUKHAMEDOV, b. 1929—the Dubrovlag hospital. Opened his veins in December 1969. (17). On Dinmukhamedov see Part One of this list, No. 70.
5. Janis KAPITSYN (or [Latvian form] Kapicins), b. 1917—Dubrovlag camp No. 17. Died on 16 January (12).
6. Juozas LANKAUSKAS, b. 1913—Dubrovlag camp No. 17. Hanged himself on 18 December 1969 in his nineteenth year of imprisonment (12).
7. Janis LUTBAR (or: Lutbars)—Dubrovlag camp No. 8 (work zone). Died on 5 May (15).
8. Jonas STENOKEVICIUS, b. 1902—Dubrovlag camp No. 3. Died in December (12).

According to this list, 67 people were subjected to repression in 1969 (Nos. 9-11 are given wrongly [i.e. should not have been numbered], since they appeared in the list in *Chronicle* No. 11). By adding the numbers appearing in the list in *Chronicle* No. 11 and in Part One of this list, it can be seen that 129<sup>39</sup> persons were subjected to repression for political reasons in 1969.

According to preliminary calculations based on Part Two of this list, 75 persons<sup>40</sup> were subjected to repression for political reasons in 1970.

[39. In fact 130, as Bedrilo (No. "39b" in the 1969 list) was not in the list in *Chronicle* 11. The figure becomes about 190 if all the Baptists are added in.]

[40. Or 109 if the Baptists arrested up to October 1970 are added in.]

## APPENDIX

(added by the translators)

### *Articles of the Russian Criminal Code*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Summary of subject<sup>41</sup></i>
15	Responsibility for planning or attempting a crime.
43	Imposition of a penalty less severe than that prescribed by law.
64	Betrayal of the fatherland.
68	Sabotage or subversive activity.
70	Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.
72	Organisational activity directed towards the committing of especially dangerous state crimes, and equally membership of an anti-Soviet organisation.
83	Illegally leaving or entering the USSR.
88	Violation of the laws governing currency transactions.
93-1	Theft of state or public property on an especially large scale.
102-d	Premeditated murder carried out in a manner endangering the lives of many people.
102-e	Premeditated murder carried out with the aim of concealing another crime or of facilitating the commission of another crime, and equally involving rape.
130, para. 2	Libel in a printed work or a work duplicated by some other means, and equally slander committed by a person previously convicted of slander.
142	Violation of the laws governing the separation of church from state and school from church.

- 162 Engaging in a forbidden means of livelihood.
- 173 Accepting a bribe.
- 180, para. 2 Giving deliberately false information about the commission of an especially dangerous state crime or other serious crime, or involving the fabrication of evidence, or for mercenary reasons.
- 189 Concealing a crime.
- 190-1 Spreading of deliberate fabrications, verbal or otherwise, slandering the Soviet political and social system.
- 190-2 Violation of the State Emblem or Flag.
- 191-1, para. 2 Resistance to a police officer or people's vigilante in the performance of his duties, involving violence or the threat of violence.
- 206, para. 2 Malicious hooliganism.
- 218, para. 1 The unauthorized bearing, possession, manufacture or sale of fire-arms, ammunition or explosives.
- 247 Desertion from a military unit.

[41. For full texts see H. J. Berman, ed., *Soviet Criminal Law and Procedure*, O.U.P., 1966.]

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Amnesty International is an independent organisation which has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It endeavours to ensure the right for everyone to hold and express his beliefs. Amnesty International works, irrespective of political considerations, for the release of men and women who are in prison because of their beliefs, and for the implementation of the provisions of Articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

- Article 5:** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Article 9:** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Article 18:** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
- Article 19:** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.