A CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nr 46

Journal of the Human Rights Movement in the USSR

Amnesty International Publications

Russian original © Khronika Press 1977, New York
English translation copyright © Amnesty International, 1978
All rights reserved
Published 1978 by Amnesty International Publications
Designed and produced by *Index on Censorship*, London and New York
Printed by Villiers Publications Ltd, London NW5, England
ISBN 0-900058 73 0
Copyright of photographs: requests for permission to reproduce any of the photographs in this book should be directed to Amnesty International Publications, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England, which will pass such requests on to copyright-holders.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is a worldwide human rights movement which is independent of any government, political faction, ideology or religious creed. It works for the release of men and women imprisoned anywhere for their beliefs, colour, language, ethnic origin or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed 'prisoners of conscience.'
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL opposes the use of torture and the death penalty in all cases and without reservation. It is now conducting an international Campaign for the Abolition of Torture.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL advocates fair and early trials for all political prisoners and works on behalf of persons detained without charge or without trial and those detained after expiry of their sentences.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL seeks observance throughout the world of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL has consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC), UNESCO and the Council of Europe, has cooperative relations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States and has observer status with the Organization of African Unity (Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees).
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is financed by its members throughout the world, by individual subscription and by donations.

A Chronicle of Current Events
Number 46

A Chronicle of Current Events

Number 46

Amnesty International Publications
10 Southampton Street London WC2E 7HF
1978

List of Illustrations

I

1 Robert Nazaryan, Armenian 'Helsinki group' member
2 Merab Kostava, member of Georgian 'Helsinki group'
3 Viktor Rtskhiladze and Zviad Gamsakhurdia, members of same group

II

4 Anatoly Shcharansky, member of Moscow 'Helsinki group'
5 Nikolai (Mykola) Rudenko, leader of Ukrainian 'Helsinki group'
6 Yulia Okulova (Voznesenskaya), Leningrad poet
7 Ona Pranckunaite, Lithuanian Catholic
8 Iosif Begun, Moscow engineer and 'refusenik'

III

9 Alexander Bolonkin, Moscow mathematician in Siberian exile
10 Iosif Mendelevich, Riga Jew
11 Evgeny Pronyuk, Ukrainian philosopher
12 Georgy Davydov, Leningrad geologist

IV

13 Kronid Lyubarsky, Moscow astronomer
14 Galina Salova (wife of Lyubarsky), astronomer
15 Nina Strokatava, Ukrainian microbiologist, with Zinaida Grigorenko
16 Svyatoslav Karavansky (husband of Strokatava), Ukrainian litterateur

V

17 Viktor Nekipelov, pharmacist and writer
18 Yury Grimm, Moscow worker, 'refusenik'
19 Viktor Kalninš, Latvian ex-journalist
20 Boris Mityashin, Leningrad truck-driver

VI

21 Georgy Vladimov, Moscow writer, A I chairman
22 Grigory Goldshtein, Jewish scientist, Tbilisi
23 David Koop, arrested Baptist, with family

VII

24 Lyudmila and Larissa Zaitseva, arrested Baptists from Rostov
25 Ivan Leven, arrested Baptist from Omsk region, with family

VIII

26 Iosip Terelya, Ukrainian worker psychiatrically interned
27 Alexander Podrabinek, campaigner against psychiatric abuse
28 The Kazan special psychiatric hospital

Contents

	page
Preface	v
Abbreviations	vii
R S F S R Criminal Code: Articles 70 and 191-1	vi
Chronicle number 46	
The Trial of Landa	1
The Trial of Begun	6
The Trial of Barladyanu	7
The Trial of Rudenko and Tikhy	13
'Helsinki groups' under Investigation	20
The Ginzburg Case	20
The Orlov Case	24
The Shcharansky Case	25
In Georgia	29
In the Ukraine	30
Arrests, Searches, Interrogations	34
Events in Lithuania	37
Searches and Interrogations	38
Persecution of Religious Believers	40
Persecution of Religious Believers	43
Adventists	44
Pentecostals and Baptists	44
The Right to Leave One's Country	47
Pentecostals and Baptists	52
Germans	55
Have Left	56
In the Prisons and Camps	57
M V D directives on Conditions of Detention	57
Vladimir Prison	59
The Mordovian Camps	63
The Perm Camps	65
Letters and Statements by Political Prisoners	68
Releases	72
After Release	73
In Tarusa	74
In Exile	82
In the Psychiatric Hospitals	82
Kazan S P H	82
Chernyakhovsk S P H	83
In Ordinary Hospitals	84

Extrajudicial Persecution 86
Miscellaneous Reports 87
A Refusal to Give Evidence 89
Relief Fund for Political Prisoners 93
Letters and Statements 97
Discussion of the Draft Constitution 101
An Independent News Agency 103
Samizdat News 106
Trials of Former Years 108
The Case of Tikhy (1957) 108
The Case of Suslensky and Meshener 109
Addenda and Corrigenda 111
Appendix 112
List of Political Prisoners 113
Endnotes 131
Bibliographical Note 132
Index of Names 134

Preface

A Chronicle of Current Events was initially produced in 1968 as a bi-monthly journal. In the spring of that year members of the Soviet Civil Rights Movement created the journal with the stated intention of publicizing issues and events related to Soviet citizens' efforts to exercise fundamental human liberties. On the title page of every issue there appears the text of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which calls for universal freedom of opinion and expression. The authors are guided by the principle that such universal guarantees of human rights (also similar guarantees in their domestic law) should be firmly adhered to in their own country and elsewhere. They feel that 'it is essential that truthful information about violations of basic human rights in the Soviet Union should be available to all who are interested in it'. The *Chronicles* consist mostly of accounts of such violations.

In an early issue it was stated that 'the *Chronicle* does, and will do, its utmost to ensure that its strictly factual style is maintained to the greatest degree possible. . . .' The *Chronicle* has consistently maintained a high standard of accuracy. As a regular practice the editors openly acknowledge when a piece of information has not been thoroughly verified. When mistakes in reporting occur, these mistakes are retrospectively drawn to the attention of readers.

In February 1971, starting with number 16, Amnesty International began publishing English translations of the *Chronicles* as they appeared. This latest volume, containing *Chronicle* 46, is, like previous ones, a translation of a copy of the original typewritten text. The editorial insertions are the endnotes (numbered) and the words in square brackets. The table of contents, abbreviations, extracts from the R S F S R criminal code, illustrations, names index, bibiographical note and material on the outside and inside of the cover have been added to help the general reader. None of this material appeared in the original texts.

The endnotes have been kept to a minimum, partly because the Russian text already refers to earlier issues, and partly because the names index gathers together all references to a particular person. Ukrainian names are usually given in transliteration from the Russian, not in Ukrainian forms.

Since Amnesty International has no control over the writing of *A Chronicle of Current Events,* we cannot guarantee the veracity of all its contents. Nor do we take responsibility for any opinions or judgements which may appear or be implied in its contents. Yet Amnesty

International continues to regard *A Chronicle of Current Events* as an authentic and reliable source of information on matters of direct concern to our own work for the worldwide observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Amnesty International
March 1978

RSFSR Criminal Code

Each republic within the Soviet Union has its own criminal code. The *Chronicle* frequently refers to specific articles of these codes. The articles mentioned most often are found in the criminal code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic — RSFSR for short. These articles read:

Article 70 Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda. Agitation or propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening Soviet authority or of committing particular especially dangerous crimes against the state, or the spreading for the same purpose of slanderous fabrications which defame the Soviet political and social system, or the circulation or preparation or keeping, for the same purpose, of literature of such content, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of 6 months to 7 years, with or without additional exile for a term of 2 to 5 years, or by exile for a term of 2 to 5 years.

The same actions committed by a person previously convicted of especially dangerous crimes against the state, or committed in wartime, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of 3 to 10 years, with or without additional exile for a term of 2 to 5 years.

Article 190-1 Dissemination of Fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet political and social system. The systematic dissemination by word of mouth of deliberate fabrications which defame the Soviet political and social system, or the manufacture or dissemination in written, printed or other forms of works of the same content, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term not exceeding 3 years, or by corrective labour for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding 100 rubles.

Abbreviations

ASSR	Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Subordinate to an SSR (see below) and based on the minority nationality whose home is on the territory. The Mordovian ASSR, for example, is subordinate to the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and so named because it is the home of the Mordovian national minority.
KGB	Committee for State Security.
Komsomol	Communist Youth League.
MVD	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
OVD	Department of Internal Affairs.
OVIR	Department (of the MVD) for Visas and Registration.
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.
SSR	Soviet Socialist Republic, of which there are 15 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).
UVD	Administration for Internal Affairs.

The Struggle for Human Rights in the Soviet Union Continues

A Chronicle of Current Events

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

Number 46 **15 August 1977**

Contents

The trial of Landa. The trial of Begun. The trial of Barladyanu. The trial of Rudenko and Tikhy. 'Helsinki groups' under investigation. Arrests, searches, interrogations. Events in Lithuania. Persecution of religious believers. The right to leave one's country. In the prisons and camps. After release. In exile. In the psychiatric hospitals. Extrajudicial persecution. Miscellaneous reports. Relief fund for political prisoners. Letters and statements. Discussion of the draft Constitution. An independent news agency. Samizdat news. Trials of former years. Addenda and corrigenda. Appendix: List of Political Prisoners.

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The Trial of Landa

In February the 'case of a fire' in Malva Landa's apartment (*Chronicle* 44) was remitted for further investigation.

During this investigation a great deal of evidence was given about a roll of film of some kind, which the witnesses had allegedly seen after the fire. Some called the film photographic, some said it was a microfilm; according to one of the witnesses it was dark in colour, another said it was black and white, a third said it was brown, while a fourth alleged it was yellow. Some had seen it in Landa's room, others in the room of her neighbour Kutin, or on the balcony, while yet others said it was 'hanging in loops from the trees'. The record of the survey made immediately after the fire does not mention any film! In addition, this film, discovered in large quantities — according to the witnesses — after the fire, was for some reason destroyed and did not really constitute part of the case against Landa. Landa had already declared at the pre-trial investigation and in court that she had not been in possession of any film.

In the course of the additional pre-trial investigation Landa was brought face to face with her neighbour Kutin. When asked by investigator Ilichev if Landa had been burning papers in her room, Kutin replied that he had not been at home at the time of the fire, but that once, on returning to the house, he had smelt paper burning. The investigator wrote in the record of evidence: 'he often saw . . .' After Landa protested, he re-wrote the record. As this was not the only falsification made by Ilichev, Landa refused to give evidence and wrote a declaration concerning the biased conduct of the investigation.

At Landa's insistence a search was proclaimed for an unknown man who had stopped her on the staircase and had not let her put out the fire (*Chronicle* 44); but the unknown man was not found.

On 21 April the pre-trial investigation came to an end for the second time (*Chronicle* 45).

On 12 May A. D. Sakharov made an appeal to the world public and to the heads of the governments that signed the Helsinki Agreement:

> 16 May has been appointed for the trial of Malva Landa, an active participant in the struggle for human rights in the USSR, a selfless defender of political prisoners and a member of the Helsinki Monitoring Group in the USSR . . . .
>
> The trial of Landa is the first of a series of trials being prepared for members of the Helsinki Group. It is our duty to defend Malva Landa.

* * *

On 16 May the hearing of the case began in the Krasnogorsk Town Court (near Moscow). The lawyer who had helped Landa to study the case materials refused to participate in the trial. Another lawyer who took Landa's case would not agree, however, to support her position in court. Therefore Landa declared to the court that she would defend herself. However, the next day Landa told the court that her decision had been mistaken; she asked for the hearing to be deferred so that she would have time to find a defence counsel. The court agreed to her request. The hearing was put off for a week. On 24 May it was announced that the judge was ill and the trial was delayed once more — until 27 May. On 27 May the court investigation was resumed. Judge Kalalayev presided, as he had on 16 May. However, the people's assessors were new. On the basis of article 241 of the R S F S R Code of Criminal Procedure, the court hearing began once more. This gave the witnesses who had mixed up their testimony or had given 'unsuitable' evidence on 16 May, the opportunity to smooth out their statements. The second stage of the trial took place on two days — 27 and 30 May. On 31 May sentence was passed.

In the second stage of the trial Landa's defence was undertaken by the lawyer Popov.

On 16 May Landa's friends and acquaintances were allowed into the courtroom only after she had categorically refused to go into court without them. On the other days everyone was allowed in unhindered.

The indictment charged Landa with the 'careless destruction or damage' of state property (the apartment) and personal property (her neighbour Kutin's belongings). This refers to articles 99 and 150 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. The charges state that as a result of Landa's carelessness in throwing aside an unextinguished cigarette end, and of the disorder in the room, the flames spread throughout the apartment, causing great material damage. The housing bureau had sued Landa for 2,493 roubles to pay for repairs and resettlement of residents, and her neighbour Kutin had sued her for 392 roubles, 87 kopecks.

In answer to the question 'Do you admit your guilt?', Landa replied that she was not guilty of the serious damage priced at 2,500 roubles; the facts of the conflagration remained unclear. However, 'I am not competent to dispute the suit — so I will settle it; I do not agree to the amount of the claim made by Kutin.'

Landa explained to the court that on going out of her room, perhaps without having extinguished her cigarette, she had suddenly heard an explosive sound; she turned back — there was a fire; she could not put out the conflagration — the flames burnt up even more fiercely after water was used and burnt her face all over; she ran out onto the stairs for help — there an unknown man grabbed Landa and held her until the firemen arrived. This man explained his

appearance to Landa by saying that he had been walking along the street when he had caught sight of the fire. Landa insisted in court that he could not have seen the fire from the street at that moment, as it was burning in the middle of the room and not very brightly.

The first of the witnesses to be questioned was Landa's son Alexei Germanov (*Chronicle* 43). He stated that two weeks after the fire, his mother was still in a serious condition — from burns. He also said 'My mother has worked all her life as a geologist; in my opinion, she has been a very successful specialist: many finds have been made on the basis of her prospecting. During the war she freely gave her blood.'

From the Interrogation of the Witnesses

Landa (to Kutin): The search in my room was on 9 January, but on 8 January you were already giving evidence that there were unlawful documents in my room.

Kutin: I wasn't the only one.

Judge: What of it? Were official witnesses present? Was a record made?

Kutin: Ilichev found a record and read it to us. There was something in it about Vladimir Prison, the conditions there. I don't know — he didn't read all of it . . .

Landa (to Kartashev, the house-management engineer): What, in your opinion, led to the fire breaking out?

Kartashev: A very high temperature would have been necessary for the floor to have been so burned. It was burned in layers. The parquet and the floor itself were burned away completely. It must have been something of a very high temperature . . .

Landa (to the metal worker Panov): You wrote in your testimony that polyethylene packets filled with standard-size sheets of paper with something bad written on them, were thrown out of the windows.

Panov: I didn't see exactly.

Judge (reading out Panov's evidence): 'I noticed that they were throwing a "Moscow" typewriter and foreign books which are not sold here out of the window . . .'

Panov: I did see something. It's true that I saw them the next day in a heap, not when they were being thrown out.

Landa: And how did you distinguish that the books were foreign and not sold here? Did you read them?

Panov: No.

Landa: And how did you distinguish a 'Moscow' typewriter from an 'Erika' typewriter? How many makes of typewriter do you know?

Panov: I don't know any.

Landa (quoting Panov's testimony): 'I realised that Landa's room was full of books, newspapers and cuttings from papers of a political nature.' How do you know this?
Panov: From what the investigator said.

On 30 May witness Saltanov testified that the unknown man who held back Landa had told him that he had already called the fire-brigade. When the firemen arrived he disappeared. Before the fire Saltanov had seen him once in that district.

Expert witness Shuvalov considered the cause of the fire to have been a nitrate film. He observed that such film had not been produced for 15 years. However, the investigators had not shown him any photographic film or any material evidence: he had based his report on the materials in the case file and on the evidence given by the witnesses. 'For a fire to start from a cigarette or a stub a lengthy period has to elapse.'

In his speech the prosecutor said in particular: 'If anyone held her back, it was only with the aim of saving her life. Landa's assertions to the contrary have not been backed up by anything. And there is no evidence to support the version that she was not the only guilty party.' The prosecutor demanded that Landa be imprisoned for two years.

Defence counsel said in his speech that the case gave rise to very many questions which had not been cleared up by either the investigation, or the trial, or the experts. How was it known that there had been a film if there was no material evidence of it? The experts' conclusion hung by a thread. The question of what caused the fire had not been clearly established. The investigation had not found the unknown man whom the witness Saltanov and others had seen. The evidence was contradictory concerning both the electric shock which affected the firemen and the time of the firemen's arrival. Even if it was considered that the fire arose as a result of Landa's carelessness, did this constitute a crime according to article 99? For this article to be applicable, the law requires 'human victims or other serious consequences'. Defence counsel insisted that in this case there had been no such 'serious consequences'. Even more clearly there had been no 'serious consequences' with regard to Kutin. Therefore there was no basis for applying either article 150 or article 99. As for the suits, they should be considered in legal proceedings in a civil court. Counsel asked that Landa be found not guilty.

In her final speech Landa expressed sympathy for all those who had suffered from the fire.

> However, I don't consider myself guilty of the results of the fire. I have reason to doubt that the fire was caused by a cigarette or a match. This is borne out by the extremely prejudiced investigation, together with the various falsifications and tendentious, intentional distortions of their evidence by witnesses. The witnesses were incited in a particular manner. In order to get the required evidence out of them, they were told that I had printed and stored 'illegal' papers. The trial had been no less prejudiced. The judge put leading questions to the witnesses . . . The documents that were burned included valuable, in some cases unique documents about the infringement of human rights in our country. I regret that I shall not be able to continue this necessary and important work.

In conclusion Landa thanked the friends who had supported her and the foreign journalists who had reported her case.

The court found Landa guilty. Because this was her first conviction, because of her age as a pensioner and the fact that she herself had suffered from the fire, the court applied article 43 of the RSFSR Criminal Code ('Imposition of lighter penalties than those foreseen by law') and sentenced Landa to two years of exile. The court also ordered that Landa be fined 2,493 roubles for the benefit of the housing bureau and 392 roubles 87 kopecks for the benefit of Kutin.

On 29 June the Moscow regional court heard the appeal in Landa's case and upheld the sentence.

At the police-station Landa received an order assigning her to travel to the settlement of Vershino-Shakhmatinsky in the Shelopugino district of Chita region. On 6 July Landa set off into exile. The Chita Department of Internal Affairs at first did not want to accept Landa: 'We don't service Moscow.' In addition, exiles were not sent to Shelopugino district at all. Only after a phone call from Moscow was she able to set off for her appointed destination.

The deputy police chief of Shelopugino told Landa that he would force her to work: 'This not a holiday resort for you!' He refused to give her a residence document, and without this the district social welfare department will not issue her pension.

* * *

R. Lert, P. Grigorenko, Z. Grigorenko, V. Turchin, V. Kornilov and *T. Velikanova:* 'After one and a half centuries' (7 July 1977).

> . . . Malva Landa is a 'dissenter'. Malva Landa is trying to achieve democratic rights and freedoms for all Soviet citizens. Consequently, Malva Landa must be removed from Moscow. That was the reason why the fire, from which she herself suffered, was declared to be the 'criminal act' of an arsonist . . .
>
> This is why Malva Landa is serving a term in exile. She has been exiled to the same place as the Decembrists and Chernyshevsky. And in effect for the same thing — demanding freedom for the oppressed and those without rights.

The Trial of Begun

On 6 May the trial of Iosif Begun, arrested on 3 March (*Chronicle* 44), was put off until 27 May, but in fact it opened in 18 May (*Chronicle* 45). The pattern was then repeated: on 18 May the trial was put off until 8 June (*Chronicle* 45 erred here), but the court hearing took place on 1 June.

On 1 June the people's court of the Proletarsky district of Moscow finally heard the case in which I. Begun was charged with 'leading a parasitical way of life for a lengthy period of time' (article 209 of the R S F S R Criminal Code). Judge Avdonin presided. The prosecution was conducted by Procurator Golubkova.

The courtroom was filled by a specially invited public. Of Begun's relatives and friends only Alla Drugova, Begun's notarized representative, was allowed into the courtroom.

Begun and his lawyer made a number of requests to the court. For example, they asked that the court should call M. A. Donskaya, chairwoman of the Moscow City Finance Department, who had refused to register Begun as a private teacher of Hebrew; Nosovsky, a private teacher of Hebrew in Leningrad, who was registered as such; and Begun's pupils in Hebrew. They also asked that the court should include in the case evidence Begun's reference from the Moscow Goryachkin Engineering Institute of Agricultural Production, where Begun used to work as an assistant professor. The court refused all their requests.

In a speech in court, Begun stated that after he had applied to emigrate to Israel in April 1971, he was sacked and he had to take on unskilled work. In 1972 he was sacked for 'missing work', as he was arrested three times (for ten days in May, during the visit of U S President Nixon; for three days in September, during a session of the U S S R Supreme Soviet; and for 14 days in December, during the 50th anniversary of the formation of the U S S R) and was not given any documents to corroborate this. Having been deprived of 'freelance' work, from 1973 onwards Begun started to teach mathematics, English and Hebrew privately. He was registered as a teacher of mathematics, but was refused registration as a teacher of Hebrew. All Begun's efforts to obtain 'employment by an institution' ended in failure. Even the labour exchange refused to assist him.

The prosecutor asked the court to sentence Begun to two years' exile, using article 43 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. Defence counsel, explaining why he considered Begun's guilt unproven, asked that he be found not guilty.

During the whole court hearing there were certain people in the judge's chambers. When the court retired to confer, they went in and out of the conference room.

The court repeated the indictment in the verdict and sentenced Begun to two years' exile.

An appeal was made against the sentence, but the city court confirmed it.

Begun was assigned a place of exile in Magadan region. He was sent there in a prisoners' convoy. In July he was still continuing a hunger-strike he had begun as a protest on 28 March. He has a man specially assigned to be with him and to feed him forcibly.

Fifteen activists of the Jewish movement in the U S S R, in an appeal to the participants of the Belgrade conference and to the U S Congress, have declared that the sentence on Begun is a precedent legalising a ban on the Hebrew language:

> We call on you to consider seriously the continuing infringement of the rights of the Jewish minority in the U S S R and to bring up this question on the agenda at the Belgrade conference.

The Trial of Barladyanu

On 27 June in the Odessa regional court, the trial began of Vasily Vladimirovich Barladyanu (born 1942), arrested on 2 March (*Chronicle* 44; see also *Chronicle* 45). The presiding judge was D. I. Kanevsky, and the prosecution was conducted by E. V. Zhantyk.

Vasily Barladyanu was charged with having in 1972-77 'systematically disseminated in oral and written form knowingly false, libellous fabrications, which defamed the Soviet political and social system, Soviet democracy, the Soviet nationalities policy and the Soviet way of life, also with having prepared handwritten and typewritten documents and photocopies of similar content' (article 187-1 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code, which corresponds to article 190-1 of the R S F S R Code).

The small courtroom was filled by specially invited students of the Law Faculty at Odessa University (they said they had no idea what kind of trial they had been invited to), lecturers from the same faculty, and K G B officials. In spite of defence counsel's efforts, out of the accused man's relatives and friends only Vasily Barladyanu's wife was allowed into the courtroom — and only for the second half of the hearing on 28 June. Appeals to the regional procurator's office and the chairman of the regional court did not help.

On the same day, 27 June, Valentina Barladyanu, Leonid Tymchuk and N. Fyodorova were told categorically to be at work on the morning of 28 June. At 8 o'clock on the morning of 28 June N. Fyodorova

found travel documents for a duty trip waiting for her at work.

The witness Budiyansky, formerly a member of the trade union committee at the time when Barladyanu was working at the university (*Chronicle* 41), gave evidence that in 1974 Barladyanu allowed himself to express anti-Soviet and nationalist sentiments.

The witness Makeyenko, head of the Philosophy Department at the Odessa Institute of Naval Engineering (*Chronicle* 41), testified that Barladyanu had made references to a book by Solzhenitsyn in his lectures. However he could not answer a question from defence counsel as to which book it was. Makeyenko also stated that Barladyanu had asserted that cruelty was inherent in the Soviet system. When the lawyer asked if Barladyanu had spoken of particular cruelties committed under Soviet power or of the cruelty of the regime in general, Makeyenko replied that he had spoken of particular cruelties, but that in his opinion it all came to the same thing.

The witnesses Mosyuk and his wife Boiko testified that they had borrowed *The First Circle* and *The Gulag Archipelago* from Barladyanu.

Barladyanu's father-in-law Pisanko testified that his son-in-law had spoken to him of possible acts of aggression by the Soviet army, as it was not based on the territorial principle as Lenin had recommended. Pisanko's testimony on this subject was more definite at the pre-trial investigation — he had alleged that Barladyanu had spoken not of 'possible', but of actual aggression by the Soviet army.

Khokhlachev, a former student of Barladyanu's, testified that in giving examples of cruelties committed in our country Barladyanu had referred to *The Gulag Archipelago*.

Evidence from Barladyanu's former students Baklanova and Beletskaya was read out. Baklanova testified that Barladyanu had referred disrespectfully to Stalin and had denied his role as the organiser of the victory in the Great Fatherland War. According to Beletskaya, Barladyanu had said that the Russians were a domineering nation which oppressed the Moldavians and the Ukrainians. Barladyanu told the court that Baklanova and Beletskaya had been careless students, with whom he had had conflicts.

Anna Golumbievskaya was called as a witness by the court. Golumbievskaya entered the courtroom carrying a bouquet of carnations. She asked the presiding judge to allow the flowers 'from those standing outside' to be given at Barladyanu, but she was refused. Golumbievskaya said that she had not given evidence at the pre-trial investigation — and she would not give any now either. She read out a prepared statement:

> Today Barladyanu is in the dock, tomorrow — according to our laws — I could be sitting there myself . . . I am not sure that, in giving evidence on Barladyanu's case, I might not be giving evidence against myself. So I am making use of a defendant's right to refrain from giving evidence.
>
> My second reason is as follows: Barladyanu is in the dock on charges of disseminating knowingly false fabrications . . . that shows contempt for human thought and human value . . . To try Barladyanu means to try a mind which is struggling to discover the truth.
>
> I have hopes that Barladyanu's trial, which should never have taken place anyway, will result in the triumph of respect for human worth, of man's right to think, his right to explore untrodden paths, his right to share his thoughts with people like myself.

Evidence by Rudenko (see 'The Trial of Rudenko and Tikhy') was read out, stating that Vasily Barladyanu gave Rudenko his statements, poems and stories, and told him that he was being persecuted for his beliefs. In the evidence read out Rudenko stated that one of Barladyanu's stories contained an anti-Soviet episode. 'Nevertheless, I am convinced that Vasily Barladyanu is not an enemy of Soviet power. His attacks on Soviet power can be explained by his persecution, by the infringement of his human rights.' Barladyanu protested against an appraisal of his works based on a quotation taken out of context.

The prosecutor proposed that a number of witnesses should not be called and that their evidence should not be read out; among these were Valentina Barladyanu and Vasily Barladyanu's academic adviser, Shaikevich. The accused and the defence counsel asked the court to call these witnesses, as their testimony would give a different picture of Barladyanu's character from that given by the witnesses who had already appeared. The court acceded to the prosecutor's request, but agreed to have Shaikevich's evidence read out.

Barladyanu declared that not one of his requests had been granted; although it had been said that the hearing was open, his friends and acquaintances had not been allowed into the courtroom. 'Up until now I have been on hunger strike. From today I refuse to take any water and will take any opportunity to put an end to my life.' (Barladyanu had been on hunger-strike since the day of his arrest — *Chronicles* 44, 45).

Judge (replying): 'We've already heard about this.'

During a survey of the 'material evidence', Barladyanu said that he had bought the anthology *From Out of the Depths* and a microfilm of *Cancer Ward* on the black market, but had printed up *Cancer Ward* himself.

A recess was declared. Only after this interval was Valentina Barladyanu allowed into the courtroom.

The Prosecutor's Speech.

The charge against Barladyanu according to article 187-1 is that he disseminated libellous fabrications in oral and written form, defaming the Soviet political and social system. The following witnesses have been questioned: Budiyansky, Mosyuk, Pisanko, Oryol, Khokhlachev and others, and they have affirmed in court that during 1974 to 1976 they heard Barladyanu express anti-Soviet and nationalist sentiments, which include dissatisfaction with the existing order, with Soviet courts and so on.

It is true that in court the witnesses tried to tone down the testimony they had given during the pre-trial investigation, but this is no reason for doubting their truthfulness or credibility.

Barladyanu managed to send an appeal 'To People of Goodwill' (*Chronicle* 41 — *Chronicle*) to the West; this was published in the USA . . .

Materials defaming our humane system, handwritten by Barladyanu, have been confiscated from various persons in Odessa and Kiev. In Kiev a copy of the appeal 'To People of Goodwill', which was allegedly given to the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring Group by Barladyanu, was confiscated from O. Meshko. Anti-Soviet poems by Barladyanu were confiscated from Berdnik.

Barladyanu wrote and disseminated various declarations and letters in which he libelled Procurator Yasinsky of Odessa region.

Later the prosecutor listed books and articles confiscated from Barladyanu during a search in June 1976 (*Chronicle* 41), particularly the article by Berdyayev *The Spirit of the Russian Revolution*, and pointed out that it was confiscated in numerous copies. He also named the 'anti-Soviet' anthology *From out of the Depths* and stated that Barladyanu had begun to type out Berdyayev's article in it.

Barladyanu gave Mosyuk Solzhenitsyn's *First Circle* and *Gulag Archipelago* to read (Mosyuk's evidence). Barladyanu also spread slanderous fabrications by word of mouth. He cast aspersions on Soviet nationalities policy (according to the witness Beletskaya), allowing himself to make slanderous remarks about Stalin (according to witness Baklanova), slandered our Soviet army (according to witness Pisanko), defamed our Soviet way of life, and spoke of cruelties committed under Soviet power, referring to Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago* (according to the evidence given by Khokhlachev).

(Golumbievskaya: 'He could also have referred to the Twenty-Second Party Congress!' She was removed from the courtroom) . . .

. . . Barladyanu considers that the residence regulations have been infringed more than once in his case. The investigation established that on his return from Kiev Barladyanu illegally registered as a resident in the village of Vasilevka. As he was not a collective farm worker, he did not have the right to register for residence in a house belonging to the collective farm. On this basis his registration was cancelled (see *Chronicle* 44 — *Chronicle*).

Barladyanu is an amoral person. In 1974 he found it very easy to part from his wife and child in Odessa and travel to Kiev, where he married citizenness Burova. In 1975 he found it just as easy to dissolve his marriage with Burova so that he could return to his first wife in Odessa.

During this trial Barladyanu has protested against the fact that his friends and acquaintances were not allowed into the courtroom.

In the first place, the courtroom is small and cannot accommodate all those wishing to attend. Secondly, let us see who these 'acquaintances' of Barladyanu's are. They are people who have either already been convicted or are now facing criminal charges, people like Rudenko and Sery, who behave in the most shameful way, refusing to participate in the pre-trial investigation, misbehaving and hindering the work of the court. Why do his friends and acquaintances not include also his fellow lecturers from the university and the Naval Engineering Institute, his colleagues at the museums in which he worked? Well, because they are Soviet people and, instead of wandering about in courtroom corridors, they are busy with academic work and socially useful labour.

You saw citizeness Golumbievskaya here, who turned up in court with flowers, trying to make out that Barladyanu was a martyr. The demand that citizeness Golumbievskaya face a criminal charge for refusing to give evidence as a witness has been turned down, as the evidence collected in her case has already been designated as the basis for a separate prosecution. . . .

The prosecutor asked that Barladyanu be given 3 years in ordinary-regime camps.

Speech of Defence Counsel

I agree with much of what has been said by the state prosecutor. Yes, my client did sometimes express himself too sharply about the Soviet system, Soviet courts and the nationalities question. I am sure that this is attributable in part to the fact that for a number of years the laws were in fact not observed with regard to my client and his relatives. We all know quite well that our laws are not that perfect, and if they have also been infringed, this could easily have been the basis for Barladyanu's critical, perhaps too sharply critical, remarks on this subject. (This was helped by the influence of the

people round him in Kiev and Odessa. Barladyanu is very easily influenced.)

As regards dissemination, I beg the court not to trust fully the evidence of witnesses like Mosyuk, who made statements during the pre-trial investigation which they could not repeat to Barladyanu's face.

As for Barladyanu's nationalistic remarks, I can only say: this is a time when any intense interest in some national culture leads straightaway to people asking: 'But isn't he a nationalist?' Barladyanu is a very emotional, easily-aroused personality, so his interest in and knowledge of Ukrainian culture led to student circles discussing his so-called nationalistic views.

A few years later these students cannot remember accurately phrases Barladyanu uttered, and in contradictory testimony they speak of nationalism in general terms . . .

I cannot call Barladyanu amoral. We know that life is sometimes like this: you feel you really should leave your whole old life and begin anew — then everything will be different. Maybe that's what happened to my client. Barladyanu had no flat, he had in effect no work, no residence permit, and so on . . .

In conclusion I should like to say that Barladyanu is a man difficult to live with: difficult for his family, difficult for society and difficult for himself.

But if the sentence of the court is just, I am convinced that all his errors will be put aside and a poet, a man valued and needed by society, will return to us.

Final Statement by V. Barladyanu

. . . Much attention has been devoted to the evidence given by those students whom I expelled from the collective farm for infringeing labour discipline. My friends and my wife have not been questioned in court at all.

As for my works, I insist that they contain no libel — they express my deep convictions and I am ready to defend them.

The letters and statements on infringements of the law, which were confiscated in Kiev, were sent chiefly to the regional procurator G. M. Yasinsky, but I did not receive a reply to any of them.

. . . I see nothing criminal in the fact that I passed on these statements to the Kiev Helsinki Group. The Constitution gives people the right to unite in various organizations, and as the Kiev Group was not an illegal organization, merely unregistered, I certainly had the right to do so.

. . . Therefore I do not consider myself guilty and have nothing to repent of. I do not ask the court to show leniency to me or to mitigate my sentence.

In my statement addressed to Podgorny I renounced Soviet citizenship and asked for permission to emigrate — to any country where I would be given the opportunity of living a normal life and doing research work. But I never renounced my loyalty to the military oath, which is given only once in a lifetime. So, wherever I might be, I would always defend my Motherland if it were in military peril.

If I were given an opportunity to live and work normally in my Motherland, a possibility of being with my family, I would abandon academic work and engage in physical labour. During this trial I have had to observe academic people whose ethos is so corrupt that I don't want to return to it. I know a number of languages and in my free time I could do translations, if they were published.

On 29 June the court pronounced sentence in accordance with the demands of the prosecutor. The court also adopted a separate resolution — to inform the headmaster of Middle School 130 of Ilichevsky district in Odessa and the head of the Ilichevsky District Department of Education about the 'unlawful actions of the teacher' Golumbievskaya, for 'their appropriate reaction'.

The Trial of Rudenko and Tikhy

From 23 June to 1 July 1977 in the town of Druzhkovka in Donetsk region the trial took place of the writer Nikolai Danilovich Rudenko (the head of the Ukrainian 'Helsinki' group and a member of the Soviet group of the organization Amnesty International) and of Alexei Ivanovich Tikhy (a member of the Helsinki group). Both men had been arrested on 5 February 1977 (*Chronicle* 44).

The case was heard in an assizes session of the Donetsk Regional Court. The court chairman was E. N. Zinchenko, the deputy chairman of the regional court. The prosecutor was procurator Arzhanov from Kiev. The defence lawyers were assigned by the court: F. I. Aleksevnin for Rudenko and Koretsky for Tikhy.

Tikhy refused the services of the lawyer assigned him and more than once during the trial he reiterated this refusal. In spite of this, Koretsky took part in the trial.

Rudenko (born in 1920) was charged under paragraph 1 of article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code (which corresponds to article 70 of the RSFSR code). Tikhy (born in 1927) was charged under paragraph 2 of article 62 and under article 222 ('illegal possession of a firearm'). Paragraph 2 of article 62 was applied to Tikhy on the grounds that he had already served 7 years' imprisonment from 1957

to 1964 for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' (see 'Trials of Former Years', below). Article 222 related to an old German rifle which was found at his home during a search in December 1976 (*Chronicle* 43).

The case materials filled 47 volumes.

Rudenko's and Tikhy's relatives first learned of the trial on 25 June from the summonses to 'witnesses for the defence' (Raisa Rudenko, Ivan Kandyba and others) to appear at 10.00 on 28 June. They arrived in Druzhkovka on 27 June. However, the chairman of the Druzhkovka Town People's Court, N. A. Ladyzhsky, refused to inform them as to where the trial was taking place: 'Come again tomorrow morning at 10.00 and I'll give you the address.' Nonetheless they were able to find the site of the trial.

The trial was taking place in the 'Red Corner' of the office of the General Trading organization. The sign giving the name of the office had been removed. They were not allowed into the courtroom: 'There are no free places!' On 28 June Rudenko's sister, Tikhy's 80-year-old mother, and his two sons (one of whom had learned of the trial from the radio) were allowed into the courtroom. Tikhy's sister was not admitted: 'The judge forbids it!'

Pyotr Vins and a friend of his were removed from a bus coming from the city of Donetsk. They were taken to a police station, where police searched them, took their money, bought them tickets, put them on an aeroplane, and sent them to Kiev. On 28 June Pyotr Starchik and Kirill Podrabinek came to Druzhkovka from Moscow. Both were taken to the police station 'for identification'. Starchik was threatened with 'a madhouse' and sent back to Moscow the next day. Podrabinek was released only on 1 July, two hours after the end of the trial. Others who wanted to get into the courtroom were likewise taken to the police station. The 'public' who filled the courtroom every day in an organized manner stayed in a hotel.

At night time the defendants were taken in 'Black Marias' to Donetsk (about 100 kilometres from Druzhkovka).

Raisa Rudenko tried to submit to the court a statement about the violation of the defence rights of her husband N. Rudenko; a public lawyer had been assigned to him, and she had not even been informed of the termination of the investigation and had thus been deprived of the possibility to take on a lawyer of her choice. Her statement was not accepted.

During the course of the trial the defendants requested that the documents used to incriminate them be read out, in particular the Declaration on the Creation of the Ukrainian 'Helsinki' Group and the group's memorandum number 1 (*Chronicle* 43), memoranda numbers 2 and 3 (*Chronicle* 45), the open letter of B. Kovgar (*Chronicles* 28, 30, 39), and the letter of I. Terelya to Yu. V. Andropov (*Chronicle* 45).[1] The court refused them. Regarding the letters of Kovgar and Terelya the judge said that their authors were mentally ill and that for this reason their letters would not be read out.

Excerpts from the record of an interrogation of Yu. Orlov (*Chronicle* 44) were read out in court. Rudenko asked that the supplements to this record also be read out. The court refused this petition too.

After the testimony of Miroslav Marinovich had been read out (he had often visited Rudenko and for the most part they had discussed literary themes) and it had been announced that Nikolai Matusevich had refused to give testimony, Rudenko asked the court to read out the evidence which Matusevich and Marinovich had given after their arrest, so that the witnesses who were members of the Ukrainian 'Helsinki' Group might know about this evidence, as it was slanderous, provocative and terrifying; it said that the Ukrainian 'Helsinki' Group was not a public group but an underground anti-Soviet group (on this evidence see below). The judge forbade discussion of this, saying that the defendants were not charged with membership of the 'Group'.

The court also refused all of Tikhy's petitions.

Professor I. I. Stebun, head of the Department of Literary Theory of Donetsk University, said in court that in a conversation with him Tikhy had expressed views on the nationalities question which were hostile to our ideology and had slanderously stated that in our country Ukrainian culture was dying and the Ukrainian language disappearing. In Stebun's opinion Tikhy's articles (see below) had a hostile, slanderous tendency and libelled Soviet reality. Stebun stated that Tikhy hated the Russian language.

The judge asked Tikhy why he had studied at Moscow University if he hated the Russian language. Tikhy replied that this showed that exactly the opposite was true.

Rudenko asked Stebun: 'Do you remember, Ilya Isaakovich, how in 1949 they accused you of cosmopolitanism, and what my attitude to this was?' Stebun replied that Rudenko, who was then secretary of the party organization of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine, had indeed spoken out in defence of writers.

The judge struck out at Tikhy's question to Stebun, 'And do you remember how in 1939 you wrote in an article that for Rylsky and his like there was no place in the Ukraine, but only in Siberia?'

Tikhy asked, 'Who gave you my article to review?', to which Stebun replied: 'The K G B'.

Regarding his conversation with Stebun, Tikhy stated: 'You have slanderously asserted that I came to change your views with the goal of drawing you into hostile activity. But there was no discussion at all about conflict between the Russian and Ukrainian cultures'. Tikhy

declared to the court: 'I accuse Stebun of slander and of denouncing me to the K G B.'

A. V. Rusakovskaya, section head at the psycho-neurological hospital where Rudenko was under examination from January to March 1976, said in court that Rudenko had brought a transistor radio with him to the hospital so as to listen to broadcasts by Western radio stations, but that she had taken the radio from him. The court read out testimony by the former soldier V. V. Balan, who had been in the hospital at the same time as Rudenko. Referring to what he had been told by two other patients, Balan reported that Rudenko had listened to Western radio stations and had refused to listen to Soviet radio or watch television, saying that there wasn't a word of truth in these transmissions.

Raisa Rudenko, Nadezhda Svetlichnaya and Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukyanenko and Alexander Berdnik were also questioned in court as witnesses.

To the procurator's question, 'Who was the author of the anti-Soviet documents "Declaration" and "Memoranda" numbers 1 to 3?', Lukyanenko replied: 'All the members of the Group who signed them'.

Raisa Rudenko said in court that the charges against her husband were still not known to her. She considered that by not informing her of the opening of the trial the court had violated the right of defence. She said also that the American lawyer Ramsey Clark had agreed to defend her husband, to which Judge Zinchenko replied that foreign lawyers have no right to defend Soviet citizens.

At the request of her husband Raisa Rudenko related how on 23 December 1976, the day of the December search (*Chronicle* 43), she had, on leaving the house, arranged things in a particular order, and on returning home had discovered that someone had been in the house. 'They then came to search us in the evening and showed us 39 dollars which they allegedly found in our home.'

Testimony by V. Barladyanu was read out in court to the effect that he had given Rudenko his letter to the Procurator of Odessa Region, and that Rudenko had acquainted him with Memorandum number 2.

The prosecutor's speech lasted more than two hours. Procurator Arzhanov said that Rudenko and Tikhy were opponents of socialism, helpers and agents of hostile states, outcasts and traitors to the Motherland who had actively engaged in anti-Soviet activity.

The procurator charged Rudenko with the following incidents: in 1960 he had presented to the party Central Committee a paper on political economy; in 1963 under the pseudonym 'Fyodorov' he had sent to the party Central Committee a work entitled 'The Universal Law of Progress'; in 1972 he had sent the committee an anti-Soviet open letter; in 1974 he had distributed to Sakharov and Turchin his works 'The Energy of Progress' and 'Economic Monologues', and had written Turchin an anti-Soviet letter; in 1975 he had written an anti-Soviet letter to Sakharov and the story 'The First Line'; in 1976 he wrote the novel *Orlova Balka*, another letter to Sakharov, the works 'Gnosis and the Present', 'You Don't Want to be a Scoundrel — Go to Prison' (about the doctor Kovtunenko — *Chronicle* 42) and 'To People of Good Will', and a letter to the procurators of Moscow and Kiev. He had written and stored: the verses and poems 'A Glow Over the Heart', 'Farewell to a Party Card', 'Where Are We', 'Reply to a Former Friend' and 'Before the Opening of the Kanevskaya Hydro-Electric Plant'. He had written and distributed: the narrative poems 'History of an Illness' and 'Crucifix'. He had distributed P. G. Grigorenko's foreword to 'Economic Monologues', Berdnik's letters of 1972-77, Kovgar's letter, I. Terelya's letter to Andropov, letters to V. Barladyanu and N. Svetlichnaya, Valentin Moroz's work 'A Chronicle of Resistance', and Ivan Dzyuba's *Internationalism or Russification?* He had prepared, stored and distributed the Declaration on the Creation of the Ukrainian 'Helsinki' Group and Memoranda 1 to 3. 'Wanting to work more actively against Soviet power, Rudenko became friendly with the mentally ill Grigorenko and in the latter's flat as well as in Ginzburg's flat he passed documents to foreign correspondents.' He had given Ginzburg documents for him to pass to foreign correspondents. Together with Grigorenko he had prepared a letter of appeal to the communists of the U S A and Canada. He had had an anti-Soviet conversation on the telephone with Bohdan Yasen, who was living abroad. And he had written Bohdan Yasen a letter asking him to help establish contact with the U S A consulate in Kiev.

The procurator charged Tikhy with his articles 'The Ukrainian Word', 'Thoughts on my Native Language', 'Rural Problems', and 'Reflections on the Ukrainian Language and Ukrainian Language in the Don Country' (these articles were written in Ukrainian) and also with the 'Declaration', Memoranda 1 to 3, and 'possession of a firearm'. The procurator said: 'The sabotage activity of Tikhy was concealed and thought out . . . Tikhy stated that the existence of Russian schools and colleges is a violation of the sovereignty of the Ukrainian state . . . Tikhy wrote that persons who don't know the Ukrianian language should not be promoted to leading posts, and he thus sowed hostility between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples.'

The procurator asked that Rudenko be sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in a strict-regime camp and 5 years in exile. He asked that Tikhy be ruled an especially dangerous recidivist and sentenced to 10 years in a special-regime camp and 5 years in exile.

Rudenko's lawyer Aleksevnin began his speech by saying that he could not deny or contest the fact that his client was guilty. He assert-

ed that the reasons for the activity with which Rudenko was charged were his personal resentment at having been expelled from the party and the Writers' Union, feelings of dissatisfaction and injustice, his suddenly serious financial position, and the influence on him of Sakharov, Grigorenko, and those fellow-thinkers who had appeared at the trial as witnesses. Regarding Rudenko's statement, 'I distinguish between the consequences of bureaucratic distortions and the Soviet system itself', the lawyer said: 'This statement by Rudenko shows that he is not a conservative and is still capable of regaining the correct path, along which he went for a long time and on which he did a great deal for his people and the state.' The lawyer asked the court to be considerate: 'I ask it to bear in mind that Rudenko is an invalid of the Patriotic War. The drops of blood which he spilt on the altar of the fatherland helped to bring victory to our Motherland. Rudenko is seriously ill and such a long imprisonment will have a ruinous effect on his health. I ask the court to show humaneness and to choose for Rudenko the minimum measure of punishment'.

Tikhy's lawyer Koretsky argued in his speech that the charge of 'possessing a weapon' had not been proved against Tikhy; the only proof was the rifle which had been found in his home; and witnesses had testified that during the war Alexei Tikhy's older brother had picked up weapons thrown away by the Germans and had then gone to the front and perished there.

Regarding the charge of 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' lawyer Koretsky said:

> I am not in a position to say that he is not guilty of this, because his guilt has been proven, although not fully. A crime was committed in Tikhy's very signing of the Declaration and the Memoranda of the so-called Ukrainian Public Group to Assist the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements. In these documents the group accuses the government of supposedly having artificially created a famine in the Ukraine in 1933, and uses such terms as 'genocide' and 'ethnocide', terms which can be applied only to the Hitlerite Nazis.

The lawyer also said that it would be illegal to rule Tikhy to be an especially dangerous recidivist, since his criminal record was expunged as of 15 February 1972, and the actions charged against him related to the time since then. 'I ask the court also to take into account the fact that Tikhy is already an elderly man and that he has an aged mother for whom he must care. I ask the court to consider also the reason why Tikhy embarked on this path: because such people as Lukyanenko and others influenced him.'

In his final speech Rudenko said:

> . . . You are not judging me, you are judging the Word, you are judging the universe for being not as the K G B would like it to be. Millions of Soviet citizens, writers, scientists have been sentenced because they stated that democracy is absent in our country. For that they have been thrown behind barbed wire. But the Soviet government cannot by these means convince these people that they are wrong . . . The Russian Tsar Nikolai I was the most savage of tsars, but the way in which he punished Lermontov was to exile him from Petersburg to do service in the Caucasus. Even he did not deal with writers and poets as savagely as happens now in our country . . . I have committed no crime against the Soviet regime. All my activity has been directed against bureaucratic distortions. My whole civic attitude was directed at their removal, not at overthrow of the Soviet regime. I do not regard myself as guilty on any of the charges.

In his final speech Tikhy spoke about his 1957 'case':

> I consider it incorrect that this court does not even have a copy of the verdict in my first trial. I requested that it be attached to the file of the present case, but they refused me. (See the section 'Trials of Former Years'.) I know the laws, and although I do not agree with some of them I do not violate them . . . All the charges against me have been invented by the investigators . . . The article 'Reflections on the Ukrainian Language and Ukrainian Culture in the Don Country' was sent to an archive, and four months later to the K G B. Why is it that for five whole years I was not charged with this article? Probably because there is nothing illegal in it . . . 'Rural Problems' was a draft (which I subsequently scrapped) of a letter to *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, which had asked its readers to take part in a discussion on this subject . . . The witness Skripkin did not present even one fact. He said only: 'Tikhy spoke with everyone in Ukrainian.' Stebun's 'notes' about my essays fall under article 125 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code ('slander'). His testimony distorted the course of my conversations and meetings with him . . . There was one phrase in the procurator's speech which deserves attention: 'Tikhy associated with people who had been convicted of especially dangerous crimes against the state. . . .' I consider that there was no criminal activity of any kind. No guilt in the form of direct subversive intent by me has been found. I do not regard myself as guilty on any of the charges.

On 1 July the court issued a verdict which repeated in full the demands of the procurator. Rudenko's typewriter and camera were declared instruments of a crime and were confiscated.

* * *

On 4 July Raisa Rudenko had a meeting with her husband in Donetsk. Rudenko told her that at first they had charged him not only with 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' but also with article 64 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code ('organizational Activity [Directed to the Commission of Especially Dangerous Crimes Against the State] and also Participation in Anti-Soviet Organizations'). He stated that he did not believe that Matusevich and Marinovich had given the slanderous testimony ascribed to them and considered that it was a provocative invention of the K G B. Rudenko told his wife that harmful testimony against him had been given by Evgeny Vladimirovich Tsybulsky, who had regularly denounced him to the K G B. The visit was broken off before Rudenko was able to recount what was in these denunciations.

* * *

On 2 July a protest entitled 'The Trial of Rudenko and Tikhy: Ten Years of Prison, Ten Years of Torment for Attempting to be a Citizen' was made public by members of the Moscow 'Helsinki' Group, P. Grigorenko, M. Landa, V. Slepak, and N. Meiman, and by Ukrainian 'Helsinki' Group members, L. Lukyanenko, I. Kandyba, A. Berdnik, P. Vins, O. Meshko and O. Geiko. Twenty-three further persons added their signatures to the protest. On 6 July the chairman of the Soviet Amnesty International group, Valentin Turchin, appealed to members of Amnesty International throughout the world to work for the release of Rudenko and Tikhy.

On 13 July A. Berdnik sent to L. I. Brezhnev a 'friendly open letter' in defence of Rudenko:

> An historic evil has been perpetrated in our country and it will have unforeseen consequences unless it is quickly reversed. . . . The excessively zealous judges have crucified not the Poet but the Eternal True Word. . . .
>
> Release the Poet! I assure you, the people would even in the future remember this with gratitude!

Helsinki Groups under Investigation

The Ginzburg Case

Former political prisoners all over the country are being interrogated about the Ginzburg case.

In May **Georgy Davidenko** (*Chronicles* 33, 41) was questioned in Nizhny Tagil, **Viktor Pestov** (*Chronicles* 33, 41, 45) in Sverdlovsk and **Vladislav Uzlov** (*Chronicles* 33, 45) in Serov (Sverdlovsk region).

In June **Sergei Khanzhenkov** (who served a term for trying to destroy a radio-jamming device [*Chronicle* 18] was interrogated in Minsk.

Davidenko was asked if he had received money from the Fund, from Ginzburg, or from Svetlana Pavlenkova (*Chronicle* 42). Davidenko replied that he had come to visit S. Pavlenkova because he had been friendly with her husband in prison, and that she had lent him her own personal money. Similar questions were put to Pestov, Uzlov and Khanzhenkov. They were also asked if they had received any 'literature' from Ginzburg.

Sergei Korekhov (*Chronicle* 41) has been questioned in connection with the Ginzburg case.

In May and June **Valentin Novoseltsev** was questioned once more (*Chronicle* 45).

In April, during an interrogation about the Rudenko-Tikhy case in Donetsk, **Kuzma Matviyuk** (*Chronicles* 44, 45) was asked about the Fund. Matviyuk replied that he had received some money from the Fund and that he was grateful to the Fund for this, but he refused to say who had given him the money or how much.

On 6-9 June **Viktor Kalninš** (*Chronicle* 41) was interrogated in Kaluga. He was questioned for four days continuously by investigator E. M. Saushkin. The questions were mostly about the period Kalninš and Ginzburg had spent together in the Mordovian camps.

'Who wrote the "Appeal to Cultural Figures" from camp 17?'[12]

'Platonov and I.'

'Did Ginzburg have a copy of this Appeal?'

'Yes.'

'Who produced the set of portraits of prisoners?'

'Yury Ivanov.'

'Was Ginzburg in possession of these portraits?'

'Yes.'

'What did he want to do with them?'

'He said they should be passed on to Amnesty International to be shown in an exhibition.'

'Who passed on the "Appeal" and the portraits to *Possev*?'[13]

'I don't know.'

'Where did you get copies of an interview with Solzhenitsyn, which were confiscated in June 1976 during a search at Riga airport when you were returning to Moscow?'

'Two of the copies were from Gorbanevskaya, one from Ginzburg.'

'Where has the *Chronicle* been getting facts about Latvia from?'

'I don't know.'

'Did the Fund help you?'

'Gorbanevskaya offered help, but I refused. Ginzburg was only interested in finding out who was in need of help.'

'How did Ginzburg behave in the camp?'

'When he was the leader of the "commune" he knew how to get food in exchange for unofficially obtained money, how to arrange exchanges, and so on.'

'Where did you get the nationalist literature confiscated from you during the search?'

'That has nothing to do with the Ginzburg case.'

Investigator Saushkin asked about one of the new administrators of the Fund, T. S. Khodorovich.

'Now you're going to take your libellous materials to her. If she doesn't leave our country, we'll lock her up.'

* * *

The exile **Yury [I.] Fyodorov** was arrested in the village of Podgornoye on 28 January (on the date *Chronicle* 45 was inaccurate). A case was initiated against him according to article 186 of the R S F S R Criminal Code ('Attempted escape from a place of exile'). At the end of February he was taken to Moscow by aeroplane, and from there to Kaluga. In March and April investigator Saushkin questioned him about Ginzburg, the Fund, his visit from A. Podrabinek (*Chronicle* 44) and about Yu. Orlov. In the intervals between interrogations Fyodorov was taken to a museum and a music-hall performance and a trip round the town was arranged for him.

During the interrogations the basic emphasis was on connections abroad, currency deals, speculation and drunken get-togethers. Investigator Saushkin promised that towards the end of the year they would hold a press-conference featuring 'Ginzburg, Orlov and Co.', which would be 'even better than Yakir's'.

> Otherwise what would happen to them? 15 years of special regime — under our control. That would mean death for them. They're clever men. We'll explain it to them, they'll understand. As for witnesses, we've got them!

The investigator told Fyodorov that there were two 'centres of resistance to the regime' in the U S S R: a legal one in Tarusa, led by Ginzburg, and an illegal one in Luga, headed by Fyodorov himself. Saushkin named some of Fyodorov's assistants to him: Nikolai Ivanov (*Chronicles* 1, 42), Sergei Khanzhenkov, 'head of the action department', and Vladislav Uzlov, a member of the 'centre for coordination'. Saushkin told Fyodorov that the K G B had all the proof, but that it was 'too early' to make it public. On 27 April Saushkin said, in parting, 'Think it over! We'll probably have to meet again.'

At the end of April Fyodorov was taken back to Kargasok. On 4 May he was tried for 'attempting to escape from exile', and sentenced to 10 months of corrective labour. As he had spent over three months in detention, he only had about ten days left to serve at corrective labour.[4]

This description of Yu. Fyodorov's interrogation was compiled on the basis of a letter of his (see below).

* * *

On 29 June L. I. Ginzburg, mother of A. Ginzburg, gave journalists a letter from Yu. Fyodorov, in which he described the interrogations in Kaluga, and her own 'Statement for the Press', which ends as follows:

> Read this letter and you will be convinced that the methods of the 1930s are still alive today!
>
> We still don't know which article will be used to charge Alexander Ginzburg, but we are firmly convinced that the K G B is preparing a terrible reprisal against him and future Petrov-Agatovs are already awaiting their hour.
>
> I appeal to all who value Goodness and Justice — help me to have my son's life!

* * *

In April and May, Captain Obrubov, the K G B representative in Vladimir Prison, summoned prisoner **V. P. Anisimov** (*Chronicle* 44) a number of times and suggested that he should appear as a witness in the Ginzburg case. He demanded that Anisimov should write a statement saying that all information about the situation of political prisoners was slanderous and that the hunger-strikes by political prisoners were fictional.

Anisimov refused to make such a statement.

At the beginning of July **V. Turchin** received a summons for interrogation in Kaluga. He refused in writing to participate in the investigation. On 4 July he was seized on the street and taken to Kaluga for interrogation. There he repeated his refusal. The investigator began to threaten him: 'So you're getting ready to emigrate from the U S S R? Your refusal might prove a hindrance to your departure.'

In August the artist **Khvoshchov** from Tarusa was interrogated once more (*Chronicle* 45).

In Leningrad **E. Murashov** was interrogated (see the article by A. Kostrov 'The Second Hypostasis of Teodor Voort' in *Ogonyok* 1977, Number 27). According to the same letter from Fyodorov, Murashov testified that in February 1975 Ginzburg had allegedly given Fyodorov dollars in his presence.

The Orlov Case

At the end of June **Irina Valitova,** wife of Yu. Orlov, was summoned for interrogation. She made a statement refusing to take part in the investigation.

In July **Alexander Podrabinek** was summoned three times to the Moscow K G B Administration, for interrogation by investigator Kapayev in connection with the case of Yu. Orlov. After the second interrogation he issued a 'Statement to the press':

> . . . the investigators' desire to obtain evidence from me that would convict Orlov was so great that they went as far as blackmail and threats. The K G B investigator told me that they had quite enough evidence to be able to charge me at any time with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and to arrest me, and that it depended on me alone, on my willingness to cooperate with the investigation, whether charges would be pressed against me or not. Despite the fact that I was formally a witness, not the accused, during interrogation I was accused of committing a crime in compiling my work *Punitive Medicine,* the manuscript of which was confiscated from me by K G B agents during a search on 14 March this year, and also in participating in the activities of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, which had been set up as an adjunct to the Helsinki Group. I was offered my freedom and unhindered emigration abroad in future, in exchange for my testimony. If I refused to give evidence, I was threatened with 7 years' imprisonment in prisons and camps, where 'the food and medical service are very bad' — as the investigator candidly informed me.
>
> Of course I shall not give any evidence now or in future, in spite of blackmail, threats and the possibility of arrest.
>
> All this is quite traditional, and I am issuing my statement only in order to show what kind of methods the K G B uses to try to obtain evidence to prove Yury Orlov's non-existent transgression against the law.

Igor Khokhlushkin, Father Gleb Yakunin and **Vladimir Kornilov** have also been summoned for interrogation.

* * *

On 11 July Academician **A. D. Sakharov, I. R. Shafarevich** (a corresponding member of the U S S R Academy of Sciences), and **V. Turchin, N. Meiman** and **Yu. Golfand** (Doctors of Physics and Mathematics) appealed to the participants in the International Conference on Nuclear Accelerators which was taking place in Protvino (Moscow region), calling on them to:

> . . . demand that the Soviet authorities should immediately release Orlov and publicly examine in the press the charges made against him.
>
> We call on you to demand that the leaders of Soviet science should express their attitude to the Orlov case.
>
> We also consider it extremely important that you should take an interest in the fate of other persecuted members of the Group.

The foreign participants in the conference sent a letter of solidarity to Yu. Orlov.

On 10-11 August the taxi-driver **V. M. Pavlov** (*Chronicle* 43) was interrogated in Maikop (Krasnodar territory). When asked how his statements had reached the Helsinki Group, he replied that he had given them to L. Alekseyeva (*Chronicle* 44) and V. Turchin. When asked if he had agreed to his statements being passed to the West, Pavlov replied: 'That was understood.' The investigator told him that Turchin had been arrested three days ago.

* * *

See also the interrogation of **V. Ivanov** in the section on 'The Right to Leave One's Country'.

The Shcharansky Case

On 20 May **Mark Azbel** (*Chronicle* 45) was summoned to the central K G B office. A K G B general, who did not give his name, demanded that Azbel should change his attitude at interrogations, threatening to bring him to book for making public information about an investigation, and finally informed Azbel that he would never leave the U S S R if he behaved in this way. Azbel did not express willingness to change his attitude. The conversation was heated.

Azbel was not questioned further. On 5 July he left the U S S R.

* * *

In June another witness in the Shcharansky case, **Veniamin Fain** (*Chronicle* 45), emigrated.

* * *

On 31 May **I. P. Milgrom,** Shcharansky's mother, received official notice that her son was being charged according to article 64 of the R S F S R Criminal Code ('Treason to the Motherland').

On 15 June she turned for help to the lawyer D. I. Kaminskaya (*Chronicle* 43), asking her to act as defence counsel for her son; Milgrom asked permission to do so of I. I. Sklyarsky, deputy chairman of the Moscow City Bar. She was told that Kaminskaya did not

deal with cases of this kind (Kaminskaya was long ago deprived of the relevant 'pass').

On 16 June I. P. Milgrom sent a telegram to R. A. Rudenko, Procurator-General of the U S S R. She asked once again (*Chronicle* 45) that her son should be allowed to have a lawyer during the pre-trial investigation and pleaded to be allowed to visit her son, as she wanted to make sure he was alive and well.

* * *

On 14-15 June **Robert Toth,** correspondent of the American newspaper *Los Angeles Times,* was questioned in Lefortovo prison.

Robert Toth had spent three years in Moscow. On 17 June he had intended to leave the U S S R with his wife and three children.

On 11 June Toth had met the biologist **V. R. Petukhov** near his home and had received from him a manuscript article about parapsychology. Immediately after this meeting Toth was detained by men in civilian clothes and taken to a police-station. There K G B officials confiscated Petukhov's manuscript from him and subjected him to a three-hour interrogation. Toth said that he had first heard of Petukhov from a Soviet scientist now living in Israel. A few months ago his friend Shcharansky had told him that Petukhov wanted to meet him. Petukhov had told Toth about his unofficial work on parapsychology and had asked him for help in publishing the results of his work in the American press. Toth had understood nothing of Petukhov's theories but had undertaken to help him.

On the morning of 14 June a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was handed to the American Embassy in Moscow. It stated that Robert Toth had received material containing secret information from Petukhov. The Ministry protested at 'the impermissible activities' of R. Toth and announced that he would be summoned for interrogation, 'so his departure from Moscow before the end of the investigation is undesirable'.

In the afternoon of 14 June Toth was interrogated for four hours in Lefortovo. He was questioned by Major Dobrovolsky. Neither a representative from the American Embassy nor Toth's interpreter was allowed to be present at the interrogation. An Intourist official acted as interpreter. The questions mainly concerned Petukhov. When Toth asked how it could be maintained that parapsychology was secret, Dobrovolsky replied that on the whole this science was not secret, but it could contain areas of secrecy and the expert L. M. Mikhailov, from the U S S R Academy of Sciences, maintained that Petukhov's materials were secret. At the end of the interrogation Dobrovolsky read out the record. It contained statements which Toth had never made. When Toth protested, Dobrovolsky promised to strike out these phrases. Toth did not want to sign the record, saying he did not understand the handwritten Russian text. Dobrovolsky objected that, according to Soviet law, a witness did not have a right to refuse to sign the record and that refusal to sign was equivalent to confessing that he had given false evidence. Then Toth signed the record, adding a note: 'This record was translated to me and I do not object to the substance of the translation.'

On 15 June Toth was interrogated by Colonel Volodin (*Chronicle* 45) and Major Chernysh. Volodin told Toth that he was being questioned as a witness, but refused to tell him which case and which charge this was connected with. This was followed by questions about Shcharansky and what information Shcharansky had passed on to Toth. Toth replied that Shcharansky spoke English better than other 'refusenik' Jews and had therefore represented them at press-conferences. Shcharansky had issued information about obstacles to emigration and other infringements of human rights.

After this Toth gave evidence concerning his own article 'Russia Indirectly Reveals Centres of Secret Work', published in the *Times* and the *International Herald Tribune.* The article stated that the majority of refusals to issue emigration visas to Jews were linked with the secrecy of their work. So a list of the institutions in which 'refuseniks' worked would be a list of 'centres of secret activity'. Toth testified that he had asked Shcharansky for his help in writing this article. Shcharansky had replied that Jewish 'refuseniks' had compiled lists of those refused visas over the last few years. These records were handed to Jewish organisations in the U S A and England, and proved that most of the refusals on security grounds were false. Many Western activists concerned with the emigration of Jews from the U S S R were in possession of them.

In his work as a journalist Toth had devoted much attention to the development of science in the U S S R. During the interrogation almost all his articles on this subject were mentioned.

Toth was asked where he had got to know the contents of a secret decree about party disciplinary action against three senior scientists at the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy. 'From another scientist, who has now emigrated,' he replied. He replied in the same way when asked where he had got information about the dismissal of I. Melchuk (*Chronicle* 40).

Volodin told Toth that he and Shcharansky had met the sociologist Zinovev (*Chronicles* 43-45), that Shcharansky had, at his request, put four questions to the biologist Goldfarb about genetical engineering, that in the 'refusenik' Lev Ulanovsky's flat he had conversed with the psychiatrist Ernst Axelrod (also a 'refusenik') in the presence of Shcharansky, about the training of Soviet cosmonauts. Toth confirmed all this.

This time the interrogation record was translated in writing into English. Toth signed both records.

On 17 June Toth left the U S S R with his family.

On 19 June Toth published an article about what had happened in the *Los Angeles Times*: 'From the Depressing to the Ridiculous' (information about his interrogations has been taken from the material of this article).

On 12 July T A S S issued a statement in English that Robert Toth had made use of his position to receive and pass on secret information and that there was accurate evidence about his activities as a spy. In spite of this the Soviet authorities had shown their good will by questioning him as a witness and allowing him to leave the Soviet Union, not starting a criminal case against him. Now Toth had started a press campaign and was writing fantasies to try to clear his accomplices, one of whom was now under investigation.

* * *

On 4, 9 and 22 July **Ernst Axelrod** was interrogated by investigator Solonchenko in connection with the Shcharansky case. At the first two interrogations he did not give any concrete evidence, maintaining that he had not been told what Shcharansky was being charged with.

On 22 July Axelrod was told that Shcharansky was charged with composing statements hostile to the Soviet Union, which had been used by enemies of the U S S R for libellous anti-Soviet aims. The investigator quoted to him part of article 64 of the R S F S R Criminal Code: 'helping a foreign state to carry out hostile activity against the U S S R'. After this Axelrod answered questions about his meeting with Toth in L. Ulanovsky's flat. He stated that he himself arranged this meeting and had chosen the place. He was very sorry that Shcharansky had chanced to visit the house of his friend Ulanovsky at that time.

* * *

On 4 and 9 July **L. Ulanovsky** was interrogated on the same subject. He said that he had not been at home at the time of Axelrod's meeting with Toth. Ulanovsky refused to answer questions about Shcharansky and his private life, as he had not been told what concrete actions Shcharansky was accused of.

* * *

At the beginning of July the jurist **K. Simis** (*Chronicle* 43) was summoned for interrogation at Lefortovo prison in connection with the Shcharansky case. He told the investigators that he did not know Shcharansky.

* * *

In June, on N. Matusevich's birthday, a large parcel was accepted from his wife, as he was said to be 'behaving himself'.

* * *

The pre-trial investigation in the case of Matusevich and Marinovich comes to an end in August.

* * *

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group (A. Berdnik, N. Strokatova, O. Meshko, I. Kandyba, L. Lukyanenko, P. Grigorenko, P. Vins and O. Geiko) have sent two letters to the Belgrade Conference. 'Letter number 1' lists the persecution to which members of the Group have been subjected. 'Letter number 2' lists facts concerning infringements of human rights, taken from letters received by the Group.

In Georgia

The campaign in the Georgian press which preceded the arrest of **Z. Gamsakhurdia, M. Kostava** and **V. Rtskhiladze** was much more widespread than reported in *Chronicle* 45.

On 23 March an editorial article 'Who profits from this?' was published in Russian in the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* and in Georgian in the newspaper *Komunisti*.

On 29 March the newspaper *Akhalgazrda Komunisti* (*Young Communist*) published a long anonymous article 'Traitors and Pharisees'.

On 30 March the newspaper *Tbilisi* included an article by Kh. Kartvelishvili, 'An Unworthy Son'.

On 31 March the newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* published, under the rubric *To the Pillory with Spiritual Renegades!*, the article 'Scum' by A. Bregvadze, Doctor of History. On the same day the newspaper *Soplis tskhovreba* (*Village Life*) printed a letter, 'My curse on the Fascist traitors!', signed by 'Tamara Giunashvili, mother of a soldier who never returned, pensioner'. On the same day the newspaper *Tbilisi* published a letter, 'Father and son', signed 'Participants in the session of the Tbilisi section of the U S S R War Veterans' Committee of 31 March 1977, war veterans, Heroes of the Soviet Union (10 surnames)'.

On 1 April the newspaper *Komunisti* published a letter from Professor V. Kvachakhia 'Slanderers and provocateurs must be brought to book!' (Professor Kvachakhia is one of those whom Z. Gamsakhurdia accused of collaboration with the K G B.) The same issue printed an announcement 'From the Editors' about an expanded meeting of the Tbilisi University administration (*Chronicle* 45). On the same day the newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo* (*Literary Georgia*) included an article 'Do not bear false witness!', dated 17 March and

signed by David V, Catholicos-Patriarch of all Georgia, Metropolitan Gaioz and two other bishops (*Chronicle* 45).

On 2 April the newspaper *Thilisi* published 'A Worthy Answer by Georgian Writers'.

* * *

V. Levich, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was interrogated for eight hours. He was asked how he had come to know Shcharansky, about his meetings with American senators, at which Levich had been present together with Shcharansky. After the interrogation Levich told foreign journalists that he had refused to participate further in the investigation, as the interrogation had definitely convinced him of Shcharansky's innocence.

* * *

At the end of July, 37 'refuseniks' appealed to Jewish communities throughout the world in connection with the Shcharansky case. They write that, under the pretext of the 'Shcharansky case', Jews are being summoned for interrogations lasting many hours, at which they are intimidated and threatened with criminal prosecution for writing letters and appeals to Jewish and world public opinion which give information about Jewish emigration from the USSR.

* * *

(See also 'Letters and Statements')

In the Ukraine'

After the arrest of Matusevich and Marinovich (23 April) Helsinki Group members **L. Lukyanenko** and **O. Ya. Meshko** were interrogated — in addition to those listed in *Chronicle* 45. Also interrogated were **Nadezhda Svetlichnaya** and **Liliya Ruban,** wife of Pyotr Ruban (*Chronicle* 45). **Evgeny Obertas** was interrogated six times, **Antonenko-Davidovich** three times and Nadezhda Svetlichnaya twice.

While she was being interrogated in connection with the case of Matusevich and Marinovich, Nadezhda Svetlichnaya was told that they would be 'tried for creating an anti-Soviet group'.

When he was interrogated in connection with the same case, Lev Lukyanenko was told the exact opposite. He refused to answer any questions: 'After all, you said they won't be tried because of the Group. What am I here for then?'

* * *

Boris Marinovich, first cousin of M. Marinovich, was taken off a train during a tourist trip and sent back to Kiev. There he was interrogated for two days running.

* * *

After the arrest of N. Matusevich, his wife **Olga Geiko** declared that she was resigning from the Komsomol.

On 18 July she was summoned for interrogation by the KGB, in connection with her husband's case (case 51; investigators — Berestovsky and Beryoza). The questions she was asked concerned documents of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which the investigator called 'anti-Soviet', and documents which had been confiscated on 4 July from her place of work, in her absence. It was the first time she had seen some of the documents she was shown.

* * *

On 18 July a public hearing on the Shcharansky case in Paris ended its three-day sitting. Three independent judges and a jury made up of well-known public figures (including Laurent Schwartz, head of the French group for the defence of A. Shcharansky) listened to three lawyers setting out the case.

These lawyers were: R. Rappoport, a member of the French Communist Party and head of the French group to combat racial discrimination and antisemitism; the chairman of the French Committee for the Defence of Human Rights; and the head of the French Association of Jurists.

The tribunal questioned the witnesses Vitaly Rubin and David Azbel, mentioned in the Soviet press as organisers of Shcharansky's activities as a spy, and also Veniamin Fain and Mark Azbel. The hearing took place behind closed doors. The results of the hearing were sent to Soviet embassies in five European countries. The tribunal is refraining from publication of its materials for the time being.

Soon the first sessions of similar tribunals should take place in London and Washington.

* * *

Some Jewish 'refuseniks' have sent written evidence about Shcharansky to these tribunals. They are D. Beilina, V. Brailovsky, V. Elistratov, Yu. Kosharovsky, F. Kandel, A. Lerner, A. Mai, N. Meiman, I. Nudel, V. Slepak, E. Finkelstein, Z. Tesker, L. Ulanovsky and V. Shakhnovsky. Beilina, Slepak, Lerner, Ulanovsky, Finkelstein and Shakhnovsky knew Shcharansky well, the others were only acquaintances.

These statements describe Shcharansky's activities as a translator at press-conferences and meetings with foreign religious, social and political figures, and say that no secret information was ever transmitted on such occasions.

Lerner, Slepak and Finkelstein are well acquainted with the teaching system in the Institute of Physics and Technology which Shcharansky graduated from, and with the set of scientific problems he was working on; they insist that there is no basis for denying Shcharansky an emigration visa on the grounds that he was in possession of secret information.

* * *

From 18 to 22 July the following Jewish 'refuseniks' were interrogated in connection with the Shcharansky case: A. Polishchuk, D. Shchiglik, Ya. Rakhlenko, B. Chernobylsky, L. Volvovsky, A. Stolyar, V. Levich, the Vigdarov married couple, M. Kremen, Tsitovsky, the Lainer married couple, O. Mendeleyev and A. Kogan. The investigators included Gorbunov, Kasumov, Skalov, Martemyanov and Sherudilo. The questions were mostly about open letters from Jewish 'refuseniks' which had been signed both by the person being questioned and by Shcharansky. It was said of the letters that they were subverting Soviet-American relations and were being used for anti-Soviet ends. All the witnesses confirmed their signatures under these letters as being genuine. In addition, the investigators enquired if Shcharansky had collected information about 'refuseniks'. None of the witnesses could answer this question.

* * *

On 19 May leaflets were pasted up in Tbilisi in the Polytechnic Institute, calling for an open trial for Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava.

* * *

The investigator in charge of the Gamsakhurdia-Kostava case is Sadzaglishvili.

* * *

On 25 May Z. Gamsakhurdia's wife, **Manana Gamsakhurdia, Elizaveta Bykova** and members of the Georgian Helsinki Group **Viktor Rtskhiladze,** the brothers **Grigory** and **Isai Goldshtein, Beglar Bezhuashvili** and **Teimuraz Dzhanelidze** issued a report entitled 'C I A plots or K G B provocation?'[6]

According to this report, on 21 May a man who spoke English with an indeterminate accent calling himself William Fawcett, a businessman from Canada, turned up at the flat of Grigory Goldshtein. Fawcett explained that he had heard the surname 'Goldshtein' in a Radio Liberty broadcast about the arrested men Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava. He had obtained Goldshtein's address from the Tbilisi register of addresses (Fawcett was holding a note from the address registry office in his hand). Fawcett asked to be taken to Zviad's wife Manana, as he wanted to ask her some questions. In Manana's house Fawcett asked Grigory Goldshtein to translate from English into Russian and vice versa. Fawcett said he knew that Manana's husband was being charged with treason against the state; he knew that Manana had recently met Western journalists — he insisted on advising her not to make any statements to the journalists, as this could do her husband harm. Fawcett asked if Manana had any unpublished works by her husband and offered to take them with him to the West. Fawcett inquired if the *Georgian Herald* was still coming out.

On 22 May Fawcett met Viktor Rtskhiladze and Grigory Goldshtein in Manana's house. Fawcett showed an amazing knowledge of Zviad and Manana's family life. He announced that Zviad's father had deposited over a million dollars in various Western banks and that Manana could make use of this money. Fawcett said he could pass on any message to Zviad in prison and asked if they wanted to send anything. Fawcett said that Merab Kostava was giving evidence useful to the investigation and that he would soon be released, whereas Rtskhiladze would be arrested. Fawcett promised Rtskhiladze a secure life in the West if he wanted to leave the U S S R. Goldshtein was promised by Fawcett that he would be given permission to emigrate soon. 'What if I ring up my K G B investigator and tell him about this conversation?' asked Rtskhiladze. 'I'm not afraid of anything. My business in the U S S R has made many millions of dollars. It's needed by the Soviet authorities and so they won't do anything to me' replied Fawcett. Fawcett then asked to be left alone with Manana. Their conversation lasted for about half an hour, after which Manana called in Rtskhiladze and asked him to tell the investigator in charge of her husband's case at once that Fawcett had suggested to her in perfect Russian that she should work for the C I A. At the same time, in their talk together Fawcett had also said 'the Goldshtein brothers will betray you'. Rtskhailadze fulfilled Manana's request.

On 25 May Viktor Rtskhiladze was asked to come to K G B headquarters. Khazalia, senior investigator in cases of special importance, talked to him. When Rtskhiladze asked 'What's happened to Fawcett? You should arrest him', Khazalia replied 'We know about him and will take measures to put an end to his activities . . . The Goldshtein brothers will get into real trouble through their ties with foreigners!' Rtskhiladze asked, 'Why don't you allow them to emigrate from the U S S R?' Khazalia said, 'We have reasons why we don't do so yet.'

The report ends thus: 'If a public investigation proves that Fawcett does not exist at all or that he did not visit Tbilisi on 21-22 May 1977, then enquiries about the false Fawcett will have to be addressed to the K G B.'[7]

Last year, in Leningrad, a man similar in outward appearance, also calling himself Fawcett, tried to enlist Ilya Levin [*Chronicle* 42] for the C I A.

Arrests, Searches, Interrogations

Tarusa-Moscow. Surveillance of people visiting **Lyubarsky** and **Strokatova** is being continued (*Chronicle* 45). On 29 May, in Moscow, **Pinkhas Abramovich Podrabinek and his son Kirill** (father and brother of Alexander Podrabinek) were detained at the Kursk station on their return from Tarusa. At the police station in the railway station they were told that they were suspected of carrying narcotics and body searches were carried out. An outline for a scientific samizdat journal was confiscated.

* * *

Vladimir region. On 27 May, in Moscow, a search was carried out at the home of **Felix Serebov,** a member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. During this search, presciptions for cough tablets, made out by **Viktor Nekipelov,** were found and confiscated (V. Nekipelov is a pharmacist with a higher education, at present working in a hospital).

On 3 June Nekipelov was visited at work (in the town of Kameshkovo, Vladimir region) by investigator Malyuta of the Krasnopresnensky District O V D in Moscow, an unknown man in civilian clothes from Moscow, who refused to show his identity documents (neither did his name figure in the search record), two officials of the Vladimir U V D, four local policemen and two women. Malyuta showed Nekipelov a warrant authorising a search to confiscate prescriptions and prescription forms.

After Malyuta's Moscow companion refused to show his identity documents, Nekipelov stated that he would not allow the search. On Malyuta's orders, the policemen seized Nekipelov and took him to the police station. There he was subjected to a body search, his spectacles, braces and shoe-laces were taken away, and he was put in the detention cells. Nekipelov was under arrest for five hours.

During this time his flat was searched. The following were confiscated: two issues of the *Chronicle* (41 and 42), a list of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian camps, the *tamizdat* article 'Socialist Opposition in Czechoslovakia' and the samizdat memoirs of P. Yakir. At the police-station two blank prescription forms and the text of a labour-camp song were confiscated from Nekipelov. A search was also carried out at Nekipelov's place of work, although

this was not covered by the warrant. The search record did not refer to the search at the hospital.

When the search was over, Nekipelov was taken to court, but the judge, Shulgin, found no basis for prosecution. On 13 June Nekipelov was summoned to the head doctor's office, where a police official conveyed to him another decision by Shulgin, back-dated to 3 June:

> On 3 June at 12.40 p.m. representatives of the procurator's office visited Nekipelov at the hospital and showed him a search warrant. He was asked to allow the search to go ahead. Nekipelov refused; in so doing he openly insulted the police, expressing threats against the life and health of the Soviet police and people's militia and casting aspersions on their honour.
>
> These actions contravene the Decree of the Praesidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet, 15 February 1962, on increased liability for threats to life . . .
>
> A decision has been taken to fine Nekipelov 10 roubles.

This was the seventh search Nekipelov had undergone.

* * *

Moscow. On 3 June K G B Captain Sergei Bogachev and Elena Mashoshina, investigator for the Kuntsevo District O V D in Moscow, visited the writer **Mark Popovsky** (see 'Expulsions of Writers' in *Chronicle* 45 and 'An Independent News Agency' in this issue) with a search warrant. They stated that they were searching for the diaries of Academician Nikolai Vavilov, which Popovsky had obtained, according to them, from a private individual ten years ago and had not returned. After a four-hour search they took away, instead of the diaries, the manuscript of an unpublished book about N. Vavilov and 15 kilograms of other manuscripts.

* * *

Moscow. On 14 June V. Goryacheva made a complaint to the police that her upstairs neighbour **Yury Grimm** [*Chronicle* 11] was making such a noise and stamping about so much that plaster was falling off her ceiling. The police officials who came at her request found nothing against the law and did not even draw up a record.

On 23 June Major V. Ivanov, deputy chief of police station number 1, asked Yu. Grimm to come to the police-station for a talk. Goryacheva was already there. Ivanov showed Grimm a police record setting out Goryacheva's allegations. Grimm was detained and taken to court. Judge Arkhipova of the Moskvoretsky District People's Court decided the 'case' in four minutes and, without hearing Grimm's side, sentenced him to 10 days' detention. On the same day Grimm

protested in a statement to the procurator's office of the Moskvoretsky district and declared himself on hunger strike for the period of his detention. The procurator refused orally to allow a defence lawyer to appeal against the court's decision.

Grimm is a former political prisoner. Now he is a 'refusenik'.

* * *

Krasnodar. At the beginning of July there was a search at the home of **Leonid Ivanovich Melnikov.** A radio receiver, a tape recorder, recordings of 'Voice of America' broadcasts, and manuscripts were confiscated. After the search Melnikov was arrested.

* * *

Moscow. On 12 July **V. Albrekht** (*Chronicles* 44, 45) was detained at the Belorusskaya metro station under the traditional pretext ('Bears a resemblance to . . .'); he was taken to a police station, his brief-case was searched and some manuscripts were confiscated. 15 minutes later, when he had travelled from the Belorusskaya station to the Water Stadium station, he was again taken off to a police-station and searched: the page of his notebook on which he had written the name of the man who conducted the first search was confiscated.

* * *

Magadan. On 26 May **Viktor Gridasov** (*Chronicles* 40, 43, 44) should have been released at the end of a 6 month sentence. In April his wife was informed that a new case had been brought against him — under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. Apparently one of the charges concerns an article Gridasov sent to the American newspaper *Baltimore Sun*.

Interrogations are being conducted in connection with this case. **Gennady Bogolyubov** (*Chronicles* 40, 43) and his wife have been interrogated. Gridasov's fellow-prisoners in camp have also been questioned. In Orekhovo-Zuyevo (Moscow region) **Vladimir Stepanovich Tyulkov,** a member of the C P S U and a worker with 30 years' experience, was interrogated. Tyulkov refused to answer any questions. He was suspended from his job but not sacked. (He works at the 'Respirator' factory.)

* * *

Krasnodar territory. On 27 November 1976, during a search of passengers' luggage at Krasnodar airport, carried out with the aim of confiscating explosives and other such substances, a manuscript entitled *My Odyssey* was confiscated from **V. M. Pavlov** (*Chronicle* 43; see also 'The Orlov Case' in this issue). When he complained, V. A. Kalensky, senior assistant to the procurator of Krasnodar territory, told him on 16 February 1977 that his manuscript had been 'found to be undesirable' by the Krasnodar Territory Literary Department and had 'therefore been confiscated'. Earlier V. M. Pavlov twice served a term under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code.[8]

* * *

On 5 July the Swedes **B. Sareld** and **E. Engström** were detained at the border on their way out of the U S S R in their car. A few hundred letters from Pentecostal believers asking for invitations to emigrate were confiscated from them. Because of this the Belorussian K G B initiated a criminal case (number 186).

Pentecostal believers — particularly from the town of Valga in the Estonian S S R — started to be summoned for interrogation.

On 18 July **G. I. Petrenko,** a Pentecostal from Latvia, was summoned for interrogation to K G B headquarters in Brest. He was shown his own letter to relatives in Canada, asking for an invitation. The investigator asked how the arrested Swedes had got hold of it. He told Petrenko that the Swedes were accused of smuggling contraband and that they had been collecting information about military objectives.

On 8 August a search was carried out at the home of **Anatoly Vlasov** (Moscow) in connection with this case. A Bible, a tape-recorder, tapes with religious recordings and a hectograph copying machine were confiscated. Afterwards he was interrogated for two days by K G B First Lieutenant V. S. Gutsev.

The Swedes themselves are also Pentecostals. Perhaps 'contraband' refers to the Bibles which they brought into the U S S R.

* * *

See also 'The Helsinki Groups under Investigation', 'Events in Lithuania', 'Persecution of Religious Believers' and 'The Right to Leave One's Country'.

Events in Lithuania

This section has mostly been compiled from material in the *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church* [*C L C C*] issues 26 (19 March), 27 (28 April) and 28 (29 June).

* * *

In July the pre-trial investigation in the case of **Vladas Lapienis,** arrested in October 1976, came to an end (see *Chronicles* 43, 44). His state of health is bad (he is 71 years old). He has asked that no lawyer should be hired on his behalf, as he considers that this could not help him in any way.

Ona Pranckunaite, arrested at the beginning of 1977 (*Chronicles* 44, 45), is also in a weak state of health. K G B officials have visited her relatives, inquiring if she has ever suffered from any nervous illness.

* * *

In autumn 1976 museum officials from Vilnius visited the cemetery chapel in Gruste. They told the cleaning woman that they wanted to look at the chapel from inside, as an architectural monument. When she opened the door for them, they took seven pictures of the 'way of the Cross' and departed.

* * *

In May the first issue of yet another samizdat publication *Rupintoielis* (*Man of Sorrows*) appeared.

Searches and Interrogations

On 10 March 1976 the priest **J. Zdebskis** had his driving licence taken away (*Chronicle* 41, 44).

On 3 May 1976 he had his motor cyclist's licence taken away. He was subjected to a body search, without a warrant and without any record being made.

In December 1976, he was taken from a car in which he was riding, driven to a police station and subjected to another body search. In answer to his demand for a warrant and a record of the search, he was told that this was not a search.

In the same month, the police twice broke into his house in his absence, without any legal justification.

On 12 July 1977 ten religious believers from Prienai parish appealed to Brezhnev and to the Helsinki Group in a statement praising Zdebskis's character highly and asking that those responsible for the above actions should be punished and that his driver's licence should be returned to him.

* * *

On 7 January 1977, **Kazimiras Grinkevičius,** a resident of Prienai, was summoned by the State Traffic Inspectorate. From there he was sent to the K G B for interrogation. He was mainly questioned about his acquaintance Father K. Žilys and about V. Lapienis (*Chronicle* 44). According to investigator Bankauskas, Grinkevičius once used to drive them both about in his car, but Grinkevičius declared that he did not know Lapienis. Grinkevičius was asked about his acquaintance with other priests, particularly J. Zdebskis, who lives in Prienai. The investigator also asked him about the *C L C C*. He declared that this publication was inspired by foreign intelligence services and did not believe Grinkevičius, when he said he had not read the *C L C C*. The investigator told Grinkevičius that in view of his stubbornness he would be questioned in Vilnius.

On 10 January in Vilnius investigator Urbonas asked Grinkevičius if Žilys had given him the *C L C C*. Urbonas said that if a few thousand Lithuanians were arrested it would be the fault of the *C L C C* alone. Urbonas threatened Grinkevičius with more severe treatment and also told him he would be exposed when Lapienis and other arrested people began to talk.

* * *

On 22 February **Father K. Žilys** was interrogated in connection with the Lapienis case. On the evening of 18 April unknown persons smashed the side window of Žilys's parked car and searched it. Nothing was taken.

* * *

The searches and interrogations in Kaunas on 19-22 April were mentioned in *Chronicle* 45. More detailed information is given in *C L C C* 27.

On 19 April K G B officials visited the retired teacher **Bronius Juška** and carried out a search without any warrant. They accused Juška of nationalist propaganda among young people — for example, he had told young people about the battle at Žalgiris (Grünwald).

On the same day searches were carried out at the homes of **Antanas Mikličius, Antonas Patackas, Jonas Repšis** and the doctor **Povilas Butkevičius.** The first two had religious literature, notebooks and tape-recordings confiscated.

At Butkevičius's home they confiscated *C L C C* 25, the *Chronicle of Current Events* 40, a typewriter, and an article from *Aušra* 5 which had been typed on it. **L. Simutis,** who had recently been released from a camp after 22 years' imprisonment (*Chronicle* 44), arrived during the search. After the search was over, Butkevičius and Simutis were taken away for interrogation.

On the same day Butkevičius's children were interrogated. **R. Butkevičiute** was called out of a lecture (she is studying at a medical institute) and interrogated, first for three hours at the institute, then for another six hours at K G B headquarters. She was accused of taking part in a reception for Simutis organised on 20 February in Vidukle, and also in a meeting to commemorate the battle of Žalgiris. She was threatened with expulsion from the institute. V. Butkevičius was interrogated about his participation in 'illegal meetings' and excursions. The next day, **Ona Butkevičiene,** who works as a schoolteacher, was interrogated.

On 19 and 20 April a number of students and a schoolgirl were questioned for a long time about their friendship with the Butkevičius family and their meeting with Simutis. The interrogations were accompanied by threats and insults.

On 20 April **Viktor Sneška** was interrogated for seven hours. Threats were made that his career in sport would be brought to an end, as well as his trips abroad; they tried to get information out of him about his acquaintances, about the distribution of the *C L C C* and *Aušra* (they also accused him of being directly involved in this) and about a group studying Lithuanian history.

Povilas Martinaitis, a lecturer at the Polytechnic Institute, was assured that a criminal case would be initiated against him. During interrogation he was accused of 'nationalist outbursts' at evening parties.

During her interrogation, **Danute Borutiene,** a diploma student at the Polytechnic Institute, was given a list of people who participated in 'illegal meetings' and was asked to write it out as part of her own evidence.

On 21 April **Šarunas Boruta** was interrogated. He was also accused of distributing *Aušra,* the *C L C C,* and nationalist propaganda, particularly during walking-tours. He was asked to give evidence fearlessly, even if only about those who participated in the hikes — after all, no-one was arrested for touring the country.

Juozas Dapkevičius was also interrogated about walking-tours and other young people's gatherings. On 27 April he was summoned for questioning again.

On 22 April in Kulautava a search was carried out at the home of **Stase Jasiunaite.** The following were confiscated: two typewritten pamphlets about Romas Kalanta (*Chronicles* 26, 27) and about the liquidation of Lithuanian independence, the manuscript of an autobiography (620 typewritten pages and some exercise books) and other manuscripts. Major Žarskis, who was in charge of the search, asked Miss Jasiunaite if she would get royalties for her works, asserting that she was going to publish them in *Draugas* (a Lithuanian journal printed in Chicago). After the search Jasiunaite was taken to K G B headquarters for interrogation.

Persecution of Religious Believers

In November 1976 the Rasieniai District Administrative Commission fined **Father A. Svarinskas** 50 roubles and **Father J. Survilla** 30 roubles for organising a procession to the cemetery on All Souls Day.

Svarinskas appealed against the commission's decision to the People's Court. On 20 December his appeal was rejected; the parishioners were not allowed to be present at the court hearing.

* * *

Father A. Jokubauskas appealed to the Lithuanian S S R Procurator's Office against the fine imposed on him and the decision of the People's Court concerning this fine (*Chronicle* 44). The Procurator's Office replied that he had been rightly fined. Nevertheless in April the fine was revoked. The reason given: the time for collecting it had run out.

* * *

In the village of Levaniškiu the newly-consecrated priest **M. Savickas** wanted to put up a tent by his allotment on the river bank for the celebration of his first mass. The chairman of the collective farm forbade this. Savickas complained to K. Tumenas, the Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs. Soon afterwards the collective farm chairman took back his refusal, saying 'If it weren't for foreign opinion, we'd have hanged you all by now!'

* * *

In February the Šakiai District Administrative Commission demanded an explanation from **Father P. Račiunas** — why he allowed an unregistered priest to serve in his church? *C L C C* 27 includes a statement by Račiunas explaining in detail why he had not broken the 'law on cults'; it was rather the authorities who had broken it, by demanding an explanation from him.

* * *

In the town of Šiauliai **Father D. Mažanavičius** was allowed to ring the bells for Easter at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, on condition that he did not allow children to serve at the altar.

* * *

On 17 March the Radviliškis District Administrative Commission 'warned' **Father Vaicekauskas** about the fact that children visited him at home.

* * *

In the village of Žemaitkiemis the eighth-class schoolgirl **Roma Šlaitaite** had her good-conduct mark lowered for taking part in a church procession.

In the village of Kirdeikiai, the sixth-class schoolboys **Rimas Kavarskas** and **Vidas Buividis** had their good conduct marks lowered for serving as altar-boys in church. Rimas's mother, who works as the school cleaner, is being threatened with dismissal.

In the village school at Mišuniai, clothes were given out as presents on the eve of the October anniversary. The teacher Mrs Urboniene told three orphans from the Ramonaičiai family: 'If you join the Pioneers, you'll get your dinner and some presents, but if not — we

won't give you anything, because we give presents only to Soviet children.' The children refused.

In the village school at Vyštitis, the Pioneer leader Zina Daugeliene, on getting to know that **Rimas Vasiliauskas** served as an altar-boy in church, began to drag him about by the hair, shouting 'Don't you know that a Pioneer mustn't go to church?'

* * *

In 1975 in Mažeikiai, the teachers **Mr and Mrs Skiparis** were sacked because their son entered the seminary. For the same reason their daughter was sacked from her job as a kindergarten teacher.

In Mindunai the teacher **A. Skiebas** was sacked in 1975 for praying at a funeral.

I. Široniene, a teacher at Valkininkai boarding school, was discovered to be a believer and in February 1976, six months before her pension was due, she was forced to write out her resignation.

In the town of Telšiai **Aldona Šeduikiene** was refused employment in a children's music school in August 1976 because she and her husband are believers.

In the Ukmerge district the workshop foreman **A. Morkunas** was relieved of his position as chairman of the local trade union committee for taking part in an Easter Mass in 1976, and was moved from first to last place on the waiting list for apartments.

In Kabeliai Viktor Shcherbakov, secretary of the state farm party organisation, told farm worker **Birute Kibirkštiene,** 'Make your choice — the church or your work!' Not long before, he had suggested that she join the party.

* * *

In December 1976 J. Urbonas, deputy chairman of the Vilkaviškis district soviet executive committee, demanded that before every service in the Slabadai chapel, the believers should apply to the committee for permission. In March 1977 he allowed services on only two Sundays. In addition, Urbonas refuses to confirm the composition of the parish council.

Father Tamkevičius also has a complaint against Urbonas: Urbonas reprimanded him for ringing the church bell, for allowing small boys to serve at the altar, for leading a funeral procession on foot, and for allowing another priest to say mass in his church.

* * *

In 1976, 25 priests died in Lithuania. In the same year nine men graduated from Kaunas seminary.

* * *

In January 1977 P. Makartsev, a representative of the Council for Religious Affairs, warned party officials in Lithuania that they must behave more politely to priests. He said that state policy towards the Church was being relaxed.

The town authorities in Šiauliai have allowed the Church of St Peter and St Paul to ring its bells for the first time in twenty years (see above also).

At the end of January 1977 the main part of a memorial service for Archbishop Matulevičius was conducted by the banished **Bishop Sladkevičius.**

In many parishes priests are teaching the children the catechism, and the authorities content themselves with fines.

In recent years the intake at Kaunas seminary has risen from 5 to 19 persons per year.

In view of these facts *C L C C* 27 includes an article 'New Winds or New Tricks?'

Persecution of Religious Believers

In May and June **Alexander Ogorodnikov** (*Chronicles* 41, 44) was receiving treatment in Moscow City Hospital number 4.

On 7 June Rimma Anatolevna Semyonova, a section head, called him into the surgery for an examination. Immediately after this, Doctor Elena Vasilevna Polikarpova summoned the other patients in the ward to a lecture. Fifteen minutes later the patients were allowed back into the ward. Then they saw that Ogorodnikov's bed and bedside table had been ransacked. During this secret search religious books and a draft copy of a *Bulletin of the Religious-Philosophical Seminar* had been confiscated.

On 13 June Ogorodnikov was discharged from the hospital. When he went out into the street, he was pushed into a car and taken to a police station. There he was subjected to a body search. After being searched Ogorodnikov was told he was free to go. However, as soon as he went out into the street, he was again pushed into a car and this time was taken to a wood. He was told to get out. They surrounded him . . . They stood there for a while and then took him back to Mosow.

After this, he was driven round to various police stations a number of times, then set free for a few minutes at a time. This continued for over 12 hours.

* * *

The *Bulletin,* a draft copy of which was stolen, was intended for the

internal use of those who attended the seminar. Its approximate contents were: the story of the seminar's creation and the history of its persecution [*Chronicle* 43]; the article by B. Roshchin in the *Literary Gazette* and the replies of people libelled in it [*Chronicle* 45]; an article on the seminar's activities and the range of its problems; the creation and activity of the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights; an Easter sermon by Father D. Dudko; an appeal for support to all the creative young people of the Church; a diary of events for the seminar and a diary of current affairs.

Adventists

Voronezh. On 21 May 1977 a police squad surrounded the **Safonovs'** flat, in which an Adventist prayer meeting was taking place. The guardians of public order rang the door bell of the flat and knocked at the door. The siege lasted for 13 hours. When the believers began to disperse, four Adventists were taken to the local police station and interrogated. One of them, **Tamara Korneva,** was detained by the police for three days.

* * *

Chernovtsy region. On 23 March 1977, in the town of Storozhinets, the Adventist **Dmitry Mikhailovich Florescul** was arrested for refusing to take part in military training. The conflict with the military enlistment office arose because of his refusal to bear arms for religious reasons. In April Florescul was sentenced to 1 year of corrective labour under article 192 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code (equal to article 198 of the R S F S R Code).

* * *

Dzhambul. On 30 December 1976 the Adventist **A. F. Miller** was arrested. Before his arrest he had applied more than once to the Procurator's Office and the military enlistment office, begging them to let him work in a construction battalion instead of training for war purposes. On 3 March 1977 a court sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment in an ordinary-regime labour colony, according to article 66 of the Kazakh S S R Criminal Code ('avoiding routine call-up for active military service').

Pentecostals and Baptists

According to information from the Council of E C B Prisoners' Relatives, on 15 May there were 53 Baptists in prison; of these, five are women. Nine are serving their second sentence, one — his third, one (Ivan Shteffen — *Chronicles* 42, 44) — his forth.

* * *

After presbyter **Ivan Shteffen** had been sentenced to 5 years in November 1976 (*Chronicle* 44), 138 members of his congregation, who considered the sentence unjust, protested by renouncing their Soviet citizenship and sent back their passports.

* * *

According to a report from the Council of E C B Churches and the 'Christian' publishing house, on 21 March 1977 **I. I. Leven** and the sisters **Lyudmila** and **Larisa Zaitseva** were arrested in Ivangorod, Leningrad region. During a search of the house they were living in, three tons of paper, a printing press and other typographical machinery were confiscated.

A week later the owner of the house, **D. I. Koop,** was arrested.

Another two searches were carried out in Ivangorod and one in Narva in connection with this case.

* * *

In the autumn of 1975 the Pentecostal believers **Anatoly Didovets** and **Valery Nazaruk** got 4 years' imprisonment each for refusing to take the military oath (both of them are from Rovno region, both are sons of presbyters of local congregations). Both of them were sent to serve their terms in Sychyovka Special Psychiatric Hospital — as orderlies. Didovets has now been given partial freedom and works in a chemical factory in Sychyovka.

The Pentecostal **Konstantin Pitsul** (from Cherkassy region) had already served five months in the army when, on 7 October 1976, he was sentenced to 3 years in camps by a military tribunal, for refusing to take the military oath.

In January-February 1977 the Baptists **Viktor Peredreyev** (born 1958) and **Timofei Lukin** (born 1957) got 3 years each for the same offence.

All of the above were sentenced under article 249 of the R S F S R Criminal Code (or the corresponding article in the Ukrainian Code).

* * *

Nikolai Kravchenko, a reform Baptist from the town of Sumy, was called up into the army on 26 November 1976. Kravchenko would not take the military oath. Pressure was continually exerted on him. K G B Lieutenant-Colonel Tokmakov came from Sumy to Kursk, where Kravchenko was serving. He and Special Board Captain Leshchenko tried to persuade N. Kravchenko to renounce his convictions and suggested that he collaborate with the K G B. After this talk, detachment officers threatened more than once to beat Kravchenko up.

On 27 March 1977 at 5 o'clock in the evening detachment commander Sergeant Melnik called Kravchenko into an empty classroom.

He and Junior Sergeant Dzyubenko gave Kravchenko a cruel beating, adding 'That's what it'll be like every day'. Nikolai had both his jaws broken and his teeth were knocked out or damaged. The next day he was placed in the military hospital, in a serious condition. Kravchenko was discharged from the hospital and sent back to his detachment while he still could not eat normally, and felt ill.

The K G B is threatening to try him for refusing to take the military oath.

* * *

In May 160 Pentecostal believers from Rovno region refused to serve in the army.

* * *

In May the police tried to disperse the mourners at a funeral in Artyomovsk (Donetsk region). Also in May a wedding held in a prayer house near Kiev was broken up.

* * *

Vasily Kovalchuk (from Krivoi Rog) has had his children taken away and sent to a children's home.

In Gorlovka (Donetsk region) the authorities are threatening to deprive **Olga Sidorchuk** of her 14-year-old daughter.

* * *

According to material provided by the *Bulletin of the Council of E C B Prisoners' Relatives*:

On 23 March 1977 searches were carried out at the homes of **D. V. Minyakov** and **N. I. Ovchinnikov** in the town of Valga, Estonian S S R. During the search the following were confiscated: Bibles, Gospels, hymn-books, hymn-books with music, letters, exercise-books, photograph albums, tape-recorders, cassette recordings and a typewriter.

The K G B officials carrying out the search refused to give their names.

Prayer meetings have been broken up in Sumy (twice, in January); in Moscow region (on 13 March in the town of Zheleznodorozhny, at the house of M. Pshenitsyn, and on 27 March in the settlement of Vatutinki); and in Omsk (on 7 April — at the home of N. P. Popov, on 10 April — at the home of Elena Zyuzi).

In winter 1977 a registered prayer-house was taken away from believers in Barnaul by a decision of a district soviet executive committee.

A district court in Omsk took a decision to confiscate the house of

V. T. Fedorchenko, a reform Baptist whose husband is now in prison. The excuse was that its floorspace had been enlarged to an impermissible extent by building additions. There are ten people in the Fedorchenko family.

K. Kasyanova, a Baptist from Omsk, was sentenced to 2 years in 1969. After her release she was put on the police register. Now, six years after her release, she has again been put on the register. In answer to this, Kasyanova handed in her passport at the police station.

* * *

See also 'The Right to Leave One's Country'.

The Right to Leave One's Country

In January 1977 the **Chudnovsky family** from Kiev applied for permission to emigrate to join their relatives in Israel. In April this was refused, without any explanations. They received no reply to their many appeals to state and party authorities.

The head of the family is Professor Volf Grigorevich Chudnovsky, Doctor of Technology (born 1908), who has worked at the Ukrainian S S R Academy of Sciences, taught at Kiev University and the Kiev Arts Institute and is the author of 32 works on mechanics. In preparation for his emigration to Israel, he left his job in autumn 1976. His wife Malka Veniaminovna Chudnovskaya (born 1910) has been an engineer and a lecturer at higher education institutions. She is an invalid and for this reason has not worked since 1952.

Their sons are David (born 1947) and Grigory (born 1952), both mathematicians and both graduates of Kiev University. In 1972 David defended a dissertation on general topology and has published over 30 works (some together with Grigory). In 1969-76 David was working at the Ukrainian S S R Academy of Sciences' Institute of Mechanics. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society.

Grigory began to work at mathematics professionally at the age of 11. His first article was published in 1967. In 1971 he solved the 10th Gilbert problem (at the same time as Yu. V. Matiyasevich, but independently of him). Thirty-five of his works have now been published. Grigory's works are studied at the Bourbaki seminar [in Paris]. He is a member of the Moscow and the American Mathematical Societies. The Chudnovsky brothers have often been invited to various countries for scientific congresses and conferences, but have never been allowed to go. Their lectures were read by others. In the near future there will be a number of international conferences to which the Chudnovsky brothers have been invited as lecturers. The Chudnovsky brothers have

also been invited to work at the Institute of Higher Scientific Research of Paris University, and in addition Grigory has been invited to the Mathematical Centre of Amsterdam University. Grigory has been an invalid from the age of 11; he suffers from myasthenia and spends most of his time in bed. The Chudnovsky family links emigration with hope for a possible cure for Grigory.

At the moment all members of the family have been unemployed for about a year. Their only means of existence are their pensions and invalid allowances. They cannot engage in normal scientific research either, as in the USSR no scientist who is unemployed can publish his articles (he cannot get 'expert approval').

In July M. V. Chudnovskaya appealed to Georges Marchais for help in obtaining permission to emigrate.

In July the Chudnovskys received many telephone calls threatening them with violence. On the evening of 22 July the parents were severely beaten up on the street outside their house. M. V. Chudnovskaya had concussion and the muscular ligaments of her arm were torn. The police arrived only three hours later. The police would not give the Chudnovskys an order for a forensic-medical diagnosis, which they requested.

On 23 July A. D. Sakharov issued an appeal in support of the Chudnovsky family.

On 29 July David Chudnovsky, speaking on the telephone to an inspector of the Kiev OVIR, said that his parents and brother were now in a very serious condition. An unknown voice interrupted: 'If only they would all croak sooner!'

On 1 August members of the Moscow Helsinki Group — P. Grigorenko, V. Slepak, N. Meiman and E. Bonner — appealed to the Preliminary Conference in Belgrade to save the Chudnovsky family. Their statement was supported by A. Sakharov, T. Khodorovich, V. Turchin and Yu. Shikhanovich.

* * *

On 14 March 1977 the former political prisoner **Viktor Nekipelov** (*Chronicle* 32; see also 'Arrests, Searches, Interrogations' in this issue) applied to emigrate from the USSR. Having received no reply, on 3 August he sent a 'Statement about a Refusal' to the Chairman of the Praesidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

> My emigration is not an escape, or a retreat into a deceptive vision of a better life. It is just impossible to act otherwise, impossible to live another day, another hour, in this country, without going into spiritual convulsions . . .
>
> My emigration settles my account with a system of soulless values and eulogies that go round in circles, with a world of reversed mirrors . . .

> . . . at the present time I have come to feel a complete revulsion for communist ideology and all Soviet doctrines, that is, I have adopted an *anti-Soviet way of thinking* . . . Yes, I am by conviction anti-Soviet and anti-socialist. For such a person, life inside the USSR is naturally impossible.
>
> . . . I ask you to consider this statement as a declaration renouncing Soviet citizenship.

* * *

Zoya Krasnovskaya from Leningrad is asking for help in emigrating. At the end of May 1976 Tatyana Schaufuss, the twin sister of Alexei Krasnovsky, Zoya's husband, sent the Krasnovsky family an invitation to reside permanently in the USA. In August 1976 the Krasnovskys handed in applications for emigration. In November 1976 V. P. Bokov, head of the Leningrad OVIR, told them to write declarations renouncing Soviet citizenship: 'This declaration is a formality,' he said, 'If you write it, I give you a 100 per cent guarantee that your family will emigrate to the USA' (in fact, emigration to the USA does not require renunciation of citizenship — *Chronicle*).

The two adult members of the Krasnovsky family had to pay 1,000 roubles in tax to renounce their citizenship. In addition, Zoya's mother — with whom Zoya has not lived since she was 13 years old — demanded an alimony from her daughter through the courts. Zoya's mother was sacked from her job the day before the court hearing. Up to the start of the hearing, Zoya had already been living on her husband's income for two years, had a small daughter and was pregnant. The court decreed that Zoya should pay an alimony for the next ten years, at the rate of 5 roubles a month — that is, 1,600 roubles. The Krasnovskys sold everything they had in the house.

In January 1977 the Krasnovskys handed in to OVIR a statement renouncing their citizenship and a receipt for the payment of 1,600 roubles. In April OVIR inspector N. A. Khramchenkova demanded that Alexei Krasnovsky should give additional details of his relationship to T. Schaufuss: 'Write that down and you can go.' The Krasnovskys handed this in to OVIR as well. They demand that emigration visas should be issued to them — that the promises made should be fulfilled.

* * *

Vasily Yakunin's father was killed at the front in July 1944. The family found itself in occupied territory and was transported to Germany. There Vasily lost track of his mother. In 1949 he was repatriated to the Soviet Union. In March 1974 V. Yakunin appealed to the Soviet Red Cross for help in finding his mother. In September 1976 he received a reply: his mother had been found and was living in West

Germany. In January 1977, after receiving an invitation from his mother, V. Yakunin, a Muscovite, appealed to O V I R, asking that he and his family be allowed to visit his mother. On 26 April he received a refusal. The O V I R officials demanded that Yakunin prove in court that the woman who sent him the invitation was his mother. On 28 April Yakunin appealed for help to Brezhnev: 'In the light of the above, I earnestly beg you to help me to meet my mother, on the basis of the humanist principles you affirmed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.' When he received no reply, he appealed on 9 July to the heads of governments that signed the 'Final Act' and to their representatives at Belgrade. On 10 July he also appealed for hep to the Moscow Helsinki Group.

* * *

The Muscovites **A. V. Tsirlin,** the married couple **B. V. Genkin** and **A. E. Genkina** and also M. E. Kotlyarsky from Kiev have appealed for help to the heads of the governments who signed the Helsinki Agreement: the O V I R offices will not accept their applications to emigrate, demanding 'testimonials' from their parents, while the notary office refuses to assist them, insisting that the document demanded by O V I R is contrary to the existing laws of the country.

* * *

The priest **Masilionis** (Pasvalys district, Lithuania) has been trying for seven years to obtain permission to visit the U S A, to see his brothers and sisters. He is 75 years old. His brothers are 83 and 73, his sisters are 66 and 58. O V I R has given him no reasons for its refusal. He has appealed five times already to the Lithuanian S S R Minister of Internal Affairs, but has not received a reply. In his last letter to the Minister he writes, in part:

> I, an ordinary aged citizen, am not allowed to go, but young people are allowed to leave . . . such as Solzhenitsyn, together with his whole family and the *Gulag Archipelago;* Bukovsky, who spent over ten years in psychiatric hospitals and camps; Plyushch, released directly from a psychiatric hospital after some years of torment; Simas Kudirka, after suffering in courts and prisons; Tomas Venclova, and others.
>
> They leave, full of experiences, memories, emotions and thoughts. They go with the freedom to speak and act.
>
> But what could I reveal to the West that the West doesn't already know?

* * *

After **D. L. Sinilnikov** (from Sevastopol) handed in an application to emigrate, his parents L. P. Sinilnikov and E. Ya. Bruk were sacked from their jobs. In addition, in January 1977 he received a refusal. In a letter dated 25 March to the heads of the governments which signed the Helsinki Agreement, he expresses the hope that these violations of the Helsinki Agreement will be put right before the beginning of the Belgrade meeting.

* * *

Because of his desire to emigrate from the U S S R, V. M. Kushnarev, head of the laboratory of electronic and light microscopy at the Mechnikov Research Institute for Serum Vaccine in Moscow, and a Doctor of Medical Science, was forced to resign from his job in exchange for a reference from his place of work for O V I R.

At the end of May the academic council of the institute sent a request to the Higher Degrees Commission, asking that Kushnarev be deprived of his academic qualifications and the title of senior researcher.

* * *

Trying to obtain permission to emigrate from the U S S R, **Valentin Ivanov** went out and demonstrated again on 14 June 1977 (*Chronicle* 43). He stood by the pillars of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, with a banner saying: 'Since 1949 I have been persecuted by the K G B, since 1964 I have been demanding to emigrate; I am beginning a hunger-strike in protest.' After a few minutes two policemen came up to him and took him to police station 17. That evening Ivanov was transferred to psychiatric hospital number 7.

The head doctor, Mikhail Solomonivich Rubashov, explained to him the reasons for his hospitalization: 'You assess your surroundings incorrectly. Our task is to make you see them correctly, so we're not going to let you go, we're keeping you here.'

Before this, Ivanov had been subjected more than once to forcible psychiatric examinations (in 1959, 1966, 1972 and 1976) and had been found sane every time.[9]

This time no examination took place. On 20 June Ivanov was discharged from the hospital. At the entrance he was met by K G B Major Sychev and First Lieutenant Eremin of the police from Borovsk (Kaluga region), who took him home.

On 23 June in Borovsk Major Sychev gave Ivanov a warning according to the decree of 25 December 1972 and suggested he should go to Kaluga to hand in his application to emigrate: 'The question has been decided at the highest level!'

On 27 June the Kaluga O V I R accepted Ivanov's application for emigration to Israel — without an invitation!

On 1 August Ivanov was informed that he would be allowed to emigrate.

On 8 August Ivanov handed in a statement to the Kaluga O V I R, asking for his departure to be postponed, as he did not have the 800 roubles needed to buy an emigration visa; he wrote that he would try to earn this money and would also ask for help from the German and Austrian electricians' trade unions.

On 10 August Ivanov was summoned to the Kaluga K G B headquarters for interrogation in the Yu. Orlov case. When asked by the investigator, Captain Bykov, 'What do you know about the so-called Helsinki Monitoring Group?', Ivanov replied: 'I consider the Group's activity to be beneficial. I don't want to take part in any persecution of the Group — so I refuse to give evidence.' After the interrogation Ivanov was told to call at O V I R. There he was asked to write a statement for the regional finance department, asking to be excused from paying the tax. Ivanov wrote it at once.

On 13 August he was told that his request had been granted.[10]

Pentecostals and Baptists

In Primorsky territory a 'Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights', organised by the authorities, has begun to function. It includes the commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs, some teachers and some people who refuse to give their names. The members of this committee go round the homes of Pentecostals, trying to persuade them not to emigrate. To some they promise help, housing, education and good jobs; others are threatened. Members of the committee read to believers letters from Pentecostals who have emigrated (E. Konchak from West Germany, N. Plotnikov from the U S A), which describe horrors and persecutions.

In May 40 families in Nakhodka (Primorsky territory) received invitations from the U S A. Captain Drozdova and Lieutenant Smolentsev, O V I R officials, tell them: 'These invitations are sent by the C I A. Why do you refer to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? It is illegally brought into the U S S R to subvert the internal foundations of the Soviet state. It gives no right to emigrate.'

The threat of criminal prosecution hangs over **Boris Perchatkin**, a Pentecostal activist in the fight for emigration (from Nakhodka). Recently K G B officials have more than once forced fellow workers to give written evidence that he is carrying on anti-Soviet agitation. Many times 'unknown persons' have pushed into his flat, threatening violence to him, his wife and his children. The police spies are deliberately brazen with him: they threaten him in deserted places and try to break into his flat at night.

* * *

The Pentecostal believers in the village of Starotitarovskaya (Krasnodar territory) announced in advance that on 19 June, the day of elections to the local soviets, they would not go to vote, as they intended to emigrate from the U S S R. Not one of them went to the polling station. Members of the electoral committee drove round the houses of the Pentecostals with the ballot-box, trying to persuade them to vote — by flattery, begging, threatening, by insults and even by means of bad language — but in vain.

* * *

On 15 May the Pentecostal Kiriyak (Cherkassy region) applied to emigrate (he has a family of 13). After this, 18-year-old **Zagary Kiriyak** was called up into the army. He refused to obey, explaining that he was preparing to emigrate. On 23 June the People's Court of Gluboksky district sentenced him to 2½ years in camps according to article 72 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code ('Avoiding regular call up . . .'). Judge Ignatenko defined his refusal as 'refusal because of religious beliefs'.

* * *

The family of the Baptist Vladyanu (from Beltsy in the Moldavian S S R, where he works as a fireman) has been trying to emigrate from the U S S R since 1975.

In an 'Open statement' dated 8 October 1976 **Konstantin Vladyanu** writes:

> We have renounced our citizenship . . .
>
> We are now applying for the 20th time to the authorities and various official institutions for permission to emigrate from the U S S R to Canada . . . our uncle has sent us an invitation twice, but we did not receive it. This is already the second year that state officials have intercepted our correspondence with Canada.
>
> . . . We were not allowed to invite our uncle from Canada to our father's funeral, because all capitalists are dangerous.
>
> For our faith in God we have for many years been subjected to interrogations and refused work in our special fields . . . we were also taken off the housing list for flats . . .
>
> On 11 March 1976 comrade Babin, the police chief, threatened to send me to a psychiatric hospital. Many government officials have threatened that my children will be orphaned.
>
> On 4 May 1976 comrade Shupnikov, the political officer, threatened that the Soviet secret service would kill me and our uncle in Canada, in the same way as they had killed Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, in a motor accident.
>
> Similar things were said by Captain Skortsa (from Kishinev): '. . . Alliluyeva also wanted to spit against the wind and ended up

in an automobile accident; we have many such accidents to our credit' . . .

. . . Comrade Dragan, who was in charge of the third shift, said: 'We have orders to expel all believers from the unit . . . first we'll take away Vladyanu's work permit.'

On 28 March 1977 K. Vladyanu appealed to Brezhnev, Rudenko, K. Waldheim, the Committee in Defence of Human Rights in the U S S R and to all Christians of the world:

Statement 31

On 26 January 1977 I was sacked from my job in my absence . . . On 21 March 1977 I was summoned to O V I R. Comrade Rotaru told me, 'I must give you an answer to your letter-statement 27. The answer remains the same: you cannot go abroad without an invitation. I don't know anything about your allegation that the invitations have been withheld'.

On 8 April K. Vladyanu appealed to Brezhnev, Kosygin, Podgorny, the heads of governments who signed the Helsinki Agreement and to all Christians of the world:

Statement 33

Because faith cannot exist side by side with atheism in this country, because we cannot spread our faith freely here . . . we want to leave Russia and find a peaceful life in any country where people are not only not tried or persecuted for their religion, but where we are not forbidden to spread it, as God has called us to do.

* * *

On 3 August the Pentecostal Smushko's family (from Vilnius) sent a statement appealing to Brezhnev and Kosygin:

Respecting your unalterable desire to build a non-religious society according to the clearly-proclaimed formula 'Religion and Communism are incompatible' . . . we have realized that we have no other choice than to ask to emigrate on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights . . . , the Covenant on rights . . . and also the Helsinki Agreement . . .

Vladimir Smushko has already served a term of 5 years under a 'religious article' (the equivalent of article 227 of the R S F S R Criminal Code).

* * *

On 26 June Pentecostals and Baptists sent Brezhnev a 'Fifth Statement'. They asked that the procedure for filling out emigration applications should be made simpler; that members of congregations should

be allowed to emigrate in groups, not in the usual family or individual way, regardless of whether this or that particular family had an invitation; that people preparing to emigrate should not be called up for military service or should be prematurely demobilized; that poor families should have the emigration tax lowered, or lent to them from state funds by agreement, or that they should be allowed to accept financial help from believers abroad.

A month ago, in the 'Fourth Statement', 1,700 people wanting to emigrate were mentioned (*Chronicle* 45). The 'Fifth Statement' now names 3,500 people.

If the spirit of Helsinki is not a deception or just a miserable piece of paper, then let your high decree go out to all executive organs and institutions, ordering them not to torment us but to let us go in peace, to remove all barriers and obstacles to our leaving the country.

The authors ask that the reply to their statement be sent to N. P. Goretoi in the village of Starotitarovka.

Germans

After their involuntary return from Moscow (*Chronicle* 45) those who participated in the trip were summoned more than once for 'talks'. The authorities, threatening to start a criminal case against them under article 180 of the Kazakh S S R Criminal Code ('violation of the residence regulations'), are demanding that the Germans who handed in their passports (*Chronicles* 41, 42) should take them back again. The following have been sentenced under the above article: **Yakov Peters** (*Chronicle* 45) and **Ivan Teirer** — to 1 year in camps, **Albert Gerleman** — to 6 months in camps (*Chronicle* 45 was mistaken on this point), and **Kornei Shults,** father of nine children (*Chronicle* 45) and **Vitmaier** (*Chronicle* 42) to 1 year of corrective labour.

On 10 June **Nelly Teirer** (*Chronicle* 45), wife of Ivan Teirer and mother of three children, was given a suspended sentence of 1 year in camps under the same article of the code. Nelly Teirer was taken to court by force. The court asked her to take back her passport, but she refused.

In June the brothers **Gennady and Yakov Shults, Genrikh Redikop** and **his son Ivan** were arrested in the town of Issyk, Alma-Ata region.

* * *

In 1966 **Teodor Dymko** (from Rostov region) applied for permission to visit his father in West Germany. In 1968 he received a refusal, without any explanation. Dymko and his family renounced Soviet citizenship and applied for permission to live permanently in West

Germany. They received another refusal. Now they have appealed for help to the delegates of the 35 countries at the Belgrade Conference.

* * *

The father of **Agnessa Federau,** Iogann Vins, was arrested in 1937, a few months before she was born. Her mother was arrested in 1941 and shot in 1942. Agnessa first saw her father in 1948. Later both her mother and her father were exculpated.

Iogann Vins emigrated to West Germany in 1974. Since June 1975 Agnessa has been applying to the Chelyabinsk O V I R for emigration to West Germany, to be with her father. She has already been refused three times. On 10 July 1977 A. N. Makarov, deputy head of the Chelyabinsk U V D, told her that her case did not 'come within' the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Agnessa Federau has already appealed to the Central Committee of the C P S U and to the O V I R of the U S S R Ministry of Internal Affairs.

* * *

Edgar Zommerfeld, a resident of Chernyakhovsk (Kaliningrad region), is trying to obtain permission to emigrate from the U S S R to his relatives in West Germany. On 10 May he was refused for the fifth time. On 17 May the head of the Kaliningrad U V D told him: 'As we defend the state's interests, we don't consider it necessary to let you out. So go away and work.'

Have left

Moscow. On 27 May the linguist **Igor Melchuk** (*Chronicles* 40, 43) left the U S S R.

On 14 June **Yury Mnyukh,** a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group (*Chronicles* 44, 45), left the U S S R. On the eve of his departure he received a summons from Moscow K G B headquarters to come and see investigator V. V. Katalikov, but he could not go, as he had spent the day at the customs. When he left, he was not allowed to take out photographs of Solzhenitsyn, Turchin, Amalrik, T. Semyonova (daughter of E. Bonner), her husband E. Yankelevich and her children, or a group photograph of A. Sakharov, E. Bonner and Yu. Mnyukh.

In June **Vladimir Solovyov** and his wife **Elena Klepikova** left (see 'Expulsions of Writers' in *Chronicle* 45 and 'An Independent News Agency' in this issue).

In July-August the Jewish 'refuseniks' **M. Azbel** (*Chronicle* 45), **V. Fain** (*Chronicles* 43-45) and **A. Polishchuk** (see 'The Shcharansky Case' in this issue) emigrated.

July saw the emigration of the lawyer **L. A. Yudovich,** who defended K. Lyubarsky, G. Superfin, S. Grigoryants (*Chronicle* 38) and A. Tverdokhlebov.

Leningrad. In May and June the following people emigrated: **A. Abramov** (*Chronicles* 35, 42), **L. Rudkevich** (*Chronicles* 42, 45), **I. Levin** (*Chronicles* 39, 42, 44, 45) and **E. Ilina** (*Chronicle* 43).

* * *

In June the former political prisoners **Alexander Feldman** (*Chronicles* 30, 45), **Oleg Vorobyov** (*Chronicles* 42, 44) and **Ya. Suslensky** (*Chronicles* 27, 44; see also 'Trials of Former Years') emigrated.

Suslensky was one of the initiators of the movement to adopt the status of political prisoner.

On 28 March Suslensky, who had already been given his emigration documents, was summoned to the K G B office in the town of Bendery (Moldavian S S R). There he had to sign a promise that until his emigration from the U S S R he would not engage in anti-Soviet activity. Suslensky was given a warning according to the decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of 25 December 1972. The record of the warning contained references to his attempt to smuggle seven sentences of his friends, and copies of his own statements, out of Vladimir Prison, as well as to his active correspondence with former camp inmates and their families. Suslensky's daughter Raisa got a reference from her place of study, Odessa Polytechnic Institute, only after her father had threatened to immolate himself.

During a customs inspection of his belongings at Ungeny station, which was carried out twice, letters from his friends, personal papers, and books of the Stalin period were confiscated. Suslensky was threatened with criminal prosecution and photographed with the confiscated books and papers.

* * *

See also 'Releases' in the section 'In the Prisons and Camps'.

In the Prisons and Camps

M V D Directives on Conditions of Detention

Number 20 (dated 14 January 1972) — the basic regulations, covering practically all aspects of the prisoners' lives (*Chronicle* 33).
Number 225 (dated 25 April 1972) lays down food rations for prisoners of all categories (*Chronicle* 33).
Number 115 allows one food product to be replaced by another. For

example, butter may be replaced by margarine — gram for gram. During the 'non-vegetable' period (July-August) vegetables may be replaced by groats. The rule states that this exchange 'does not change the amount of calories or the full value of the food'.

Number 379 (dated 24 November 1970) regulates the method of making deductions from prisoners' wages and the size of such deductions (which go towards the upkeep of the camp and to pay for food, clothing, money claims and alimonies).

Number 118 (1972) defines more closely and expands the previous rule. In particular, it lays down that deductions must be made within a month; back-dated deductions are not allowed (see 'Vladimir Prison' in *Chronicle* 45).

Number 601 significantly extends (in comparison with the Corrective Labour Code) the number of cases in which handcuffs may be used (for example, in cases of refusal to let one's hair be shaved off).

Number 125 (dated 1 October 1975) strengthens the existing rule about the necessity of a monthly haircut (the rule specifies 'all hairy places'). Hair may only be grown three months before release.

Number 139 (dated 12 May 1974) allows the use of electric shavers (however, there are no electric sockets in prisons).

Number 040/56, 'Directives on censorship'. According to these, letters are to be ironed, treated with chemical reagents and examined under the stamps. Section 29 of these directives reads:

Confiscation of outgoing and incoming correspondence:

(a) if it is in cipher or in code, or suspicious in content;

(b) if the text contains information which is a state secret or not for publication, that is:
— about a crime which has either been committed or is being planned;
— about the location of a Corrective Labour Institution and its sub-divisions;
— about the numbers and composition of the prisoners;
— about the security system of Corrective Labour Institutions;
— about the nature and extent of the buildings and places of work;
— about epidemics and mass illness and so on;

(c) if it describes methods of illegal correspondence and of sending forbidden objects;

(d) if it contains anti-Soviet expressions or a distorted view of internal and international life;

(e) if it includes drawings or reproductions of a pornographic or censorable nature;

(f) if it includes geographical maps;

(g) if it includes literature which it is forbidden to distribute in the USSR;

(h) if it contains carbon-paper or other objects which it is forbidden to store.

Directive 93 lays down the way in which searches are to be carried out. In particular, it states that in suspicious circumstances it is permitted to pierce soap and food products and to rip clothing in suspicious places.

Directive 238 (dated 11 July 1969) lays down the procedure for marriage with persons who are at liberty.

Directive 111 (1974) lays down the procedure for making wills.

All the above directives, apart from 20 and 139, are secret (in spite of this, 20 is never shown to anyone).

(See also the statement of Yury [P.] Fyodorov in *Chronicle* 45).

Vladimir Prison

Razmik Zograbyan arrived in March from Perm camp 35 (for 3 years); in April, **Izrail Zalmanson** (until the end of his sentence, i.e. 15 June 1978; see *Chronicle* 45).

Iosif Mendelevich arrived from Perm camp 36 in June (for 3 years; see 'The Perm Camps' in this issue).

All three have been put on strict regime for two months.

* * *

In July **Popadyuk** and **Turik** were sent to the Ukraine for 'prophylactic measures'.

* * *

Viktor Ivanovich Bondarenko has arrived from Mordovian camp 1. He has been imprisoned for 34 years already; he has 14 years of his sentence left to serve. Before being sent to Vladimir he exposed Major Malakhov, deputy comandamnt on duty, and Lieutenant Zadenchuk: they were selling the prisoners codeine at 5 roubles a packet.

* * *

The list of political prisoners in Vladimir Prison in *Chronicle* 44 left out **Bezenchuk** and **Kobko** among the 'stripies' [those initially sentenced to special-regime camps].

Having ended his prison term, **Efremov** has been sent to a camp.

Akhmedov and **Kukushkin,** whose sentences on political charges have come to an end, but whose terms on criminal charges are still in force, have been transferred to cells for common criminals. All three of these men are 'stripies'.

* * *

The beating of prisoners in Vladimir Prison is continuing. After Lieutenant-Colonel Ugodin became the prison governor (*Chronicles*

43, 44) the beatings became even more severe.

On 9 April 1977 the warders in block 4 savagely beat the 'criminal' **Urbonavičius.** In the next cell, 4-17, the prisoners started to pound on the door, demanding that the beating should stop. For this, one of the prisoners in that cell, **Adzhari Guseinov,** was transferred to the cooler for 12 days on 16 April. During his spell in the cooler Guseinov was taken to Lieutenant Alexandrov, a security inspector. At the end of their 'talk', Alexandrov kicked Guseinov in the back so hard that he lost consciousness. They threw water over Guseinov to revive him and returned him to the cooler.

On 14 April First Lieutenant Zhizhin, the duty deputy governor of the prison, Major Kiselev, and Ugodin himself beat up **Omar Askhanov.** He and other prisoners had demanded 'inspection of beatings' (that is, that the traces should be recorded in a medical document). The block nurse refused to do this: 'If the governor allows it — then we'll examine you.' Only after a friendly knock at some cell doors did Ugodin arrange to call a doctor. Butova, head of the medical section, 'inspected the beatings', saying meanwhile that there was nothing very terrible to look at. At the time Askhanov was covered in bruises and was coughing blood (Askhanov has tuberculosis; in February he was taken off a special diet by order of the security department.)

Sometimes prisoners who have 'misbehaved' are put in a cell with specially-picked common criminals, who rob, beat up, and sometimes even rape the victim they have been sent. On 6 February, **I. V. Chaika** was sent to such a cell, 3-32. He was there robbed of all he had, but when security inspector Rylov came to take him away, one of the thieves said to Rylov: 'Let's have Grandfather Frost and his big sack as well!'

Cases of violence against political prisoners have multiplied. Once at the beginning of April Bondarenko was led away before the end of an exercise period. He resisted. Then he was dragged along by his scarf. Bondarenko lost consciousness from suffocation.

On 16 April Major Kiselev, security official First Lieutenant Khripunov and some warders, together with the usual patrol of two guards, came to the cell where Afanasev, Davydov and Safronov were held, before they went out for exercise. **Safronov** and **Davydov** said that they were ill, were on a regime for the bedridden, and would not go out for a walk. Kiselev, without listening to their explanations, dragged Safronov out of his bunk. 'I'm not interested in your illness,' he shouted, 'you've got to take a walk . . . clear the cell!' Khripunov and the warders dragged Safronov out. Kiselev pounced on Davydov. Only when a nurse, passing by chance, confirmed that they had been put on a regime for the bedridden by a doctor, were Davydov and Safronov left in peace.

On 1 May, also before an exercise period, **Popadyuk** received 'minor bodily injuries'. Drunken warders threw themselves on him and began to suffocate him, saying that he seemed to have swallowed something.

* * *

In January none of the political prisoners was put in the cooler.

On 20 February **Bondar** got 15 days in the cooler for refusing to share a cell with Konstantinovsky, then an extra 12 days for 'microwriting' and for his statement to the Central Committee about Bukovsky.

On 24 February **Abankin** got 15 days for communication between cells, and an extra 12 days for using insulting expressions about the administration.

On 25 February **Afanasev** got 10 days for 'microwriting'.

On 28 February **Trufanov** got 15 days for the memoirs he had written in his cell.

On 3 March **Makarenko** got 15 days for trying to pass on a note during a visit, and an extra 12 days for complaining.

On 4 March **Safronov** got 15 days and **Superfin** 12 days for communication between cells.

At the beginning of April **Konstantinovsky** got 10 days for not standing up when a prison official entered the cell.

On 5 April **Balakhonov** got 15 days for 'microwriting' containing 'libellous material'.

On 9 April **Abankin** got 15 days, again for insulting the administration, plus 12 days for telling stories about his childhood, plus 15 days for violating the regime regulations (it was not stated which regulations).

On 13 April **Superfin** got 15 days for communication between cells.

On 25 April **Zdorovy** got 15 days for 'using impermissible expressions in complaints' and secret writing.

On 26 April **Stepanov** and **Trufanov** got 15 days for 'using impermissible expressions in complaints'.

On 28 April **Safronov** got 15 days for some papers which were confiscated during a search.

At the end of April **Bondarenko** was in the cooler (term and reasons unknown).

On 26 May **Superfin** got 15 days for refusing to put his hands behind his back.

On 27 May **Turik, Popadyuk** and **Zdorovy** got 10 days each for the same thing.

On 10 June **Bondarenko** got 15 days for drawing a caricature of Butova, head of the medical department, who had refused him treatment. Bondarenko was so weak that he was in no state to carry his trestle bed into the cooler for the night and slept on the cement floor.

On 18 June **Makarenko** was put in the cooler for his refusal to give his finger-prints before being released. His spell in the cooler was ended by his transfer to Leningrad, where he was released on 2 July.

In June **Abankin** got 15 days. In six months he had served 84 days in the cooler (see *Chronicle* 45).

* * *

In a conversation with **Safronov,** Captain Doinikov said that the increased frequency of terms in the cooler was the result of **Bukovsky's** behaviour abroad.

Commenting on a camp photograph of Corvalan, with his hair untrimmed and in casual clothes, Doinikov said: 'Pinochet deliberately doesn't cut his prisoners' hair, he wants them to get lice and become ill, but we take care of our prisoners, as we're the cleanest nation in the world.'

* * *

At the end of May **Antonyuk** was deprived of access to the camp shop.

* * *

Davydov was deprived of his last visit because he had left a button undone. (On 21 September his prison term is due to end; after that he still has to serve two years in exile). He has rheumatic heart disease and chronic pneumonia. In camp he was given the status of a third-group invalid. In Vladimir this was confirmed.

* * *

Since April the prisoners have in reality been put on a ten-hour working day, of which two hours are unpaid. This is justified by reference to article 41 of the Corrective Labour Code, which allows prisoners to be given two extra hours a day of unpaid work 'to organise amenities in places of detention . . . and . . . to improve the cultural and living conditions'. However, in Vladimir these two unpaid hours are used for the ordinary industrial work and are assigned daily. The political prisoners are continuing to boycott work.

As a reply to provocations, fault-finding and punishments connected with being taken out for exercise, many political prisoners refused from 11 May to go out for exercise.

* * *

In May stronger measures were taken to stop leakage of information. No complaints except those addressed to the procurator were allowed through. Books which were examined were torn, the covers ripped off (in connection with this, see 'In Tarusa' in the section 'After Release').

They even tore a book which **Popadyuk** received through 'Books by Post'.

* * *

In May the political prisoners began to be transferred to another block. Their new cells are interspersed with the cells of common criminals, who have been specially picked by the authorities.

* * *

At the beginning of June Captain Fedotov, deputy governor for regime matters, twice announced over the internal radio that a 'Cactus' high voltage security system had been established around the prison. Contact with it is fatal. The prisoners are to be asked to sign a statement that they have been informed of this. Fedotov announced that because the new system was so secure the guard posts were to be removed.

However, for the time being they are still there.

* * *

In September 1976 one of **Antonyuk's** letters was confiscated (although at first he was told that it had been sent). Captain Doinikov explained to Antonyuk that the letter had been confiscated because it contained quotations from Herodotus in the Ukrainian language, and advised him to write on everyday subjects. In statements addressed to Rudenko and Andropov, Antonyuk demanded that his letter be sent, describing the actions of the administration as a demonstration of anti-Ukrainian feeling.

* * *

The prisoners are being given less food than they are entitled to, for example by the soup being watered. They are given mouldy bread, rotten fish and cabbage. However, Doinikov — after visiting the prisoners, who were making a fuss about this — admitted that they were right: the seal-meat was rotten. On this occasion it was changed for something else.

The Mordovian Camps

Those who took part in the 100-day hunger strike in camps 3 and 19 in support of the demand to introduce a 'statute for political prisoners' — a strike timed for the Belgrade conference (*Chronicle* 45) — have been punished. At the end of April **Sergei Soldatov** and **Vladimir Osipov** (camp 19) were put in the punishment barracks; several people were put in the cooler.

At the end of June Soldatov was sent to Tallin.

Camp 1 (special regime)
Ivan Gel declared himself on hunger strike, demanding better living conditions for his wife and daughter. After a month on hunger strike **S. Karavansky** is seriously ill. In June-July he was in hospital.

E. Kuznetsov and **Father V. Romanyuk** were transferred to Saransk in May. On 27 May Kuznetsov had a short visit.

S. Shinkevich has been sent under escort to Dnepropetrovsk.

On 13 June a hunger-strike 'in honour of Belgrade' began.

Camp 3
From 13 March to 13 May **Nijole Sadunaite** was in Saransk. During the journey there, she became ill with bronchitis, which turned into bronchiectasis.

The censors remove Christmas or Easter cards from the letters N. Sadunaite receives. Over 300 letters which were sent to her from England have been returned to the senders. In January and February two letters written by Sadunaite were confiscated.

In November 1976 **Nadezhda Usoyeva** (*Chronicle* 33) was put in the punishment barracks.

Camp 19
Vasily Kalinin (born 1917, since 1957 serving a 25 year sentence for religious propaganda) is a member of the True Orthodox Church. The warders do not allow him to pray (he tries to do this in the storeroom) and every so often they confiscate or break the religious objects he makes by hand.

Kalinin has often been punished for not going out to work on Sundays and religious feast-days. He has regularly been put in the cooler, and his hair, beard and whiskers have been shaved off. The camp officials, not excluding Commandant Pikulin and Seksyasov, head of the medical section (*Chronicle* 45), mock his faith.

* * *

Nikolai Budulak-Sharygin,[11] seriously ill with hypertonia, has not been given clearance to go to hospital by Seksyasov for a long time, nor has he been released from work. In May, Budulak-Sharygin was taken to the hospital in a very serious condition.

Petras Paulaitis has in practice been deprived of the right of correspondence. His letters are held back under the pretext that there is no-one to translate them from Lithuanian. Paulaitis is 73 years old. When he was a secondary school teacher he led a group of young people who fought for Lithuanian independence, both under the Germans and after the return of Soviet troops. In 1946 he was sentenced to 25 years. In 1956 he was released after his case was re-examined. On returning to Lithuania he refused to condemn 'Lithuanian bourgeois nationalism' and in 1957 was sent back to 'serve out' his sentence. After he was arrested, a new charge was brought against him and he was again given a 25-year sentence.

Razmik Markosyan's incarceration in the cooler on 14 February (*Chronicle* 45) was due to his non-attendance at political lectures, his appearance in a living area 'not his own', and his non-fulfilment of the work norm.

Maigonis Ravinš, who was put in the punishment barracks at the end of January (*Chronicle* 45), was twice transferred to the cooler regime for 10 days (with a break of two days).

* * *

The prison block in Camp 19 also 'serves' the prisoners in camp 3. It is laid out as follows: three punishment cells (two for four people and one for three); on the other side of the corridor are three cooler cells (for two, three and four people), a work cell, the warders' room and an exercise yard with a lavatory. A cell for four persons has an area of about eight square metres, folding bunks in two layers (kept locked up during the day), a stove, a latrine bucket, a table, benches and one stool. Right under the ceiling is a small barred window. The door, which has a spy-hole and a number of locks, is fitted with warning apparatus.

* * *

Camp commandant Pikulin declared Sunday, 20 February, to be a working day. The order to this effect, like that concerning two Sundays in January (*Chronicle* 45), was not officially registered.

The Perm Camps

Camp 35
Evgeny Pronyuk's state of health has sharply deteriorated; he finds it difficult to rise from his bed. Pronyuk has tuberculosis of the lungs. Before his arrest part of one of his lungs was removed and this operation delayed the progress of the tuberculosis. In the camp the disease became active again and a cavern opened up in the second lung. Pronyuk's relatives have pleaded for his release — they received a refusal, based on 'an unfavourable reference from the corrective-labour institution'.

In the middle of February the prisoner **Pedan,** who was in the cooler, overheard a conversation between the camp commandant Polyakov and the prisoner Udartsev. Udartsev, a Nazi collaborator who had earlier provoked Zalmanson into a fight (*Chronicle* 45), made an offer to Polyakov to 'take three others and settle accounts with the Jews'. Pedan reported this conversation to the district procurator, who then visited the camp and talked to Pedan and Polyakov.

At the beginning of 1977 an inspection commission from the regional soviet executive committee recommended that the Estonian **Turu,** who got 25 years for being a partisan and has served 22 years, should have the case for his release reviewed by a court.

On 5-6 June **Yevgeny Sverstyuk** had his 'April' long visit from his wife, which had been won for him by 20 hunger-striking political prisoners (*Chronicle* 45).

At the beginning of June a delegation from 'the Ukrainian public' visited the Perm camps: it consisted of S. A. Krizhanovsky, literary critic and Doctor of Philology, someone from the Znanie (Knowledge) society and a worker from a Kiev factory who was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Sverstyuk refused to talk to them in Ukrainian, as they had come 'in the role of K G B Majors, not as representatives of Ukraine'.

Camp 36

The delegation from 'the Ukrainian public' also visited camp 36. The members of the delegation visited the workshop. Afterwards they summoned **Svetlichny, Kalynets, V. Marchenko, Sergienko** and **Lisovoi,** one by one. The conversations — in the presence of a Perm K G B official and a representative of the camp administration — were short: the Ukrainian political prisoners did not want to talk to the delegation.

In March, **P. Plumpa** was deprived of a short visit because he had infringed the regime regulations.

On 10 April **N. Slobodyan** was put in the camp medical section, suffering from a bleeding ulcer. On 11 April some prisoners handed in a statement to the camp commandant, asking that Slobodyan be taken to the hospital in camp 35 in an ambulance, not in a 'Black Maria', as usual. On 12 April he was taken away.

At the end of April **V. Marchenko** handed Doctor Titov a statement, asking to be given medicines and food sent to him by his mother. Titov refused.

On 2 May 20 political prisoners sent the U S S R Procurator-General statements about the bad standard of medical care. The clinic and even the hospital were lacking in the necessary medicines, yet it was forbidden to receive them from outside; the prisoners received no dental care; the doctor Petrov was a drug addict. The statements also spoke of specific people who had been ill but had not received treatment. Previously, in response to complaints about the medical service, the camp had twice been visited by Orekhov, procurator of Chusovoi district, but nothing had changed. They also demanded that the camp should allow visits from representatives of the International Red Cross.

In the middle of June **Gluzman, Demidov** and **Grinkov** were allowed

1

2

3

Arrested members of 'Helsinki groups'

1 Robert Nazaryan (2nd from left, in Armenia), 30, physicist, deacon, and founder-member of the Armenian 'Helsinki group'. Arrested December 1977. **2** Merab Kostava, 38, music teacher, Orthodox Christian, member of the Georgian group. Arrested April 1977. **3** (l.) Viktor Rtskhiladze, 38, historian and chief inspector for ancient monuments of the Georgian Ministry of Culture. Detained April 1977, arrested January 1978. (r.) Zviad Gamsakhurdia, 38, litterateur and human rights activist, arrested April 1977.

4

5

6

7

8

II

4 Anatoly Shcharansky, 29, Moscow, mathematician, 'refusenik' and founder-member of the Moscow 'Helsinki group'. Arrested March 1977. **5** Nikolai (Mykola) Rudenko, 57, writer and communist, leader of the Ukrainian group. Sentenced to 12 years in June 1977. **6** Yulia Okulova (Voznesenskaya), 37, Leningrad poet exiled to Vorkuta for her samizdat writings, then imprisoned for escaping. **7** Ona Pranckunaite, 41, Lithuanian Catholic sentenced to 2 years in 1977 for her role in producing Lithuanian samizdat. **8** Iosif Begun, Moscow agricultural engineer and 'refusenik' exiled to Siberia in 1977 for 2 years for being a 'parasite'.

10

12

der Bolonkin, 45, Moscow mathematician photographed in Siberian exile
10 Iosif Mendelevich, 30, Riga Jew transferred in 1977 to Vladimir prison
fusal to work on the Sabbath. **11** Evgeny Pronyuk, 41, Ukrainian philoso-
977 seriously ill in a Perm forced labour camp. **12** Georgy Davydov, 36,
from Leningrad sentenced for samizdat activity in 1977 held in Vladimir

13

14

15

16

IV

13 Kronid Lyubarsky, Moscow astronomer imprisoned 1972-77 for his role in producing the *Chronicle*. On release joined Amnesty International and became administrator of relief fund for political prisoners. Soon forced to emigrate. **14** Galina Salova, astronomer, wife of Lyubarsky, human rights activist. **15** Zinaida Grigorenko (l.) with Nina Strokata, Ukrainian dissenter imprisoned 1972-76, founder-member of Ukrainian 'Helsinki group'. **16** Svyatoslav Karavansky, 57, Ukrainian litterateur and nationalist imprisoned for most of the last 30 years, now held in Mordovia.

17

18

19

20

V

17 Viktor Nekipelov, 49, pharmacist in Vladimir region, author of book about the Serbsky Institute. Imprisoned 1973-75 for samizdat activity. **18** Yury Grimm, Moscow crane-driver imprisoned in 1964 for distributing leaflets, briefly reimprisoned in 1977 after applying to emigrate. **19** Viktor Kalniņš, Latvian ex-journalist imprisoned 1962-72 for role in a nationalist group. **20** Boris Mityashin, 28, a Leningrad truck-driver imprisoned 1969-72 for samizdat activity, threatened with a new sentence in 1977.

21

22

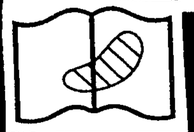
23

VI
21 Georgy Vladimov. Moscow writer who in 1977 resigned in protest from the Writers' Union. Became chairman of the Soviet group of Amnesty International. **22** Grigory Goldshtein, 46, Jewish scientist and 'refusenik', founder-member of Georgian 'Helsinki group', arrested January 1978. **23** David Koop (sitting, left), 46, Baptist, with his family. In 1977 police arrested him after finding a printing press in his house near Leningrad.

24

25

VII
24 Lyudmila and Larissa Zaitseva, 31 and 27, Baptists from Rostov-on-Don, arrested when police found printing-press of Koop (illustration 23). **25** Ivan Leven, 49, Baptist from Omsk region, with his family. Arrested in 1977 with Zaitseva sisters.



26

27

28

VIII
26 Iosip Terelya, 34, Ukrainian worker and writer imprisoned repeatedly since the mid-1960s. In summer 1977 interned in the Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital (SPH) for describing conditions in the Sychyovka SPH. **27** Alexander Podrabinek, 23, Moscow medical assistant and campaigner against psychiatric abuse. **28** The special psychiatric hospital in Kazan, Tatar ASSR.

to have long visits lasting three days. This does not often happen. Usually political prisoners are given two-day visits, sometimes only one-day visits (this is the minimum according to the law).

On 15 June, 16 people held a one-day hunger-strike to mark the start of the Belgrade conference. It is known that those who took part included **Demidov, Grinkov** (they interrupted their hunger-strike in the evening, when their visit from relatives began), **Kalynets, Marchenko, Svetlichny, Sergienko** and **Kovalyov.**

* * *

On 23 June **Vasily Lisovoi** should have had a visit from his wife. Two hours before she was due to leave Kiev, she received a phone-call from the K G B telling her that her husband was no longer in the camp. Vera Lisovaya travelled to Moscow and after two days of going to the Main Administration for Corrective Labour Institutions, she got to know that he had been taken to Kiev. As it later turned out, he had been transported from the camp as early as 13 June.

As in 1975 (*Chronicle* 39), Lisovoi had been transferred to Kiev for 're-education'. They want to get him to recant in writing, best of all in public.

The K G B have been trying for a long time to enlist the help of Vera Lisovaya. She replies that she cannot persuade her husband, a convinced communist, to re-examine his views (*Chronicle* 30).

Vera has been told that, by refusing to talk her husband round, she is encouraging his 'bad behaviour' in the camp and adding to his sufferings (Lisovoi has spent more than half of his sentence so far in the cooler or the punishment barrack). Recently, Lisovaya has also been asked to refuse parcels sent to her and her two children from the West. The subject of 'presents from the enemy' was brought up as the main reason for the most recent persecution of Lisovaya, including loss of her job (*Chronicle* 44), and also in talks with Lisovoi. He is told that, if he does not give way, a criminal case will be initiated against his wife on a charge of 'speculation'.

On 1 July the Lisovois were allowed a three-hour meeting in Kiev.

* * *

Ivan Svetlichny, who was working as a fireman during the last part of his term in camp 35, was deprived of invalid status after his transfer to camp 36 (because of a childhood accident, he has fingers missing on both hands) and sent to work in the workshop. Here he has to drag heavy boxes about and do other work he is not capable of. He is punished for not fulfilling the norm. Some political prisoners have demanded that Svetlichny should have his invalid status restored and be given light work.

* * *

After suffering a series of internal camp punishments for refusing to work on Saturdays (*Chronicle* 45) **Iosif Mendelevich** has been sent to Vladimir prison for 3 years.

* * *

A supplementary appeal in the Kovalyov case, presented to the President of the Lithuanian S S R Supreme Court by the Moscow lawyer E. A. Reznikova at the end of 1976 (in September she studied the 'case'; in November she met Kovalyov in the camp), has been turned down. Kovalyov himself also intends to submit a supplementary appeal, but he has been unable to obtain his notes on the case, which were confiscated from him when he was transferred from Vilnius in January 1976; he was promised that they would be sent on to the camp by post.

* * *

Alexander Sergienko was also deprived of his 'case' notes (72 extracts from the contradictory evidence given by the witnesses, notes on distortions in the court record and other comments), when he was transferred from Vladimir prison on 23 December 1976. Since September 1976 Sergienko's supplementary appeal case has been in the hands of the Kiev lawyer S. Martysh, who also defended Sergienko at his trial (*Chronicle* 27). Martysh was not allowed to look at the 'Case materials', which are kept in the K G B archives (not at the regional court building). The archivist told him it was 'not permitted'. The lawyer wrote out the appeal from memory and in December 1976 he applied to make an official journey to Vladimir to meet his client. Three hours before his departure, his journey was cancelled and the appeal was sent to Sergienko in camp by 'special post'. At the beginning of February Sergienko received it, but soon afterwards the camp administration took the appeal away from him, together with notes Sergienko had drafted about it. Since then officials of the Procurator's Office, the M V D and the Ministry of Justice have been 'searching' for it.

Camp 37

The pilot **Valentin Zosimov** has arrived here (see 'The Right to Leave One's Country' in *Chronicle* 43).

Letters and Statements by Political Prisoners

The *Chronicle* continues to publish statements about Political Prisoners' Day (see *Chronicles* 43-45).

G. Ushakov: *To the Chairman of the Praesidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet* (Mordovian camp 19, 30 October 1976).

Ushakov protests against the lack of a statute for political prisoners in Soviet legislation, 'in spite of the fact that such people really do exist in the U S S R'.

> The intolerance shown in our country towards any non-communist ideology, even towards any communist ideology which differs from the official one, leads either to blind obedience or to forcible imposition of the ruling ideology; it leads to the transformation of certain people (who do not want to obey blindly or to have any ideology imposed on them) into particularly dangerous state criminals or, more precisely, into political prisoners.

Ushakov demands a review of the sentences imposed on people who were tried for political reasons, on the basis of the Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, which is now in force, and asks that a political amnesty be declared; until this is done, the existence of political prisoners in the U S S R should be acknowledged.

G. Ushakov: *Open Letter to U S President James Carter* (2 April 1977).

Ushakov expresses his 'admiration at the vigilance and firmness' which the President is showing 'with regard to the question of human rights, a question which lies at the root of the whole problem of international cooperation'. He writes that the Soviet government is not fulfilling its obligations according to the Helsinki Agreement and the International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular article 19 on freedom of information, article 15 on maximum terms of punishment, and article 10 on respect for the human dignity of persons deprived of liberty and their human treatment.* Ushakov calls on democracies to be vigilant against totalitarianism.

S. Soldatov: *To N. V. Podgorny, President of the Praesidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet* (from camp 19 in Mordovia, early 1977).

> . . . The Supreme Court of Estonia judged me responsible for founding the Democratic Movement of Estonia and sentenced me with four co-defendants. Without wholly denying the fact that I drew the co-defendants and other people into social-political activity, I must state that our activities were not aimed at endangering the health, property or self-respect of our fellow-citizens, nor at any violence in relation to the authorities. Therefore there is no basis, in our case, for either criminal or political charges.

Soldatov puts forward a demand for a political amnesty and a basic

[*These references are to articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.]

improvement in the treatment of political prisoners (he gives a list of names); he writes of the criminal conviction of his son on fabricated charges (see his statement in *Chronicle* 45) and of the terrorization of his wife. As in his statement of 30 October 1976 (*Chronicle* 45), he writes that he would like to exercise the right to freedom of information and to express his religious and civic position to representatives of 'Amnesty International', the U N and the press, and would like to meet them in the camp ('the place of my detention').

The letter ends with some discussion of 'the profound idea expressed by a great Russian writer: mankind has a choice before it — not peace or war, but peace or violence!'

V. Osipov: *To the Procurator-General of the U S S R* (from Mordovian camp 19, 22 February 1977).

Osipov protests against the punishment inflicted on R. Markosyan, M. Ravinš, P. Airikyan (*Chronicle* 45) and P. Sartakov. He points out that for Markosyan, who has a stomach ulcer, the food in the cooler — bread and water, cabbage soup once every other day — is ruinous to health.

[*Statement by a group of prisoners*]

The West is facing a choice which cannot be avoided and which will determine for a long time not so much merely the political atmosphere, but the moral climate in Europe and the world. Although this choice is essentially linked with the question of political prisoners and the inalienable rights of man, it nevertheless is not primarily concerned with the fate of a few thousand hostages in camps or in the big zone[12] of evil, violence and falsehood. In reality, the main question is concerned with something else — how far freedom and rights are valued by those who habitually and confidently exercise them.

Before the eyes of the whole world, the irresponsible political leaders of the communist bloc brazenly disregard their international obligations and openly violate their own laws under the cover of closed trials, covering up their crimes by lying empty phrases about serving the people, and some sort of higher form of democracy.

Is the West willing, in its search for doubtful temporary security, for passing political and economic advantages, however substantial, to go on refusing to notice arbitrary repression, to feign ignorance and trustfulness once again, to smooth rough corners by means of polite phrases about the faithfulness of each of the opposing sides to their own social concepts? Does the West consider the military might and evil determination of totalitarian states sufficient reason for once more permitting criminals to lock up other people who are weaker than themselves? Let us call things by their proper names — do you consider yourselves forced by your appeasing tendency to be accessories to crimes? For a lie does not exist without those who believe it or at least pretend to believe it. Your acceptance is no less necessary to the criminals than your dollars, your indifference no less than your machinery.

Perhaps, on the contrary, the West will find the wisdom to conclude that people have no aim more important, more worthy or more urgent than to oppose coercion and the lies which veil it;

* * *

the wisdom to defend morality and justice for all, as the only guarantee of the secure existence of the present overcrowded and intertwined world;

the wisdom to prefer spiritual values to everyday practical needs and to defend them today, not tomorrow;

the wisdom to disregard minute contradictions between narrow interests and to unite for the sake of a great cause.

The West must have the courage to declare firmly that blood and tears are not anybody's internal affair, the courage not to retreat in the face of problems whose solution is not completely clear and is in any case very difficult, and to try to put an end to lawlessness at the very source from which deception and the temptation of violence are creeping out in all directions.

It must have the patience and perseverance honestly to do all it can to prevent an armed conflict and yet not retreat a single step.

It must achieve a selfless fidelity to its moral duty.

This is the real choice.

Attempts are being made to convince you that despotism can be peace-loving, that leaders who employ hundreds of thousands of people inside their country in professional falsehood, slander and illegal repression will want honourably to keep their word outside the country; they tell you: 'Be realistic, don't forget how powerful we are, don't drag morality into politics, leave it to Sunday sermons. Is it realistic to notice what we keep hidden and openly speak of it? That could make détente more difficult.'

Well, this morally straightforward choice is not perhaps easy from the point of view of traditional politics.

However, if freedom is again bartered for a price in the political game — someone else's freedom, which your predecessors helped so many to lose, then take into account the fact that the bad habit of trading in other people's freedom will inevitably threaten you with the loss of your own.

Antonyuk, Gluzman, Kalynets, Kiirend, Kovalyov, Marchenko, Plumpa, Sverstyuk, Svetlichny, Shakhverdyan.

Yu. Litvin: *To the U N Committee for the Defence of Human and*

Civil Rights (Komi A S S R, Corrective Labour Institution 25, 9 March 1977).

Yury Litvin (*Chronicle* 39) disagrees with the verdict in his case, which called his manuscripts libellous: these included the poetry anthology *Tragic Gallery* (*Chronicle* 39 was inaccurate on this point), the short story *A Worker's Notebook*, the article *Theses on the State* and an open letter to Brezhnev about the anti-Sakharov campaign of 1973.

> I wrote the truth, and only the truth, in my works and it is not my fault if it was irreconcilably antagonistic to the policies carried out by the C P S U, nor is it my fault if the truth is persecuted in our Soviet way of life.

As a proof of his innocence, Litvin quotes some of his poems, including one which the court had described as 'maliciously libellous'. He expounds his views and comments on them.

In conclusion, Litvin appeals to the workers of the West:

> If the Western working class makes a mistake of the kind which the Russian proletariat made in 1917, it will no longer be merely a mistake, but a crime.

Releases

On 24 April, after serving a 3-year term, **Juozas Gražys** (*Chronicles* 32, 36) left Perm camp 36 for freedom.

In June **Georgy Ermakov** (*Chronicles* 36, 38, 39) was conditionally released early from Perm camp 37, nine months before the end of his sentence.

On 2 July **Mikhail Makarenko** (*Chronicles* 16, 33, 44) was released after serving an 8-year term. Before his release, he was transferred from Vladimir Prison to Leningrad. Makarenko wants to emigrate from the U S S R. On the day of his release the journal *Ogonyok* (number 27) published A. Kostrov's article 'The Second Hypostasis of Teodor Voort', which mentions Makarenko among others.

* * *

In 1974 **Alexander Slinin** (*Chronicle* 37) from Kharkov got 3 years in camps for 'refusing to serve in the army'. In the middle of 1976 he was transferred to a chemical construction plant (a conditional release with compulsory labour). In the middle of 1977 he left the U S S R.

In the summer of 1975 **Yakov Vinarov** (*Chronicles* 37, 38) from Kiev got 3 years in camps on the same charge. In June 1977 he received an early conditional release and left the U S S R.

In December 1975 **Alexander Silnitsky** (*Chronicle* 38, where his surname is wrongly spelt) from Krasnodar got 2 years in camps on the same charge. A year later he was transferred to a chemical plant.

* * *

In the summer of 1975, **Lev Roitburd** (*Chronicle* 37) from Odessa got 2 years in camps for 'resisting the police'. He was transferred from a camp to a chemical plant. On 2 July his sentence ran out.

After Release

Vitaly Vasilevich Kalinichenko (born 1937) [*Chronicles* 34, 41] was released in March 1976 and settled in Dnepropetrovsk region (in the settlement of Vasilkovka, ul. Shchorsa 2). Since then he has been constantly under administrative surveillance (on 6 October, 1½ years of surveillance comes to an end).

On 5 March at the KGB in Dnepropetrovsk, Colonel Kapustin (deputy head of the KGB Administration), regional assistant procurator Bedrik and Markin (head of the regional procuracy's investigation department) gave Kalinichenko a warning according to the decree of the U S S R Supreme Soviet Presidium of 25 December 1972. The text of the warning referred to spreading information about the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Kalinichenko refused to sign it. He was advised to emigrate as soon as possible.

* * *

Nadezhda Svetlichnaya (*Chronicles* 41-44), who has married in Kiev, has been registered for residence in Kiev. She has been placed under administrative surveillance for a year in her place of registration.

* * *

Lev Lukyanenko (*Chronicle* 43), a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, has been placed under surveillance for a further year.

* * *

In November 1976 **Ya. Suslensky,** a prisoner in Vladimir prison, applied to the Frunze district people's court in Vladimir to enter an action against the prison administration for damaging his belongings in the prison.

Judge S. V. Dmitrieva refused to allow the application, explaining that it 'is not liable to investigation by a court'.

On 15 February 1977 the Vladimir regional court, with A. G. Zimina presiding, heard Suslensky's appeal against Dmitrieva's decision and agreed with her point of view:

According to article 11 of the R S F S R Corrective Labour Code, supervision of the strict observance of the laws on the implementation of prison sentences is the responsibility of the Procurator's Office, as laid down by the Statute on Supervision by the Procurator's Office in the U S S R; these disputes are not the business of the courts.

For a similar action taken in prison, but with a different result, see below.

In Tarusa

During March and April **K. Lyubarsky** (*Chronicles* 44, 45) sent identical letters to 42 deputies of the U S S R Supreme Soviet. After describing his situation as 'a man unlawfully exiled', deprived of the possibility of living with his family and of working in his own specialised field, and after listing many violations of the law, Lyubarsky ended his letter as follows:

> I shall find it interesting to see if a deputy of the supreme state authority in the U S S R *will be willing or able* to ensure the fulfilment of laws which were openly and loudly proclaimed. You will agree that the answer to this question is not of minor importance.

Lyubarsky's wife, G. Salova, sent a similar letter to the deputies.

Two deputies sent replies that were to some extent positive. On 30 March **Marshal I. Bagramyan** wrote to the chairman of Moscow regional soviet executive committee:

> In forwarding to you the letters from citizen K. A. Lyubarsky and his wife, citizeness G. A. Salova, I ask you to take into account the facts given concerning K. A. Lyubarsky's severe illness and to review the question of registering him at his wife's place of residence.

Academician R. Khokhlov, the late rector of Moscow State University, wrote to Salova:

> May I inform you, in answer to your statement, that I have inquired about the establishment of the necessary living conditions for your husband and the possibility of specialised work for him. You will be informed of any decision made.

Two of the deputies reacted extremely negatively. On 23 March V. Kudryavtsev, a columnist for the newspaper *Izvestia*, wrote to Salova:

> . . . Firstly, I feel we must not forget that it was your husband himself who took the first step along the road which led to all the present consequences . . . So I can assure you that the tone and contents of your statement in no way create an atmosphere favourable to your husband . . . .
>
> I cannot offer any support to such a statement, not merely as a deputy, but simply as a citizen of the Soviet Union, which I am not merely as a formality, but according to my convictions.

On 10 June Marshal Batitsky wrote:

> Citizen Lyubarsky!
>
> . . . You have clearly come to the wrong person with your verbose statements about imaginary 'contradictions' between the laws and 'secret directives'. I have served the Soviet people for more than half a century as a member of the armed forces, and I fought for our country and its laws when you were not even five years old.
>
> . . . In answer to your question — whether a deputy of the supreme state authority in the U S S R is willing or able to ensure the fulfilment of the laws — I will state briefly that there is no such problem: it has been thought up by you in a fit of obdurate fault-finding. I consider it unnecessary to discuss this subject with someone who stubbornly clings to opinions which are alien to Soviet society.

Six of the deputies forwarded Lyubarsky's letter to various state departments, which replied to Lyubarsky as follows: he had been refused registration 'in accordance with existing legislation'.

The reply sent on 27 April by N. Amosov, Academician of the Ukrainian S S R Academy of Sciences, was out of the ordinary:

> Dear Comrade Lyubarsky K.A.!
>
> I regret that I am unable to help you.

On 6 April Lyubarsky sent a statement to the Frunze district people's court in the town of Vladimir, asking for proceedings to be taken against Vladimir Prison for the price of 75 books which were returned to him mutilated upon his release from prison. Judge S. V. Dmitrieva refused to allow the claim on 15 April, explaining that 'this dispute is not the province of the court' (*Chronicle* 45, 'News in Brief').

However, the Vladimir regional court acceded to Lyubarsky's appeal and instructed the people's court to hear the claim.

On 24 June the case was heard in the Frunze people's court, with Judge Dmitrieva presiding. Major Sokolov, the deputy governor of Vladimir Prison, appeared as the defendant. Captain Doinikov, political education inspector, Mityukova, a prison censor, and Salova, who was given the mutilated books, were called as witnesses.

The legal representative of the defendant did not admit the claim to be justified, insisting that the prison authorities had acted according

to law in cutting up the books. When the judge asked Sokolov which law he had in mind, he said it was a secret directive. The hearing was interrupted at the judge's request so that Sokolov could present this directive to the court. The judges studied the directive, after sending out the witnesses and the few members of the public (see 'M V D Directives on Conditions of Detention' in the section 'In the Prisons and Camps' in this issue).

In his speech to the court plaintiff Lyubarsky stated that it was not the particular amount of the claim that was important to him, but the principle of the thing: establishing a precedent for the right of prisoners to make claims in court and teaching the prison authorities that they were not excused from observing the law.

The court called an expert book-dealer to assess the financial cost of the damage done to the books by the prison authorities.

At one point the judge warned Lyubarsky that if the court ordered the defendant to pay the full cost of the damaged books, he would have the right to take possession of the books. After this Lyubarsky waived his claim concerning about half of the books.

The hearing lasted for seven hours. Then the verdict was announced:

> . . . It is apparent from the case evidence that, when the plaintiff was released from institution OD-1/ST-2, his belongings were searched according to article 82 of the R S F S R Corrective Labour Code.
>
> However, the search involved a violation of the regulations laid down in directive 93 of the U S S R M V D, whereby Lyubarsky suffered a material loss.
>
> From the report given by book-dealer Trofimova it is calculated that the loss constituted 10 per cent of the total value of the books and is equivalent to 2 roubles 85 kopecks, which must be paid to the plaintiff.
>
> . . . The claim made against institution OD-1/ST-2 by Kronid Arkadevich Lyubarsky is to be granted to the amount of 2 roubles 85 kopecks, which with the state tax of 30 kopecks comes to 3 roubles 15 kopecks altogether.

* * *

On 10 May **Lyubarsky** sent a statement to the chairman of the Tarusa town soviet executive committee, in which he asked that, if he could not be given work in his specialized field, he should either be paid unemployment benefit, or given invalid status, or allowed to work as a private teacher. The chairman said he would be allowed to teach privately. However, at the police station he was told that such work 'didn't count' and was offered a job as a cashier in a savings bank (*Chronicle* 45).

On 27 May the police gave Lyubarsky a preliminary warning (by word of mouth) about 'parasitism'.

On 27 June First Lieutenant Gorshkov, the deputy police chief in Tarusa, issued a second, 'final warning (in writing) to Lyubarsky about 'parasitism': if he did not obtain employment within a month, a criminal case would be initiated against him according to article 209 of the R S F S R Criminal Code.

On 22 July N. Startsev, chairman of the Tarusa town soviet executive committee, told Lyubarsky that he had no objection to him working as a private teacher. Lyubarsky got permission from the District Finance Department to teach privately and, in accordance with the regulations, gave the names of the pupils he had begun to teach.

On 27 July Yulin, district procurator of Tarusa, told Lyubarsky that he considered the question of his employment to have been resolved.

However, on 1 August Lyubarsky was told by the police that a decision had been taken to put off the start of criminal proceedings against him for another month; he was given another 'final' warning. Lieutenant Belov, who was in charge of the surveillance on Lyubarsky and Strokatova, said of the procurator's words: 'We don't know anything about that.'

* * *

On 20 May **Lyubarsky** became a member of the Soviet 'Amnesty International' group.

* * *

From the end of May the authorities — largely through Gorshkov, Belov and Judge N. P. Karpezhnikov (*Chronicle* 44) — launched a massive attack on **Lyubarsky** and **Strokatova.**

The police (mostly Belov) visit Lyubarsky and Strokatova at their homes every day or every other day, late in the evening, often at night (at about 2 a.m.), and demand to be allowed into all the rooms.

On 24 May Lyubarsky and Strokatova, having demonstrated their 'presence' at home as required, would not allow the police over the threshold. The police drew up an indictment citing 'infringement of the surveillance regulations'.

On 31 May Judge Karpezhnikov summoned Lyubarsky, but did not find that he had acted contrary to the surveillance regulations; he then fined him 20 roubles for 'disobeying the police', on the basis of the decree of the Praesidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet, dated 15 February 1962. After this, Belov quickly rewrote the record in regard to Strokatova, replacing 'infringement of the surveillance regulations' with 'disobeying the police'. Karpezhnikov fined Strokatova too, 20 roubles.

Lyubarsky and Strokatova appealed against these fines. On 1 June Procurator L. B. Gorelov from the Kaluga procurator's office came to Tarusa. Gorelov said that the police had acted 'according to the practice which has come about'.

On 10 June Lyubarsky was asked to give an explanation of his 'disobedience'. Lyubarsky wrote that he had given all his explanations in complaints addressed to the procurator of Kaluga region and the head of the Kaluga regional Soviet executive committee U V D; he gave the dates of the complaints and the numbers of the postal registrations. The police called this 'avoidance of an explanation' and again drew up a report alleging 'infringement of the surveillance regulations'.

On 16 June Lyubarsky was again summoned by Judge Karpezhnikov on another report of 'disobedience'. Lyubarsky's friends accompanied him to the courtroom. The judge, saying that there would be a 'discussion' not a trial, asked everyone except Lyubarsky to leave.

After members of the public had left, he listened to Lyubarsky's explanations, saying 'Perhaps your arguments are correct, but meanwhile we have these practices. If we've got instructions from above, we amend our decision' — and he fined Lyubarsky 15 roubles. Strokatova, who was summoned after Lyubarsky and already knew what the 'discussion' would consist of, asked that the public be allowed into court. The judge at first threatened to call the police, then put off the hearing until the next day. On 17 June, as a result of Strokatova's complaint to the procurator and his intervention, the judge no longer opposed the presence of the public; he fined Strokatova 20 roubles.

Lyubarsky and Strokatova complained about the actions of the police to A. S. Venikov, the First Secretary of Tarusa district party committee. In their presence Venikov gave an order to the chief of police 'to carry out the surveillance correctly, to respect the personalities of the people under surveillance, not to offend them by actions to which they react so strongly'. In addition he gave 'his word as a deputy' that they would not be arrested for what they had done.

The visits from the police, which ceased immediately after the talk with Venikov, have been renewed.

On 22 June Lyubarsky's statement 'Five months at liberty' was read out at a press-conference in Moscow. In this statement he described the conditions under which former political prisoners exist when they are 'set free':

> . . . This then is our 'freedom'.
> These are our 'rights'.
> Of course we possess them in full.
> It's just that they are 'slightly limited by law'. And just slightly more by secret directives. The rest is annulled by 'the practice which has come about', as pointed out by the Procurator's Office which supervises the observance of the law. . . .

On 29 June Strokatova wrote to Venikov:

> My meeting with you and the mockery which I have noticed escalating since that meeting have led me to the following conclusion:
>
> It is unbearable to admit that I am a citizen of a state whose leaders are convinced that 'the practice which has come about' is superior to the guarantees laid down in the state Constitution.
>
> It is unbearable to admit that I am a citizen of a country whose leaders are convinced that they can safeguard the country's security and authority only by means of an arsenal of humiliating surveillance measures.
>
> It is unbearable to admit that I am a citizen of a country in which the conditions of life at liberty are indistinguishable from the conditions in prisons and camps.
>
> Having perceived this, I painfully declare that I am ready to renounce my citizenship of the country, which, unfortunately, is my Homeland . . .

On 6 July a court hearing took place concerning the new charges of 'disobedience'. Strokatova, as she is Ukrainian, asked that the hearing be conducted in the Ukrainian language. After Karpezhnikov's refusal to agree to her request, she refused to participate in the proceedings. The judge had Lyubarsky put under arrest for 3 days, Strokatova for 7 days. After a protest from the procurator, Strokatova's term of detention was cut to 3 days. Lyubarsky and Strokatova declared themselves on hunger strike for the entire period of detention. Neither would they go out to work. Gorshkov summoned Lyubarsky's cellmates (Strokatova was alone in her cell), questioned them as to what Lyubarsky talked about in the cell, and forbade them to have any conversations at all with him.

On 10 July, the day after he was released from detention, Lyubarsky was visited by Belov and another man, who called himself a fireman. In spite of Lyubarsky's protests, this man entered his house and walked through the rooms.

On 12 July Karpezhnivok again fined Strokatova 20 roubles.

On 22 July he fined Strokatova 20 roubles once more.

After this, the police started to break in to the house, paying no attention to categorical protests from Lyubarsky and Strokatova. In the middle of the night they would walk round all the rooms, switch on the lights, wake up the owners and guests and ask them for their identity documents. When Strokatova's guest, **T. Osipova,** refused to show her documents in the middle of the night, they began to drag her out of the house, half-dressed, and marched her off to the police-station.

On the evening of 24 July Strokatova was hurrying home when she was stopped by Gorshkov 300 metres from her house, five minutes before 'surveillance time' was due to begin (8 p.m.). Gorshkov told Strokatova that she was breaking the surveillance regulations by be-

ing out on the street after 8 p.m. He took Strokatova to the police-station and went out somewhere. An hour later Gorshkov returned with witnesses and checked his watch in front of them by the radio, to prove that Strokatova had indeed been late. A record alleging infringement of the surveillance regulations was drawn up.

On 27 July Gorshkov, acting for the police chief in Tarusa, refused Strokatova permission to go and visit her husband in a camp. Strokatova's husband, Svyatoslav Karanvansky, is serving a term in Mordovian camp 1. He had been deprived of his previous visit, in February 1977 (*Chronicle* 44). Strokatova had at first been refused permission by the Tarusa police to visit him on two occasions in 1976, but had later received permission after appealing against these refusals.

On 29 July Strokatova appealed to the USSR MVD and the RSFSR Procurator's Office in the following statement:

> . . . Considering that I am preparing to leave the territory of the Soviet Union to reside permanently abroad, and that therefore the visit on 8 August may be my last meeting with my husband, I ask you immediately to reconsider the question of refusing permission for it, which would punish both my sentenced husband and myself — still formally a free citizen of the USSR.

On 1 August the surveillance order on Strokatova was prolonged for another six months.

* * *

On 21 July a search was carried out at **Lyubarsky's** home in connection with criminal case number 1, initiated by the Komi ASSR KGB against **Vitaly Alexeyevich Shmelyov.** It was stated in the search warrant that three years ago, Shmelyov, who was then in Vladimir prison, had given Lyubarsky his anti-Soviet verses and songs, which Lyubarsky had copied out. The warrant included a long list of these verses and songs and an order to find them.

Instead of the verses and songs, they were looking for the card-index of the Political Prisoners Relief Fund (see the relevant section in this issue). They found and confiscated two pages giving lists of political prisoners who needed parcels or packages sent to them, and the addresses of some families of political prisoners which were in need of material assistance. 'This is a whole action programme, a programme of criminal action,' declared Captain Pokashinsky. 'This is a programme to create solidarity among anti-Soviet elements.'

A collection of Amnesty International documents was confiscated, including its statutes. 'We don't recognize this organization,' said the man in charge of the search, 'and any organization we don't recognize is criminal.' (The next day Lyubarsky sent a letter describing this episode to Mr. Ennals, secretary-general of Amnesty International).[13]

Lyubarsky's correspondence with Father S. A. Zheludkov, which Lyubarsky had conducted from camps and prison through the censors, was confiscated.

Also confiscated were the samizdat anthology *Jews in the USSR* and two books published abroad — *My Country and the World* by A. D. Sakharov and *Self-Knowledge.*[14]

On 22 July Lyubarsky was summoned to Tarusa KGB headquarters for interrogation by Captain Bykov, an investigator from Kaluga. From the questions asked, it became clear that Shmelyov, now in one of the camps of the Komi ASSR, had given detailed evidence that Lyubarsky had corresponded with him for many years in Vladimir Prison and had even met him personally. (In actual fact, Shmelyov had been in the next cell to Lyubarsky for only a week altogether — in November-December 1975.) He said that he had given Lyubarsky many anti-Soviet works, that Lyubarsky had himself copied them out, edited them and disseminated them among the prisoners; that Lyubarsky had discussed with him plans to spread his works throughout the prison, among the warders and outside the prison; that Lyubarsky had asked him to write more anti-Soviet works. According to this testimony, the 'criminal links' between Lyubarsky and Shmelyov began at a time when Lyubarsky had not yet arrived in Vladimir.

On 23 July Lyubarsky issued a 'Declaration to the Press':

> . . . I am not surprised at the deceit, far-fetched explanations or lies of KGB investigators, but so far it has always seemed to me that their work-style did preserve at least the semblance of reality. For the first time I have been confronted with a 'case' that has been shamelessly invented from first to last.
>
> There can be no doubt of the reason for this provocation. For a long time the KGB has been mounting a purposeful attack on the Relief Fund for Political Prisoners. The regime, which rejects humanism on principle, cannot forgive the Fund its humane aims . . .
>
> Alexander Ginzburg has already been arrested.
>
> Malva Landa has already been exiled.
>
> Now it is apparently the turn of those who are left: Tatyana Khodorovich and myself. It seems that no decision has yet been taken as to the pretext for putting me behind bars. Three cases are being fabricated against me simultaneously.
>
> I am being refused work and a criminal charge of parasitism is being prepared against me.
>
> I am subjected to provocation by bold and shameless persecution on the part of the police and threatened with criminal charges for resisting this.
>
> And now — the most open provocation of all! Apparently someone felt that the year's imprisonment I am threatened with accord-

ing to the above 'cases' is too little: now they want to put me behind bars for ten years.

After all, one can get rid of a person that way.

The fund can be robbed. That too is within the power of the K G B.

But the humanism and solidarity which are now consciously entrenched can no longer be destroyed by anyone.

* * *

Lyubarsky has decided to leave the U S S R (see also 'Extrajudicial Persecution' in this issue).

In Exile

Vasily Stus (*Chronicle* 45) is working in a mine as a scraper. He lives in a hostel. He is feeling very ill. In September he had to spend some time in hospital. In June his wife came to visit him from Kiev.

V. I. Gandzyuk's 3-year term of exile (*Chronicle* 44; his surname is there spelt wrongly) ends in autumn 1978.

Vyacheslav Petrov (*Chronicle* 44) has been allowed to go on a ten-day visit to Leningrad.

Alexander Bolonkin (*Chronicle* 45) has appealed to the authorities to allow him to travel abroad for an operation. He has received no answer so far. In Bagdarin, where Bolonkin lives, a K G B office has been opened; it has three officials working in it (see also 'Miscellaneous Reports').

* * *

Bogdan Chuiko has spent about 15 years in camps altogether. In December 1976 he was transferred to the village of Bakchar in Tomsk region to serve a 5 year term of exile. He is an invalid of the second group. He has received a refusal to all requests for the exile to be repealed or for the place of exile to be changed to the town of Michurinsk (Tambov region), where his wife lives.

In the Psychiatric Hospitals

Kazan Special Psychiatric Hospital [S P H]

Colonel Konstantin Leonidovich Sveshnikov is head of the Kazan S P H. The head doctor is First Lieutenant Ravyl Olegovich Valitov. The deputy head for discipline and security is Major Saifulin.

There are 750 patients altogether in Kazan S P H; of these, about 120 are political prisoners.

* * *

In September 1976, 16 political prisoners were transferred here from Dnepropetrovsk S P H. These included **Nikolai Plakhotnyuk** (*Chronicles* 28, 43) and **Vasily Ruban** (*Chronicle* 40).

Kim Davletov (*Chronicle* 39) was given injections of a powerful neuroleptic drug, Moditen-depo, for six months continuously.

Recently **Anatoly Ilin** (*Chronicle* 41) has not been given any medicines. He is being kept in strict isolation, as before. He is alone in a ward meant for four persons. A female nurse who tried to give him some food, sent to him by other prisoners, was dismissed.

Chernyakhovsk S P H

E. Zhikharev (55 years old) — an engineer; he was arrested in 1975 under article 70 of the R S F S R Criminal Code and charged in connection with the book he had written, *The Great Affair*.

V. Karoliunas — landed here in 1975 for writing a proclamation calling on factory workers to come out on strike, and for renouncing his citizenship.

Kashin (born 1949) — a journalist from Sochi; he was arrested in 1974 under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code because of some prose work of his that he had sent to the journal *Yunost* (*Youth*).

V. Popov (45 years old) — a Muscovite, arrested for attempting to cross the border, charged under article 64 of the R S F S R Criminal Code; has been here for over four years.

A. Čehanavičius (born 1949) — a medical student from Kaunas; in April 1973 a search was carried out at his apartment in which an exercise-book containing poetry and tape-recordings of broadcasts by 'Voice of America' and Vatican Radio were confiscated. He was charged with 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'. He was diagnosed as 'schizophrenic and psychopathic'. The court sent him for compulsory treatment in an ordinary hospital. In 1975 Čehanavičius was transferred to Chernyakhovsk S P H (for reasons unknown to the *Chronicle*).

* * *

In 1976 **G. A. Bychkov** (*Chronicle* 41) and **V. M. Moiseyev** (*Chronicle* 41) were transferred from here to ordinary psychiatric hospitals.

P. Cidzikas (*Chronicles* 34, 39) was transferred to an ordinary psychiatric hospital. Since 1976 he has been at liberty.

In Ordinary Hospitals

On 28 April **Iosif Terelya** (*Chronicles* 43, 45) was forcibly placed in an ordinary psychiatric hospital (*Chronicle* 45 was inaccurate on this point) in the town of Beregovo, Trans-Carpathian region.

In a conversation with I. Terelya's wife, Elena Terelya, an official of the Trans-Carpathian K G B administration referred to a letter written by I. Terelya in defence of N. Rudenko as a proof of Terelya's illness.

On 19 May Iosif Terelya escaped from the hospital. On 2 June he was caught in Ivano-Frankovsk and sent back to Beregovo psychiatric hospital.

On 21 June a Beregovo court ordered I. Terelya to be transferred to a Special Psychiatric Hospital.

Elena Terelya appealed for help to the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (*Chronicle* 44) and to the British psychiatrist Gery Low-Beer (*Chronicle* 35).

* * *

The Krasnoyarsk territorial court did not want to review the question of ending the compulsory medical treatment of **Yury Belov** (*Chronicle* 45) and sent his case to Vladimir, the town where the compulsory treatment had been ordered.

On 25 May the Vladimir regional court refused to end Belov's compulsory treatment. The decision of the court, taken at the insistence of Obraztsov, deputy procurator of Vladimir region, stated:

> Taking into account the fact that Yu. S. Belov has twice been sentenced for especially dangerous crimes against the state and has been ruled a particularly dangerous recidivist, and that while he was in Vladimir Prison in 1969-71 he again committed a crime and was declared not responsible for his actions, the decision of the doctors of Krasnoyarsk psycho-neurological hospital number 1 at Tiiskaya Station that he is allegedly 'practically healthy' and does not suffer from schizophrenia, but is a psychopathic personality in a deep and lasting remission, is not founded, because Yu. S. Belov is socially dangerous and has been treated for only a short time.

On 30 May, on the orders of I. A. Alekseyeva, head psychiatrist of Krasnoyarsk territory, Yury Belov was transferred to Krasnoyarsk Town psychiatric hospital (ul. Kurchatova 14). Alekseyeva declared that the reports about Belov on Western radio-stations and letters in his defence which had reached the psychiatric hospital from West Germany and Switzerland, had to be regarded as constituting a deterioration in his psychological condition.

Belov is in section 4. The doctor in charge is V. Ya. Chistyakov, the leading expert on forensic psychiatry in Krasnoyarsk territory.

* * *

In April **Vladimir Vedernikov** was forcibly incarcerated in Leningrad psychiatric hospital number 5 for distributing pamphlets of a religious nature in defence of Alexander Ginzburg.

In the hospital he has been given a course of electric shock therapy, injected with haloperidol and given aminazine and sulphazine.

* * *

On 12 May **Viktor Borovsky** was forcibly sent to Kharkov psychiatric hospital number 15 (*Chronicle* 45).

On 17 May he was questioned by a commission about his beliefs, the books which he had read, and his acquaintance with N. Rudenko.

Borovsky was transferred to Kharkov Psychiatric Research Institute.

On 27 May he was seen by another commission. When asked what he intended to do in future, Borovsky replied that he wanted to leave the U S S R. (He had already tried to apply to the Visa Department, but got nowhere as he had no invitation from abroad.) The members of the commission promised Borovsky that no objections would be raised to his emigration and said a great deal depended on them. The commission declared Borovsky to be sane.

On the instructions of the regional psychiatrist Nikitin, Borovsky was detained in the hospital for another week. When Borovsky's mother demanded that he be released, L. F. Gritsenko, the doctor treating him, stated: 'It's not wise to demand: this morning he might be healthy and this evening he might be ill again.'

On 3 June Borovsky was released and applied to the Visa Department for permission to emigrate.

* * *

A search was carried out at the home of the former wife of **Lev Konin,** who was put in Leningrad psychiatric hospital number 6 on 27 April (*Chronicle* 45), but nothing was confiscated.

A commission of doctors told Konin that he was clinically healthy and that he would have to answer to the law for his actions.

On the orders of the section head, Konin's friends were not allowed in to visit him (he has no relatives in Leningrad).

On 4 June Konin was released and put under the supervision of a psychiatric clinic.

Extrajudicial Persecution

Moscow. On 12 May the idtorial board of a journal published by the department of astronomy at the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information refused to recommend that **G. I. Salova,** wife of K. A. Lyubarsky (see the section 'After Release' in *Chronicles* 43, 44 and this issue), should be confirmed in the post of senior scientific researcher.

K. S. Losev, party organiser at the institute, and director A. I. Mikhailov told Salova that they were opposed to her being re-employed because of her 'anti-Soviet views' and because she was passing on information about the institute to foreign radio-stations. The commission appointed to inspect Salova's work (the chairman of it was N. M. Ostianu, head of the mathematical department) was mostly interested in her 'social image'.

On 14 June the Academic Council of the institute's Department of Physics and Mathematics refused to confirm Salova in her post for a new term, by nine votes to two. In a speech Salova called this an act of the most gross discrimination on grounds of political conviction, and an example of the 'bar to the professions' which the Soviet press got so worked up about when it happened in West Germany. 'The plan to throw me out of the institute,' said Salova, 'is a premeditated action, intended to deprive my family of the means of existence.' (Salova is now the only breadwinner in the family.)

On 4 July Salova was offered a job 'in accordance with her education and work experience' in the personnel department as a senior scientific technician, with a salary of 95 roubles a month. (Salova is an astronomer with a university education, she has a post-graduate degree and 15 years of experience of specialised work; the job Salova was offered is usually filled by girls straight from school.)

Salova was forced to agree.

* * *

Kiev. On 3 June a general meeting took place in the Vishcha Shkola (Higher School) publishing house, which was announced as 'About the further employment in the publishing house of the editor **Mikhailina Kotsyubinskaya**' (*Chronicle* 45). Kotyubinskaya was accused of having a hostile ideological viewpoint, of being linked with the 'so-called [Helsinki] Assistance Group and of receiving parcels from abroad.

The meeting decided to apply to the management for Kotyubinskaya's dismissal and to ask the Higher Degrees Commission to deprive Kotyubinskaya of her degree of Candidate of Philosophy. Two people voted 'against'.

* * *

Moscow. **Dina Isaakovna Kaminskaya** was dismissed in June from the Bar 'in connection with her retirement on a pension'. Kaminskaya was asked to leave the legal profession after a letter was sent by the Procurator's Office to the Presidium of the Moscow Bar, stating that during a search at the home of Kaminskaya and her husband Simis, many libellous anti-Soviet materials had been confiscated, as well as a manuscript by Simis which describes the economic and legal system of the Soviet state in a distorted, libellous form (*Chronicle* 43). The letter referred to the fact that their son was living in the U S A and that they themselves had connections with foreigners.

Kaminskaya was allowed to complete cases she had started.

Miscellaneous Reports

Ukraine. On 28 June the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R, after hearing the appeal in the case of **Pyotr Ruban** (*Chronicle* 45), left the sentence unchanged.

* * *

Uzbekistan. At the end of June the father of **Amner Zavurov** (*Chronicle* 44) was asked to write a plea for pardon on behalf of his son. He refused.

Amnon, Amner's brother, was again asked to take back his Soviet passport — he also refused.

* * *

Vorkuta-Leningrad. On 9 June **Vladimir Borisov** (*Chronicles* 43-44) arrived in Vorkuta, where Yuliya Okulova-Voznesenskaya (*Chronicle* 45) was to be tried on 11 June. The trial was put off and Borisov returned to Moscow. On the day of his departure an attempt was made to accuse him of stealing a suitcase. As soon as it turned out that Borisov was no longer there (he had left early that morning), the suitcase was found.

At this time in Leningrad V. Borisov's mother received the following letter:

> Because the Vorkuta polyclinic has informed us that your son Vladimir Evgenevich Borisov's health has grown worse, we ask you to come at once to the Vyborg district psychoneurological clinic, to see Dr. N. V. Ryabkina or L. D. Fedoseyeva on any day except Saturday or Sunday, from 10 am to 5 pm.
>
> Doctor N. V. Ryabkina.

At the clinic no one could explain to E. P. Borisova why this communication had been sent to her.

On 29 June the trial of **Okulova** took place. For escaping from exile she was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment under article 186 of the R S F S R Criminal Code; in addition, the court sentenced her to another year for the exile she had not served, under article 41 of the code. The total sentence was 2 years in ordinary-regime camps.

* * *

Kishinev. At the beginning of April engineer **Dzhemelinsky** was brought before a comrades' court for reading and storing 'anti-Soviet literature'. Before this, there had been a search at his home; a case was initiated against him under article 203-1 of the Moldavian S S R Criminal Code (equal to article 190-1 of the R S F S R Code). Because of his 'repentance' the case was handed over to a comrades' court, which 'severely condemned' him.

The newspaper *Evening Kishinev* reported this in a long article.

* * *

Buryatia-Moscow. On 30 June the people's court of the Bauman district in Moscow, with Judge Sorina presiding, rejected the claim made by **A. Bolonkin** (see 'In Exile' in *Chronicles* 44, 45 and this issue) against the Bauman Higher Technical School concerning the return of the manuscript of a monograph which Bolonkin had handed over to the institute's publishing house in 1970.

Bolonkin could not be present in court as Judge Sorina, after sending him an announcement, at the same time sent a telegram to the local police station: 'The Bauman district people's court has not summoned Bolonkin. The announcement was sent as information.'

On 8 August the Moscow city court heard Bolonkin's appeal and left the decision of the people's court unchanged.

* * *

Moscow. In the report on the foundation of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (*Chronicle* 44), the address and telephone number given for the Working Commission were those of **Irina Kaplun,** a member of the Commission. At the end of July Irina Kaplun's telephone was disconnected. At the K G B reception office attached to the U S S R Council of Ministers, the person in whose name the telephone was registered was told that the telephone had been disconnected for three months because of conversations which were harmful to the state.

* * *

Leningrad. In the second half of July **Alexander Tron** was warned for a second time (*Chronicle* 33) according to the decree of the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet dated 25 December 1972. The text of the warning included the testimony of the Dutchman Teodor Voort (see the article by A. Kostrov 'The Second Hypostasis of Teodor Voort' in *Ogonyok,* number 27, 1977).

A Refusal to Give Evidence

From 13 to 23 May 1977 officials of the Leningrad K G B — Major V. A. Ilin and First Lieutenant M. V. Baranov — had a series of 'talks' with **Alexander Lyakhov.** This year Lyakhov was completing his evening courses at the Faculty of Philology of Leningrad State University, and should have defended his diploma essay on 17 May. He was working as a photographer in the phonetics laboratory in the same faculty and was a member of the C P S U.

The first talk lasted for 14 hours. Baranov and Ilin informed Lyakhov that they knew that for a long time he had been microfilming Solzhenitsyn's books, the *Chronicle of Human Rights in the U S S R,* the *Chronicle of Current Events,* and other literary and documentary works at his place of work, after obtaining these from friends. In the course of the talk the K G B officials deliberately showed that they had extensive information on Lyakhov's life and acquaintances. They said that Lyakhov would be spending 17 May — the day when he should have taken the diploma — in a prison cell, that he would get a long sentence, that his child would find life very difficult and that, to avoid being responsible for this, he should give evidence against his friends.

The result of six talks was a 'statement' by Lyakhov which was dictated to him by Baranov. It stated that a friend of Lyakhov's — **Boris Mityashin** — had brought him the 'anti-Soviet' literature to microfilm, while **Arseny Roginsky** (*Chronicle* 45) had given him one of Solzhenitsyn's books. In addition, the statement mentions other people known to Lyakhov, including his university friends; he said he had given them the books to read.

On 14 June A. Lyakhov and B. Mityashin addressed some foreign journalists in Moscow. Lyakhov spoke of the evidence he had given at K G B headquarters and read out his letter to the Initiative Group and the Group to Assist the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreement (copy to the *C C E*). The letter said, '. . . I hereby renounce all my evidence about my friends. I gave it under pressure from K G B official Baranov and others'. Lyakhov stated that he was fully prepared for whatever might be in store for him, probably arrest, possibly an 'accident' or a beating-up by hooligans who would remain undiscovered; but fear would not make him change his decision.

In conclusion, Lyakhov announced his intention of emigrating from the U S S R.

Boris Mityashin read out his statement to the Initiative Group,

the Assistance Group, the Moscow Amnesty International Group and the *Chronicle*. It stated that in April 1975 K G B officials had confiscated the *Gulag Archipelago* from him and they were now in possession of Lyakhov's evidence about him. Mityashin wrote that he was not going to corroborate or deny this evidence, but would 'insist on his lawful right freely to receive and pass on any information relating to the history of the U S S R or present-day Soviet reality'. He emphasised that in the Soviet Union dissenters who lived among the working-class were being subjected to ever stronger pressure. Mityashin expressed his fear that the K G B might fabricate any kind of criminal charge against him, so that he would not be facing 'political' charges. In addition, Mityashin gave the journalists an autobiographical summary.

Boris Mityashin was born in 1949. He has changed his working profession a number of times. At the age of 18 he left the Komsomol. He wrote letters to Soviet papers and to the radio, protesting against the sentences passed on Ginzburg, Galanskov, Bukovsky and Litvinov, against the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia, against the lack of freedom of speech. In September 1969 officials of the Leningrad K G B had 'preventive talks' with him, to which Mityashin answered in writing that in future he would continue to act in accordance with his conscience.

On 5 November 1969 he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years of hard-regime camps under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. His guilt was aggravated by another charge, under article 206, paragraph 2 of the code, which concerned a fight which was provoked with Mityashin two weeks before his arrest (*Chronicle* 11 mistakenly stated that Mityashin had been sentenced under article 70). On returning to Leningrad after his imprisonment, Mityashin completed a driving course and has been working as a truck driver.

Lyakhov met Mityashin in 1969 on the instruction of K G B officials. Their acquaintance became friendship and Lyakhov refused to continue working for the K G B. In 1969, at Mityashin's trial, Lyakhov would not give evidence against Mityashin, in spite of pressure from the K G B.

On 7 July Alexander Lyakhov was expelled from the party by the Leningrad University Party Committee 'for breaking the C P S U statutes'. The infringement consisted of the fact that Lyakhov had refused to explain to a meeting the contents of his statements to the K G B.

* * *

On 16 June 1977 **A. B. Roginsky** was warned according to the Decree. The warning was made largely because of the material confiscated during a search at his home on 4 February 1977 (*Chronicle* 45) and because of A. Lyakhov's statements. Roginsky refused to sign the Warning.

* * *

Crimea. The Crimean Tatar **Riza Seitveliev** was demobilized at the end of 1975. In January 1976 he and his family arrived in the Crimea. In April Seitveliev bought a house in the village of Rodnoye, Belogorsk district. At this point they began going round in circles: the village soviet did not want to register the purchase without the permission of the chief of police, the police chief sent Seitveliev to a notary, the notary asked for permission from the collective farm management for a piece of land to be assigned, the farm asked for a preliminary registration, and so on.

On 24 February 1977 the head of the district K G B, E. A. Ilinov, declared 'We are not going to register you or Dilyara in Belogorsk district, and we will try to do all we can to make sure you are not registered anywhere in the Crimean region'. (Dilyara Seitvelieva is Mustafa Dzhemilev's sister.)

On 19 June the Seitveliev couple appealed to Brezhnev for help.

* * *

Order of the Rector of Moscow State University,
Academician R. V. Khokhlov.
29 March 1977 No. 748 — k.

. . . A great deal of work has been done in the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics to bring the social composition of the students and graduate students into line with the social composition of the country's population as a whole . . .

* * *

Moscow. A questionnaire which had to be completed in 1977 by every person entering the Moscow Energy Institute included a section on 'Your close relatives (father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister)' The section began with the following note: 'If your mother (or wife) has taken her husband's surname, you must also give her maiden name. If you have been married before, give the name of your former wife (or husband).' In addition, the questionnaire includes the following sections:

— if you have changed your surname, name or patronymic, state when, where and on what grounds;
— have you been abroad? Where, when and with what aim?
— have you any relatives abroad? Where, since when, where do they work? (the degree of relationship);

— do you or your relations have any links, by correspondence or otherwise, with foreign citizens; who are they and where do they live?

* * *

Helsinki. At the end of June the psychiatrist **Yury Novikov,** head of the information department at the Serbsky Institute, disappeared here.[15] He was participating in a conference on suicidology which was taking place in Helsinki.

* * *

Erevan. **Eduard Arutyunyan,** Candidate of Economics, deacon **Robert Nazaryan** and **Samvel Osyan,** a student at the Polytechnical Institute, declared in April that they were founding a Group to Assist the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements. Arutyunyan is the leader of the group, Nazaryan is the treasurer.

* * *

Kiev. **Nikolai Velichko,** the presbyter of the schismatic Baptist congregation which was registered in 1974 after the arrest of Vins (*Chronicle* 34), has made a speech to the parishioners, saying that Amalrik and Bukovsky are anti-Soviet; he also said that the Human Rights Committee and the Helsinki Groups were unofficial political organizations and that believers should not send complaints to them, but to state organizations.

A few days before, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisonenkov of the K G B, in conversation with the Baptists, appealed to them not to turn for help to 'the dissidents'.

* * *

Moscow. At the end of July **V. Turchin,** chairman of the Soviet Amnesty International group, the group's secretary **V. Albrekht,** and **A. D. Sakharov** received invitations to an Amnesty International conference in West Germany.

* * *

Leningrad. On 1 July **Ernst Orlovsky** (*Chronicle* 45) was restored to his former job as a leading engineer. In February 1974 he was demoted at work on the basis of a reference containing one negative phrase: 'inclined to praise an ideology which is alien to our society' (*Chronicle* 34). His salary is now 20 roubles less than his original one.

Relief Fund for Political Prisoners

This fund was established by A. I. Solzhenitsyn in April 1974 out of the royalties from the *Gulag Archipelago.* At a press-conference on 2 February 1977, the day before his arrest, **Alexander Ginzburg** first gave details of his work as the representative of the fund in the U S S R (*Chronicle* 44).

After Ginzburg's arrest, his successors as representatives of the fund were **Tatyana Khodorovich, Malva Landa** and **Kronid Lyubarsky** (*Chronicle* 44).

On 5 April T. Khodorovich and M. Landa sent a letter to A. I. Solzhenitsyn (*Chronicle* 45). On 25 May Solzhenitsyn replied:

> Thank you, my friends, for not leaving the Russian Social Fund an orphan for a single day, and for immediately taking charge of it after the arrest of Alexander Ginzburg!
>
> What you write is remarkably true — we have been so crushed, so humiliated, that even an act of charity seems like a brave step to a Soviet man, a step into the terrible unknown. However, it makes me all the more proud and joyful that more people are constantly emerging who have stepped over that borderline of fear. We have suffered mutilation, sores and wounds much deeper than merely political ones, and the healing of them does not lie along the paths of politics.
>
> May God protect you and all those who help and support you. May the memories of good be unable to close all roads to you.
>
> I am with you in spirit, and with all who are oppressed, hunted or behind barbed wire in our country.

On 15 June Khodorovich, Landa and Lyubarsky published the document 'Aid to Political Prisoners in the U S S R' (30 typewritten pages):

> The Fund helps people of any nationality who are oppressed for political reasons, whatever the formal charges:
> — those sentenced to terms in prisons and camps;
> — those sentenced to terms of exile;
> — those sent for compulsory 'treatment': the prisoners in 'medical' punitive institutions;
> — those arrested and under investigation;
> — those political prisoners who have just been released;
> — prisoners' relatives travelling to visit them;
> — prisoners' families with children, or in dire need.
>
> Not all prisoners are able to receive even the small amount of aid to which they are 'entitled'. Many have lost all those dear to them during long years of isolation . . . Some have been re-

nounced by their relatives after their arrest . . . Political prisoners whose relatives and friends live abroad may fail to receive parcels sent from there . . . Sometimes relatives are unable to send even the small amount of aid which prisoners are allowed to have — they don't have enough money.

Anyone — not only relatives — has the right to send money, parcels or packages to a prisoner.

From the moment of his arrest, anyone under investigation and his family are in a very difficult situation . . . It is at this hard time that help from friends is really important — help rendered by the Fund.

Many future political prisoners are already subjected to persecution before their arrest, by being dismissed from their jobs or being given only temporary, low-paid work. So the family lives in need for a long time and has no savings.

Then, after the arrest of a family member, money is needed in addition to everything else in order to send parcels and to buy clothing (woollen underclothes, socks and so on) which they may be able to hand in for him . . . Money is needed to travel to the town where the person under investigation is imprisoned . . .

Money is needed to pay for a lawyer, to travel round finding a lawyer.

The arrested man needs money to use in 'the prison shop' (10 roubles a month). Anyone may send money to a special investigation prison.

A man who has been imprisoned for years . . . is released, almost without money, almost without clothes or in prison overalls . . . Assistance in these first days and weeks after release, in the form of clothes, shoes, money, helps a man to begin a free life . . .

Money sent to a camp or prison from outside is paid into the prisoner's personal account. On his release this money is at his disposal.

Travelling to visit a prisoner often involves very great expense . . . The fare for the journey often far exceeds the monthly income of the prisoner's family. So such a journey, even for one visit a year, is extremely difficult, sometimes impossible without outside help.

Often a journey for such a visit has to be made by taking time off from work 'at one's own expense'.

The families of many political prisoners are in dire need of help, especially where there are small children. They don't have enough to eat, enough money for clothes. The situation becomes catastrophic when — because one member of the family has been arrested — the other loses his job . . . The elderly parents of some political prisoners are badly provided for, especially pensioners on collective farms, who receive a very small pension.

The document outlines the 'specific obstacles' to the Fund's work — the persecution of persons who give and receive help, the difficulty of receiving information on those oppressed for political reasons, and the difficulties of keeping the Fund's resources safe.

Information collected bit by bit and with such difficulty is confiscated by the security forces and the procurator's office. During searches, card indexes and lists of political prisoners, the addresses of their families, are confiscated. The addresses of released political prisoners, information on the health of those imprisoned and exiled are also confiscated . . .

The Relief Fund is constantly under threat of being robbed by the K G B and the Procurator's Office . . . The Fund is subjected to a very close watch and pursuit . . .

We have neither the ability nor the moral right to give a full account of how the Fund works, of incoming and outgoing sums of money, of the ways and means of passing on these resources to those they are meant for.

At the present moment, the Fund knows of the following:

— about 20 people now under investigation on political charges.
— about 200 people in prisons and camps . . .
— about 60 people undergoing compulsory treatment in psychiatric hospitals of both ordinary and special type.
— about 20 people in exile . . .
— about 20-30 political prisoners who have been released from imprisonment or exile in 1977.
— over 50 families, with children, of people arrested for political reasons.

All these figures must be made more accurate and must be supplemented. They have been reproduced literally from memory, as card indexes, lists and other materials have been confiscated in the searches carried out in recent months.

Recently the Fund has been supplied only with money collected within the country. The document ends with the words:

Over the last year and a half, since new laws were passed forbidding the transfer of money gifts through the Parcel Export Organization [Vneshposyltorg], financial support from abroad has essentially ceased.

The Fund's distributor, Alexander Ginzburg is in prison.

Those who inherited the Fund: Malva Landa — sentenced to

exile; Kronid Lyubarsky — under surveillance, under threat of arrest (allegedly for breaking the surveillance regulations); Tatyana Khodorovich — threatened with arrest if she does not leave the U S S R.

However, we hope that the Founders of the Fund, with the help of Western public opinion, will find a way out of this desperate situation.

* * *

On 22 June the above document was handed over to foreign journalists at a press-conference.

On 23 June the Fund's representatives appealed to J. Carter, President of the U S A, in an open letter, calling on him — and through him, on world public opinion — to obtain legal status for the Fund, according to the norms of international law.

> The Fund cannot survive underground . . . You must demand that an act of mercy shall not be made equal to criminally punishable plots.
>
> . . . Mr President! Never before have we appealed for help to the leader of another country, but we are forced to take this step, against the prompting of our own ethics. We appeal to you, because we consider it will after all be easier to defend the Fund now than to re-create it later, and because we cannot defend it by our own strength alone. We need your support, for without it the iron curtain will descend again — and closed societies have already more than once brought immeasurable suffering both on their own peoples and on the whole world.

On 7 June T. S. Khodorovich issued a statement to the press:

> Yesterday, on 6 June, Malva Landa was sent into exile, almost to the very border of China . . . Yesterday, too, Kronid Lyubarsky was tried in Tarusa for alleged disobedience to the police. As a protest against this unjust charge, Lyubarsky went on hunger strike. He was sentenced to three days in the cooler. That is just *the first step*.
>
> Lyubarsky has been warned that if he does not obtain work he will be tried again in two weeks, this time for 'parasitism'. Lyubarsky *cannot* find work in Tarusa. He is *forbidden* to leave Tarusa. This means that a second representative of the Fund must face a camp (again!) or distant exile.
>
> I am left alone. Will it be for long? However, those who 'decide' our fates have no hope of destroying this work of mercy.
>
> There is a Higher Justice in this world!

* * *

On 15 August K. Lyubarsky and T. Khodorovich published a list of political prisoners and exiles known to the Fund. The list and the accompanying appeal are published as an appendix to this issue.

Letters and Statements

56 signatures: 'To the Politbureau of the C P S U Central Committee. To the Supreme Soviet of the U S S R' (2 June 1977).

. . . In connection with the imminent adoption of a new Constitution, we call on the Soviet government to declare the first general amnesty in the history of Soviet power for political prisoners . . .

* * *

20 signatures: 'Eternal Memory'.

On 2 June 1962 a demonstration by the people in Novocherkassk (Rostov region) was shot down.[16]

> We call for 2 June to be declared a day of remembrance for the victims of that act of violence, a day of struggle against the bloody terror of the authorities.

* * *

Summary document of the Group to Assist the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements, addressed to the Belgrade Conference (18 pages):[17]

> This document is not a systematic survey of the Helsinki Group's materials; it is meant as an appraisal, based on the Group's materials, of the results of the Helsinki Agreement's two-year existence and of its prospects in future.
>
> We have aimed at answering the following three questions:
>
> Is the Soviet government fulfilling its obligations on human rights, which were laid down in the Final Act?
>
> How has the Helsinki Agreement influenced human rights problems in the U S S R and the countries of Eastern Europe?
>
> What are the prospects for the Belgrade Conference?

The Group answers the first question, which it posed a year ago (*Chronicle* 41), in the negative. The document answers the second question as follows:

> However, the signing of the Helsinki Agreement has had a definite indirect influence on the problem of human rights in the U S S R and the countries of Eastern Europe.
>
> First, the fact that the governments of these countries signed

the Helsinki Agreement has given the citizens of the said countries a basis for demanding that fundamental human rights should be observed and for counting on the support of Western public opinion and government figures, as now the human rights situation has been linked to the security of 35 countries in Europe and North America and to an agreement that state frontiers in Europe are inviolable. The governments of the USSR and some other East European countries responded by stepping up repression against human rights campaigners.

Secondly, the Soviet Union's open and shameless violation of its agreed obligations in the field of human rights has produced a reaction among many people in Western countries and has opened their eyes to the great difficulty of exercising these rights in countries which everyone calls socialist, and to the lack of any progress in this field.

The document answers the third question in three different ways, depending on whether or not the Belgrade Conference recognizes the Soviet government's unwillingness to implement the human rights clauses in the Final Act; if it does recognize this fact, the document asks whether it will go on trying to put into practice the basic idea of the Helsinki Agreement —

> the idea, proclaimed for the first time, that the observance of human rights is a necessary element of international agreements intended to keep the peace and develop cooperation between nations.

The document expresses the hope that the Conference will work out, to a greater or lesser degree, some formal criteria for the observance of human rights obligations.

* * *

Yu. Yarym-Agayev, L. Ulanovsky, A. Lerner, M. Khait, V. Fain, E. Finkelshtein, I. Gurvich, E. Tsyrlin, V. Eidus, V. Bakhmin, V. Gertsberg, E. Pergamannik: To the professors, lecturers, graduates and students of all universities.
An appeal by former students and lecturers of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology to speak out in support of Anatoly Shcharansky (Shcharansky is a graduate of the institute).

* * *

22 signatures: 'A Word on behalf of Anatoly Shcharansky' (15 June 1977).
An emotional appeal in defence of Shcharansky.

* * *

P. Grigorenko, M. Landa, V. Slepak, N. Meiman, E. Bonner: Declaration of the Helsinki Monitoring Group in the USSR (29 June 1977).
During the trial of N. Rudenko, A. Tihky and V. Barladyanu, the members of the Moscow Helsinki Group declare that the Helsinki groups are continuing their activities.

* * *

F. Serebrov: Open Letter to A. A. Petrov-Agatov, 'former member' of the Writers' Union (1 July 1977).
A letter written in connection with Petrov-Agatov's denunciatory article 'Liars and Pharisees' in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, 2 February (*Chronicle* 44).

* * *

V. A. Shelkov: Appeal to the Representatives of the States Participating in the Belgrade Conference.
The chairman of the All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists describes the persecution of Adventists in the USSR — the searches of believers' houses, the breaking up of prayer-meetings, the persecution of parents for the religious education of their children, and persecution for refusal to carry weapons in the army.

* * *

4,030 signatures: Open Letter from Christian mothers (ECB) to the Soviet Authorities and all People of Goodwill (20 May 1977).
This tells of Baptist conscripts; it describes the forcible incarceration of Baptist children in special schools and boarding-schools and tells how in divorces, children are taken away from their religious mother and handed over to their atheist father.

The signatories come from 139 places in the Soviet Union.

* * *

G. Yakunin, V. Khaibulin, V. Kapitanchuk: Appeal to the Bishops and Representatives of the Christian Churches (3 June 1977).
In response to the publication of the draft Constitution, the members of the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the USSR write:

> In this way, every religious believer in our country is forced — as a citizen, by law — to participate in activities contrary to his religious conscience.
>
> Because of this, a tormenting question springs to mind: how should a Christian behave in this new historical situation?
>
> Realizing the difficult position of official leaders of the Christian Churches in the USSR and feeling a deep need to hear the com-

munal voice of the Church, we call on you to issue an authoritative statement.

We also call on all those to whom the fate of Christianity in our country is important, to speak out in support of their brethren in the Soviet Union.

* * *

G. Yakunin, V. Khaibulin, V. Kapitanchuk: 'Plea to the Patriarch of All Russia, Pimen' (11 June 1977).
The authors ask for an end to the provocative activities of interpreter Alexander Shushpanov, an employee of the Department of Church Foreign Relations, which are 'incompatible with work in a church organization'.

> In particular, he has offered his services as a go-between and persistently tried to establish links between the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the U S S R and officials of the American Embassy in Moscow . . .
>
> He has played the role of a provocateur in relation to the Orthodox Christians Alexander Ogorodnikov and his friends . . .

* * *

E. Udam: Appeal to the Moscow and Lithuanian Helsinki Groups (26 May 1977, six pages).
Erik Udam (born 1938) is a resident of Tallin and a former political prisoner. He was imprisoned from 1955 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966; in 1966 he was released following a special review by the Supreme Court of the Estonian S S R — 'for lack of a corpus delicti'. His appeal begins with the story of how in March 1975 he had discovered a secret listening device next to his flat and had hidden it.

On 25 March 1975 he was summoned for interrogation in connection with 'the case of the Estonian Democratic Movement'. At the same time a search was carried out at his flat (*Chronicle* 35). During the interrogation he was told that 'an important transmitter of civil defence' had disappeared at his house.

A few days later K G B Major Albert Molok talked to the accused.

> He suggested that I should give up an object which he did not specify by name. After some discussion we came to an agreement that I would give him the object he wanted, while he would make sure that I was not mixed up any more in the Democrats' case and would be given permission to travel to Hungary.

Udam returned the listening device. He was not bothered any more in connection with the 'Democrats' case'. He was not given permission to travel.

Molok suggested to Udam that he should cooperate by working for the K G B. Udam refused. In April 1977 Molok had three conversations with Udam.

> Major Albert Molok suggested that I should become a well-known dissident and organize a dissident group. He promised to give me money to cover the needs of the organization . . .
>
> Major Molok's suggestion was that these dissidents should give information, dictated to them by the K G B, to foreign journalists in their own name. I could pick the group myself, but would have to obtain the agreement of the K G B . . .
>
> I in my turn suggested to Molok that I should organize a group to monitor the Helsinki Agreement together with the Finns . . . Molok did not approve of my suggestion, saying that there was no point in getting mixed up with the Finns. We had to establish links with the Americans, he said, as they were the ones who had money for dissidents, and we would have to swindle this money out of them. If it came off, he said, you'll get 50 per cent of the money, and 50 per cent will go to the state . . .
>
> When I turned down Molok's offer, he asked me if I could recommend someone to him who would accept his suggestion. I said that I could not recommend such a great deception to anyone.

Discussion of the Draft Constitution

Apart from the widely-publicized expressions of approval in the Soviet press (some of which contained corrections and additions, which are mostly of a minor nature), the proposed Constitution gave rise to a number of letters containing serious comments and well-argued proposals. Although these letters were sent to the Constitution Commission, not one of them was even mentioned in the Soviet newspapers or official media.

The following letters are known to the *Chronicle*: the 'Letter of the Twelve' (from V. Bakhmin, T. Velikanova, R. Galetsky, Z. Grigorenko, P. Grigorenko, I. Kaplun, O. Kvachevsky, A. Lavut, R. Lert, L. Poluektova, V. Turchin and G. Yakunin), addressed to the Politbureau of the C P S U Central Committee; letters from S. Kallistratova, K. Lyubarsky, M. Popovsky, G. Snegirev and L. Ternovsky; a letter from the members of the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the U S S R, addressed to L. Brezhnev,[18] and three letters from Adventists.

The most detailed and many-sided criticism of the proposed Constitution is in the 'Letter of the Twelve'[19] and the letters from S. Kallistratova[20] and K. Lyubarsky. The authors refer to the Constitution's

declamatory form; the imprecision of its formulas, which makes it difficult (if not impossible) to ensure that the provisions laid down in the Constitution are really being fulfilled; and the inadmissible way in which the Constitution has drawn nearer to the programme of the CPSU.

Serious objections were aroused by article 6 of the draft Constitution, which declares the CPSU to be the leading and directing force of Soviet society. The authors find that this contradicts article 2, according to which 'all power in the USSR belongs to the people'. This contradiction is, in the opinion of S. Kallistratova, the basic defect of the draft Constitution.

> If supreme power in this country has been legally given to the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, let that be stated in the Constitution, without any attempt to hide the 'Partyocratic' nature of that power by referring to 'the power of the people'. There are in this world monarchies, one-man dictatorships and theocratic states; why should there not be a state where supreme authority is held by a group of Party leaders? However, in that case, it should not be called a democracy. ('Letter of the Twelve'.)
>
> The constitutional consolidation of a special role for one party — moreover the only party — diminishes the sovereignty of the people and will lead to future upheavals for the country. The power and influence of a party can justly be based only on the power and conviction of its ideas. (L. Ternovsky.)

The majority of the authors of the letters listed above objected to article 6. Section II of the draft Constitution, 'The State and the Individual', was criticised in all the letters referred to. Most of the authors considered that the draft Constitution

> does not broaden democracy, but narrows it even by comparison with the existing Constitution. (S. Kallistratova.)
>
> Many people regard the condition made in article 39 to be completely inadmissible: 'the exercise of their rights and freedoms by citizens should not harm the interests of society or the state'.
>
> Experience shows that the authorities are always inclined to identify their own interests with the interests of society and the state. (L. Ternovsky.)

There are many objections to the formulation of article 52, which allows only anti-religious propaganda. The authors consider that this does not guarantee freedom of conscience.

The 'Letter of the Twelve' and the letters of S. Kallistratova and K. Lyubarsky propose that citizens should have the right to put up candidates for election as representatives of an independent group of citizens, that the judicial system should be reorganized on the lines

of a jury system, and they speak of the necessity of real guarantees that courts are independent and public and that the right to a defence exists.

A number of authors propose important additions:

1. K. Lyubarsky insists on the necessity of abolishing the death penalty and constitutionally forbidding torture;
2. The absence in the draft Constitution of the right to strike, generally accepted in democratic countries, is pointed out in the 'Letter of the Twelve' and the letters from S. Kallistratova and K. Lyubarsky;
3. The authors of the 'Letter of the Twelve', S. Kallistratova and K. Lyubarsky, consider it necessary to include in the Constitution the right to choose one's place of residence and the right to emigration;
4. The same authors consider it necessary to set up a Constitutional Court, which would determine how far laws were in accordance with the Constitution.

Many authors justify their proposals by reference to corresponding articles in international agreements signed or ratified by the USSR.

A bulletin *Concerning the Draft Constitution of the USSR*, under the rubric 'Voices of opponents, critics and challengers', has started to come out in *samizdat*. Already two issues have appeared. The authors of the letters published in it, besides those mentioned above, include: M. Debets, V. Sokirko, Z. Filippov, R., and 'The Initiative Group of the Union of Victims of Stalinist Repression'.

An Independent News Agency

On 2 June **Mark Popovsky** (see 'Expulsion of Writers' in *Chronicle* 45) made this statement to foreign journalists:

> For almost 40 days, beginning on 26 April 1977, the independent press agency 'Solovyov-Klepikova Press' existed in Moscow. Over 20 reports on human rights were issued to various Western publications by this agency. Kamov (Kandel) and Popovsky participated in the agency's work. Now, with the founders of the Agency — Vladimir Solovyov and Elena Klepikova — about to emigrate from the USSR, I — Mark Alexandrovich Popovsky, writer by profession — am taking over management of the Agency. From 7 June 1977 the press agency 'Mark Popovsky Press' will begin to function in Moscow, preserving the same aims and plans . . .

In February 1976 three Moscow publishing houses had annulled their contracts with Popovsky. In March 1977 he tried to hand in an application for emigration, but the Visa Department refused to accept

it, as his wife's father and her first husband had not given their daughters 'permission' to leave.
The statement ends thus:

> It may be that the K G B will try to arrest me, like Sinyavsky, to burn my flat, as they did to Malva Landa, or to kill me, as they killed Konstantin Bogatyrev. But while I am alive and can hold a pen in my hand, the 'Mark Popovsky Press' agency will honestly fulfil its obligation to give correct information to those wishing to receive it.

On 3 June a search was carried out at Popovsky's home (see 'Arrests, Searches and Interrogations').

The 'Mark Popovsky Press' agency has issued the following reports:
[1] 'No Changes in Russia' (3 June) about the search;
[2] 'The Short Lifetime of Sociology in the U S S R' (on 7 June):

> The party authorities, both central and local, very soon noticed, however, that the collection of concrete facts, often negative, the exposure of legality in public life, whether in industry or in art, would inevitably destroy the established state and party myths.
>
> So, for example, the investigation of the Soviet press by the methods of content-analysis, which was carried out at the beginning of the 70s by sociologists from the Academic Town at Novosibirsk produced such disclosures in their material that the editors of the newspapers *Pravda, Izvestia, Trud* and *Literaturnaya Gazeta* hurriedly broke off their contracts with the scientists and ended all business relationships with them . . .
>
> In 1970 a course of lectures read to students of journalism at Moscow State University by Professor Yury Levada, one of the most talented sociologists in the capital city, was sharply criticised in the Cental Committee of the C P S U and then in the U S S R Academy of Sciences.
>
> In May 1972 there was a drastic purge at the Institute of Factual Sociological Research. In a matter of months, 28 Doctors of Science and about 60 Candidates of Science left. The Institute was renamed . . .
>
> The laboratory of sociology at Tartu University worked on a high scientific level for nine years. However, fear of the fact that the Estonian sociologists 'know too much' about the social structures and methods of power led the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party to close the laboratory in 1975 . . .
>
> Secrecy is the second method which assists the party high-ups of the Soviet Union in their efforts to stifle the 'dangerous' voice of the social sciences . . .

[3] 'After 60 years of propaganda (Orthodoxy in the cosmic era)' — a report on Archbishop Voino-Yasenetsky, doctor of medicine, professor, surgeon and Stalin prize-winner.

[4] 'Where have the Tolstoyans gone?' (9 June).
[5] 'Blessed is the man who walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly' (10 June) — on the World Conference of 'Religious activists for a durable peace, disarmament and just relations between nations'.
[6] 'Report on hatred' (13 June) — children cannot emigrate from the U S S R because their parents are afraid to give them 'permission'.
[7] 'Marriage Moscow-style' (a perfectly happy story about human rights in the U S S R) — about the marriage of a Soviet girl and a foreigner.
[8] 'Is Christianity getting younger in the U S S R?' (17 June) — on the seminar organized by Alexander Ogorodnikov (*Chronicle* 43).
[9] An interview with the Moscow writer **Georgy Vladimov** (22 June):

> *Question*: Georgy Nikolayevich, the lives of writers who reside in Russia and publish their works abroad involve, as you know well, persecution, harassment and material difficulties . . . How do you see your future as a literary figure?
>
> *Answer*: Our life and work are indeed extremely difficult, but after all, writing itself is one of the hardest professions on earth. I do not foresee a new 'thaw', rather signs of a 'freeze'. It is just because of this that I see no need, as an artist, to force myself to adapt to the narrow standards of Soviet literature. The life of an emigrant writer would seem to be freer; unchained, he could achieve more. But those who remain here live the same life as the people, they also have advantages — they continuously imbibe ideas and images from life; they are listened to more by their readers, who know that an author is sharing their misfortunes. I would prefer to live and work in Russia, but if this becomes impossible I shall find a way of being useful to my country beyond its borders.

[10] 'Emile Zola and Anatole France Exposed!' (26 June) — a comment on the following phrase:

> Zionist propaganda is trying to compare the case of Shtern to the odious cases of Dreyfus and Beilis, which have become established in the world's mind in a form which is useful to the Zionists . . . (from the article 'The Shtern case and the slander campaign' in the journal *Chelovek i Zakon* [*Man and Law*], 6/1977).

[11] 'A very Timely Fire' (6 July) — on the case of Malva Landa.
[12] 'Muscovites on the "case" of Robert Toth' (10 July) — Popovsky proves that the handing over of a manuscript to Toth by Petukhov was a premeditated provocation by the K G B.

[13] 'Academician Sakharov on Accredited Journalists in Moscow' (15 July).
[14] 'Outrages in Tarusa' (21 July) — see 'In Tarusa' in the section 'After Release'.

* * *

In the middle of July M V D Lieutenant-Colonel Zotov, deputy head of the Moscow Visa Department, told Popovsky that they were waiving 'permission' from his relatives for his emigration.

Samizdat News

M. Landa: 'Alexander Ginzburg' (6 pages).

F. Kandel: 'My son, Anatoly Shcharansky'.

R. Lert: 'Approaches to Soaring Heights (an unscientific analysis)' (January 1977, 8 pages). A review of the book by A. Zinovev (*Chronicles* 43, 44).

> This book — almost deprived of emotions (in the usual meaning), vulgar, spiteful, in places unprintable — produces the impression of a lyrical diary. The whole book is nothing more than the passionate weeping of the intellectual, the howling of a suffocating brain, a violated and corrupted mind . . .
>
> It is extremely difficult to read this book. You can't breathe . . .
>
> Alexander Zinovev's work is absolutely unique, both in its *overflowing* contents and in its form . . .
>
> This is *art*. This is *social fantasy*. This is *satire*.

R. Lert: 'The Wheel Turns' (April 1977, 10 pages).
In connection with the campaign of persecution against the Helsinki Group (*Chronicle* 44 and this issue) and the accompanying campaign in the mass media against those arrested, the author — a party member since 1926 — points out that this is a repetition of what took place in our country in the thirties, forties and fifties.

> That is our country's misfortune, that the memory of history is being expunged as if with a rubber, from the consciousness of later generations, by a ban on thought.
>
> But this memory is essential in order to understand the present.

T. Khodorovich, V. Nekipelov: 'The 1977 Oprichnina continues' (June 1977, 6 pages).
The authors, in a sequel to their article 'The 1977 Oprichnina' (Political accounts settled by criminal means) (*Chronicle* 45), write about the persecution of Alexander Ogorodnikov, the forcible incarceration of Viktor Borovsky in the psychiatric hospital, the search of Viktor Nekipelov's home on 3 June, and the 'incendiary' Malva Landa. The article ends:

> Only publicity can save us from this witches' sabbath of state thuggery which in our country surrounds Thought and Word as they try to break free.

T. Khodorovich: 'Only a Miracle' (11 July 1977).

> Only a miracle can save my country from a witches' sabbath of ideological thuggery. Perhaps the beginning of this miracle may stem from the highly moral position of President Carter, which consists in subordinating politics to morality . . .

N. Komarova, V. Nekipelov: 'How we were searched' (July 1977, 32 pages).
A report on seven searches carried out at the home of the Nekipelov family between 1972 and 1977. The report incorporates Nekipelov's verses in the text, including those he was 'charged with' in 1973 (*Chronicle* 32).

V. Albrekht: 'Untrodden Paths of the Law (pages from a diary)' (1977, 60 pages).
On 1 September 1976 *Literaturnaya Gazeta* published an article 'It happened in Leeuwarden', in which the organization Amnesty International was called 'an anti-Soviet organization'.

The author, who has been acting secretary of this organization's Soviet group since the arrest of A. Tverdokhlebov, describes his unsuccessful attempt to sue *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in defence of his integrity and self-respect (according to article 7 of the R S F S R Civil Code). He also describes a few other unsuccessful attempts of a similar nature.

Information Bulletin number 1 (May-June 1977).
Published by the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. The preface states that the 'publication has no clear-cut form and is not expected to be a regular periodical.'

* * *

The following publications have appeared in Lithuania:

Laisves Šauklys (*Messenger of Liberty*), numbers 4-6.
The first three issues were summarized in *Chronicle* 45.

Tiesos Kelias (*The Way of Truth*), numbers 2-4.

The first issue, which came out in January 1977, was summarized in *Chronicle* 45. The fourth issue appeared in June.

God and Country, numbers 3-4.
The first two issues were described in *Chronicle* 43. Number 3 (60 pages) includes an article 'Mankind has always believed in God', attacking the book by S. Markonis *You are lying, priest!*. The article 'I am the Way, the Truth and the Life' proves the historical existence of Christ. The article 'Faith is an eternal sanctuary' attacks the television film 'Do you believe?' The article 'What is atheism?' gives various assessments of atheism.

Number 4 prints two letters from Nijole Sadunaite, written, in a camp, and the article 'The Inquisitions of the Christians and the Godless'.

Rupintojelis (*The Sorrowing Christ*), number 1 / May 1977.

* * *

A Press-Conference at the flat of Fr. Dmitry Dudko on 27 *April* 1977 *in connection with the articles in* Literaturnaya Gazeta *of* 13 *and* 20 *April this year* (40 pages).[21]
Introduction by the priest Gleb Yakunin. Speeches by Fr. Dmitry and his spiritual son Konstantin. The 'Press Statements' issued by G. Yakunin, V. Khaibulin, V. Kapitanchuk and L. Regelson on 14 April (*Chronicle* 45) and 21 April. The 'Appeal to the Representatives of Christian Churches' (9 signatures). The 'Press Statement' by I. Shafarevich. An 'Open letter to A. Chakovsky' from O. Fyodorova. 'Answer to a slanderer' by L. Regelson (*Chronicle* 45). A letter to Philip Potter, General Secretary of the W C C (10 signatures). A 'Statement for the Press' (4 signatures). An 'Open Letter' from A. Ogorodnikov. A letter to *Literaturnaya Gazeta* from parishioners (17 signatures). A letter to Chakovsky from N. Khovansky, a Vitebsk worker.

Trials of Former Years

The Case of Tikhy (1957)

On 18 April the regional court in the town of Stalino, with Moskalenko presiding and procurator Sudarev participating, heard in closed court the case charging Aleksei Tikhy with 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'. The accused conducted his own defence.
From the verdict:

> The accused A. I. Tikhy, working as head of education at the Alekseyevo-Druzhkovka Middle School for Young Workers, having a hostile attitude to the existing system in the U S S R, expressed anti-Soviet views on 16 January and 11 February 1957 in the presence of teachers of this school, stating that Soviet schools had allegedly reached a dead-end and that communism was not being constructed in the U S S R.
>
> When he was summoned for a talk by the Konstantinov District Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party on 12 February 1957, Tikhy again expressed his anti-Soviet views on a number of political questions, stating in particular that we were not building communism — what we were building, he himself did not know — and that in collective and state farms the workers led a beggarly existence.
>
> He called the elections to the soviets of workers deputies a farce, saying that democratic centralism was not justified in any way at the present time and was incompatible with democracy, that there was no democracy now in the U S S R but that it allegedly existed in France and other states, that what existed in our country was a completely unjustified dictatorship of the Communist Party, and so on.
>
> During the second half of January and the beginning of February 1957, Tikhy compiled a number of anti-Soviet inscriptions on 14 pieces of paper, which he stored and in which he libelled the C P S U and Soviet reality, said that the actions of the Hungarian counter-revolutionary insurgents were justified, and called for the overthrow of the existing state system in the U S S R.
>
> In the first half of February 1957 Tikhy wrote a letter of anti-Soviet content, which he addressed to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian S S R, sending a copy of the letter to his friend citizeness E. I. Konyukhova in Priazovsky district, Zaporozhe region.
>
> In this letter (his own copy) Tikhy libelled the C P S U and Soviet reality and also called for the overthrow of the state system in the U S S R.
>
> A. I. Tikhy pleaded not guilty to the charges against him, but has admitted all the facts listed above, asserting however that there was nothing criminal in his actions.

The court sentenced Tikhy to 7 years in camps. His term began on 15 February 1957 — the day of his arrest. Tikhy served out his sentence in full. The same court (in Stalino — now Donetsk) sentenced Tikhy in 1977 (see 'The Trial of Rudenko and Tikhy').

The Case of Suslensky and Meshener

On 30 October 1970 the Moldavian S S R Supreme Court heard in closed court the case charging Yakov Suslensky (*Chronicles* 15, 16,

44 and 'The Right to Leave one's Country' in this issue) and Iosif Meshener (*Chronicles* 16, 39, 40) with 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'. The prosecution at the trial was conducted by Procurator M. S. Kizikov. The accused were defended by the Moscow lawyer V. Ya. Shveisky and the Leningrad lawyer Ya. S. Rozhansky.

In the verdict Suslensky was charged with making personal notes in diary form, writing letters to Soviet newspapers and journals, to the Central Committee of the C P S U, to Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn, to the B B C and the U N, making tape-recordings of foreign radio-broadcasts and telling other people about them, talking to his friends (particularly expressing his feelings about the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia) and acquainting them with the novels of Solzhenitsyn. Suslensky's poetry formed part of the evidence against him:

I breathe so unfreely
In my own native land,
And people write so badly
Of their past and their thoughts,
But then it occurred to me
To walk on the opposite side,
Carrying with difficulty
My gloomy little head.

This was referred to in the verdict as follows: 'He wrote a poem which libels Soviet reality, expresses his hostility to the Soviet social system and his intention of fighting against it.'

The case evidence against Meshener in the indictment included his letters to the Central Committee of the C P S U, the letter by Suslensky that he sent to the B B C, a letter to the U N, conversations with friends, and retelling Western radio broadcasts.

The court sentenced Suslensky to 7 years and Meshener to 6 years in hard-regime camps. Suslensky began his term on 29 January 1970 and Meshener began his on 11 February 1970.

They served out their sentences in strict-regime camps and in Valdimir prison. Both Suslensky and Meshener have now completed their terms and left the U S S R.

The verdict in their case will be published in full in the *Archive of the Chronicle*.

Addenda and Corrigenda

The order given by Yu. V. Andropov, head of the K G B and member of the U S S R Council of Ministers, to initiate a criminal case against **Vladimir Osipov** was issued, not on 30 April 1976, as mistakenly stated in *Chronicle* 44 (V. Mashkova's letter to Andropov, 7 December 1976), but on 30 April 1974.

The bus driver **Baranov,** who is trying to emigrate from the U S S R (*Chronicle* 45), is called Vadim, not Vladimir.

What happened to **E. B. Vinberg's** doctoral dissertation in April 1977 at the Steklov Institute of Mathematics (*Chronicle* 45) was called 'a supplementary opinion', not a second defence.

The person in charge of this procedure was Academician Mardzhanishvili, deputy director of the institute. The person asked to leave the room with V. Arnold was A. Fomenko, not S. Novikov.

* * *

Certain details of the Ushakov-Sarkisyan case (*Chronicle* 39) have become known.

German Ushakov (born 1932) graduated from the Urals Conservatory in 1957 and from the Economics Faculty of Leningrad University in 1969. At the time of his arrest, he was working in Leningrad as a senior research officer at the Leningrad Institute of Systematic Technology.

Emil Sarkisyan was working in Leningrad as a taxi-driver.

On 4 March 1975 they were arrested. On 21 August 1975 the Leningrad City Court, with N. S. Isakova (deputy chairman of the Leningrad City Court) presiding, heard the case of Ushakov and Sarkisyan. The prosecution was conducted by G. P. Ponomaryov, assistant procurator of Leningrad. Ushakov was defended by the lawyer Ya. A. Gurevich; Sarkisyan's defence counsel is unknown to the *Chronicle*. Ushakov and Sarkisyan were charged under articles 70 and 72 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. In addition, Sarkisyan faced charges according to some other articles.

The case again Ushakov included dissemination of *samizdat* (Solzhenitsyn's letter to the Writers' Union, S. Alliluyeva's book *Only One Year*, the *Chronicle of Current Events* and other material) and 'oral propaganda'.

The basic charge against him was founding an anti-Soviet organization together with E. Sarkisyan and V. G. Ryadov. Vladimir Grigorevich Ryadov appeared as a witness in court, as the case was initiated on the grounds of his report to the K G B.

At the end of 1974 Ushakov, Sarkisyan and Ryadov founded the 'All-Russian Group of Communist Revolutionaries'. The Group's

'Programme' was writen by Ushakov. According to this, their aim was to return to the management principle prevailing under N E P [New Economic Policy, 1921-28].

In January 1975 the Group was renamed 'The Revolutionary Social-Democratic Union'. Ushakov and Sarkisyan drew up the statutes of the union. They worked out a code of correspondence, found places to store literature, and thought up pseudonyms for group members. They began to work out the text for an oath. They discussed the question of members' dues.

At the trial Ushakov pleaded guilty and repented. The *Chronicle* does not know how Sarkisyan behaved in court. The court sentenced Ushakov to 5 years and Sarkisyan to 4 years in strict-regime camps.

Appendix

The Russian Relief Fund for Political Prisoners here gives the names of political prisoners and exiles known to it in the middle of August 1977.*

This list is far from being complete. Many political prisoners are wholly unknown to the Fund, others are known to us only as surnames, and we are ignorant of many important details about others. In particular, there are many gaps in our information on those sentenced under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code and therefore held in ordinary camps.

The Fund appeals to anybody wanting to help to fill in the blanks on the published list, and to make additions and corrections to it. This information can be given to the person who passed on this list to you or the Fund's distributors.

Many corrections are needed, particularly in the 'place of detention' section — the transfer of zeks from one camp to another goes on continuously and it is essential to keep track of them.

The Fund gives aid to many political prisoners and their families — this is its main task. Without doubt this help will continue to be given. However, the Fund's opportunities are limited. The obstacles which the authorities have put in the way of anyone receiving aid from the Fund Director since the beginning of this year limit those opportunities even more. Any person who wishes to give individual aid to a political prisoner will give the Fund considerable support, which

[*N.B.—excluding those in psychiatric hospitals. Also, almost all religious prisoners are omitted. For more details on those listed see recent issues of the *Chronicle* and, especially, number 33.]

it needs very much. Such support would be not merely material but would have an even more important moral significance.

The Fund hopes that the sympathy for prisoners traditionally felt by the people of our country, especially in relation to political prisoners, is still alive today.

If you wish to respond to our appeal, may we draw your attention first to those prisoners whose names are relatively little known. As a rule, help given to such prisoners is especially useful. Many of them are elderly people and have no family to help them.

If you decide to help a prisoner, do not rush to send him a parcel or package. Their contents and numbers are subject to strict limits. First make preliminary enquiries. If a prisoner is alone in the world, he can write you a letter in reply, out of the cruelly small number allowed to him; if not, he can reply to you through his relatives. In many cases you can receive helpful advice from the new distributors of the Fund.

A money order can be sent to a prisoner at any time, even if it is only 10 roubles.

If you want to help a prisoner's family, tactfully enquire beforehand if they wish to receive such aid: years of terror have led to many people reacting warily to aid from strangers and refusing to take it even when they need it. Be ready for this. If you receive a refusal, your intuition will help you to see if it is prompted merely by pride (in which case there is no need to pay any attention) or by an active dislike of receiving such aid (and this must not be ignored).

Always remember that, apart from material aid, moral support is enormously important. A letter (of any length, even a couple of lines), a telegram or a card on a birthday or feast-day are invaluable in a camp, even (or especially) if they come from a stranger. Never be embararssed at having 'nothing to say' The fact of receiving a letter is incomparably more important.

The Fund appeals to all organs of the press — whether those of *samizdat* or those abroad — to publicise this appeal and prisoner list widely.

We thank in advance those who respond in any way to this appeal.
15 August 1977.

Kronid Lyubarsky
Tatyana Khodorovich

The List of Political Prisoners known to the Fund in the middle of August 1977

The list gives details of 275 political prisoners and political exiles. [The list is alphabetical according to the Russian alphabet, as follows: A, B, V, G, D, E, Ž or Zh, Z, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, F, Kh, Ts, Ch, Sh, Shch, Yu or Ju, Ya.]

The headings given are:

1. Surname, first name, patronymic.
2. The prisoner's or exile's place of detention [preceded by fig. (a)].

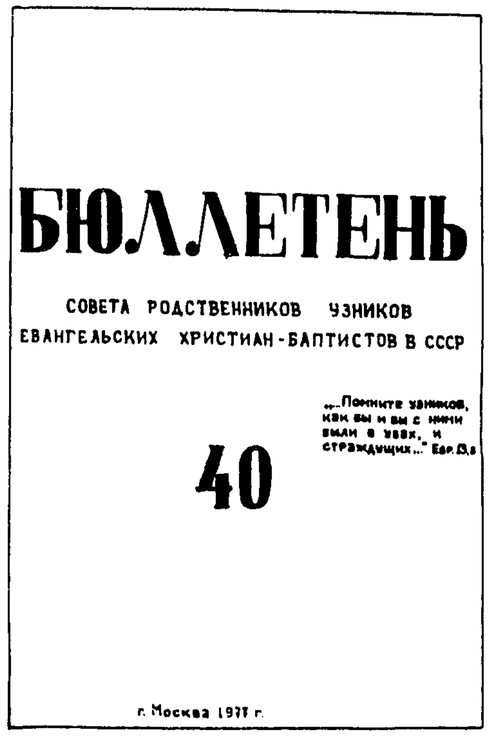
The following abbreviations are used:

Vladimir: 600020, Vladimir, institution OD-1/st. 2.
Mordovia 1-6: 431120, Mordovian A S S R, Zubovo-Polyansky district, settlement Sosnovka, institution ZhKh-385/1-6.
Mordovia 3-3 (also **3-4** and **3-5**): 431200, Mordovian A S S R, Tengushevo district, settlement Barashevo, institution ZhKh-385/3-3 (also 3-4, 3-5).
Mordovia 19: 431170, Mordovian A S S R, Zubovo-Polyansky district, settlement Umorsky (the same place as Lesnoi), institution ZhKh-385/19.
Perm 35: 618810, Perm region, Chusovoi district, settlement Vsesvyatskaya, institution VS-389/35.
Perm 36: 618263, Perm region, Chusovoi district, settlement Kuchino, institution VS-389/36.
Perm 37: 618801, Perm region, Chusovoi district, stantsiya Polovinka, institution VS-389/37.

For letters from abroad, the addresses of the 'institutions' are as follows:

Vladimir: Moscow, Uchr. 5110/I-OD
Mordovia (all camp zones): Moscow, Uchr. 5110/I-ZhKh
Perm (all camp zones): Moscow, Uchr. 5110/I-VS

Other addresses are given in full.
The other sections in the list are presented as follows:
3. Year and date of birth [preceded by fig. (b)]. When these are unknown, the approximate age is sometimes given.
4. The article of the R S F S R Criminal Code under which the prisoner was sentenced [preceded by (c)]. In some cases we give not the article, but a short summary of the case, e.g. in cases when the sentence was passed according to the old Criminal Code, also when the sentence formally derived from a criminal charge, but the real reason was political. In the latter case, this is sometimes noted as 'crim'. Articles of the Criminal Codes in other republics have been 'translated' into the corresponding articles of the R S F S R Criminal Code.
5. The sentence and type of regime [preceded by fig. (d)]. If during a term of imprisonment the sentence was added to because of new charges, the total term of detention is given. If the regime has been changed, then the reference is to the regime the prisoner is under at present.


БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ

СОВЕТА РОДСТВЕННИКОВ УЗНИКОВ
ЕВАНГЕЛЬСКИХ ХРИСТИАН-БАПТИСТОВ В СССР

40

...Помните узников, как бы и вы с ними были в узах, и страждущих..." Евр. 13.3

г. Москва 1977 г.

[*Bulletin 40 of the council of relatives of evangelical Christian and Baptist prisoners in the U S S R. The quotation is from Hebrews 13.3.*]

6. End of sentence (the full term, including exile) [preceded by fig. (e)]. It is easy to deduce the end of a camp term without a term of exile, by counting back the required number of years. Sometimes (when the length of sentence is unknown and particularly in the case of people under pre-trial investigation) the date of arrest is given in this column.
7. Details of relatives [preceded by fig. (f)]: address, family numbers, age of children, and so on.
8. State of health (only serious illnesses are mentioned) [preceded by fig. (g)].

Where there are no known details, the corresponding places have been left blank and will be filled in as we receive the necessary additional facts.

[N.B. A number of additions and corrections were made to the following list by K. Lyubarsky after his emigration, to reflect the changes in the 'second edition' of the *samizdat* list, which he helped to compile.]

ABANKIN, Vitold Andreyevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 15/6/1946; (c) 64; 12 years strict; (e) 4/8/1978; (f) father: Andrey Sergeyevich, Rostov n/D, Portovaya 421

AVAKOV, Alexander: (c) 70; (d) arrested November 1975; (f) Sverdlovsk

ADAMOVICH, Vitaly Ivanovich: (b) 1939; (c) 190-1; (d) 3 years strict; (e) 6/9/1979; (f) Kiev

AIRIKYAN, Paruir Arshavirovich: (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) 1949; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years exile; (e) 1984; (f) sister: Lusik Arshavirovna, Erevan-71, per. Sovetashen, d.14,kv.3

ALTMAN, Anatoly Adolfovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1941; (c) 64, 70; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 15/6/1980

ANISIMOV, Viktor Petrovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 20/2/?; (c) 70 crim.; (d) 7 years strict plus unserved portion of previous sentence; (e) 1989; (f) mother: Maria Sergeyevna, 349963, Voroshilovgrad obl., Nutuginsky r-n., s.Roskoshnoe, ul.Novostroinaya 101; (g) stomach illness

ANTONYUK, Zinovy Pavlovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1933; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years exile; (e) 14/1/1982

ARKHANGELSKY, Vladimir Vasilevich: (a) 671111 Buryat ASSR, Kabansky r-n, st. Vydrino, p/ya 94/4, 4-9; (b) 16/9/1941; (c) crim.; (d) 2½ years ordinary; (e) 28/12/1977; (f) wife: Valentina, Moscow, Pogonny pr. 12, kv. 14, tel. 165-17-08; daughter: born 1971

AFANASEV, Vladimir Viktorovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 2 February ?; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1984?

BABICH, Sergei Alexeyevich [*Chronicle* 32]: a) 286600, g. Vinnitsa, uchr. IV-301/176; (b) 13/12/1939; (c) crim.; (d) 15 years special, including 5 in prison; (e) 11/6/1991; f) father. Alexei Stepanovich, Zhitomir obl. Baranovsky r-n, s.Rogachev; sister: Olga Orlova, Zhitomir, Maksyutova 263, kv.6

BALAKHONOV, Vladimir Fyodorovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 13/3/1935; (c) 64 years; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 7/1/1985; (f) wife: Sofia, daughter: Ira, Moscow, Matveyevskaya 4, korp. 2, kv. 25

BARLADYANU, Vasily Vladimirovich: (c) 190-1; (d) 3 years ordinary; (e) 2/3/1980; (f) wife: Valentina Sergeyevna, daughter: Valeria, b. 1970, 270006, Odessa, Saltykova-Shchedrina 10

BASARAB, Dmitry Pavlovich: (a) Perm 36; (c) UPA/OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 5/9/1978; (g) cardiac ischemia, aneurism of the aorta, cardiosclerosis, atherosclerosis

BASHKIROV, Pavel Evgenevich: (a) Yakut ASSR, pos. Markha, uchr. YaD-40/5; (c) 190-1; (d) 1½ years ordinary; (e) 23/12/1977; (f) wife: Ashya Gabysheva; son: born 1971

BEGUN, Iosif Ziselevich: (a) 1932; (c) parasitism; (d) 2 years ex.; (e) 3/3/1979

BERANKIS, Kazys: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1917; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1984

BERNIICHUK, Apolony Alexandrovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1939; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1982

BOLONKIN, Alexander Alexandrovich: (a) exile, 671510, Buryat ASSR, Bauntovsk r-n, pos. Vagdarin, do vostrebovaniya; (b) 1932; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 22/9/1978; (f) wife: Margarita, Moscow, Pogonny 50, kv. 2

BONDARENKO, Viktor Ivanovich: (a) Vladimir; (c) imprisoned since 1943, special; (e) 1991; (g) invalid group 2

BONDAR, Nikolai Vasilevich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 21/11/1939; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict; (e) 5/11/1977

BRAUN, Nikolai Nikolayevich: (a) exile, Tomsk region; (b) 1936; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 11/11/1978

BUDULAK-SHARYGIN, Nikolai Alexandrovich:[22] (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 22/4/1926; (c) 64; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 20/9/1978; (f) wife and son Dmitry in London; foster daughter: Anna Nikolayevna Kolesnikova, Moscow G-471; Mozhaiskoe shosse 83, kv. 4; (g) hypertonia, cardiac insufficiency

BURBULIS, Antanas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1917; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1979; (g) invalid, leg missing

BUTENKO, Yury: (a) Mordovia 19; (c) 64; (f) mother: Avgusta Alexandrovna, 654015, Kemerovo obl., g. Novokuznetsk, Pochtovaya 1, kv. 2

BUTMAN, Gilel Israilevich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 11/9/1932; (c) 64, 70; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 15/6/1980

VASILEV, Yury Alexandrovich: (a) Perm 37; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict; (e) 1979; (f) Leningrad

VASILEV, Yury Vladimirovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1947; (c) 64

VEDUTA, Bogdan: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1946; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

VERKHOLYAK, Dmitry Kuzmich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1928; (c) UPA/OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1980

VILUTIS, Jonas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1914; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1985

VINNICHUK, Pyotr Nikolayevich: (a) exile, Tomsk obl., Verkhneketsky r-n, p/o Bely Yar, pos. Poludenovka, do vostrebovaniya; (b) 1954; (c) 70, 72; (d) 4 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) beginning 1979; (f) father: Nikolai Grigorevich, Ternopol obl., Chortkivsky r-n, s.Rossokhach

VINS, Georgy Petrovich: (a) Yakut ASSR, pos. Tabaga, uchr. YaD-40/7; (b) 4/8/1928; (c) 190-1 relig.; (d) 5 years, 5 years ex.;

(e) 31/3/1984; (f) son: Pyotr, Kiev 114, Soshenko 11.b.; other children: Alexander, Natalya, Elizaveta, Evgenia.

VIŠKERS; (a) Mordovia 19; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1987?

VOLKOV, Oleg Nikolayevich: (a) Komi ASSR, g.Knyazh-Pogost; (b) 22/1/1940; (c) crim.; (d) 7 years strict; (e) 13/9/1983; (f) Leningrad; son born 1970

GAIDUK, Roman Vasilevich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 2/11/1937; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 1981; (f) father: Vasily Petrovich, Ivano-Frankovsk obl., s.Gorodenka, K.Marksa 3

GAMSAKHURDIA, Zviad Konstantinovich: (b) 31/3/1939; (e) arrested 7/4/1977; (f) wife: Manana Parmenovna Archvadze-Gamsakhurdia, Tbilisi, Galskaya ul.19, tel. 22-15-87

GAMULA, Nikolai: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) aged about 50; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 1981; (f) wife: Mari Efremovna, 285800, Ivano-Frankovsk obl. s.Gorodenka, K.Marksa 47; many small children; (g) ill: two spinal fractures

GANDZYUK, Vladimir Ilich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., Chainsky r-n, s.Podgornoye, Lermontova 34/4; (b) 1932; (c) 70; (d) 12 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) Jan. 1979; (f) tuberculosis

GAJAUSKAS, Balys: (b) 1926;(c) arrested 20/4/1977; (f) mother: Kaunas, Spinu 3, kv. 8

GEL, Ivan Andreyevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1938; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 10 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 12/1/1987; (f) wife: Maria Tosifovna, daughter Oksana, b. 1963, Lvov, ul. Gastello 7, kv. 17

GERCHAK, Grigory Andreyevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 10/12/1931; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 2/12/1977

GILEV Nikolai:[23] (a) Perm 37; (b) 1949; (c) 64; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 20/12/1981

GIMBUTAS, Justas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1925; (d) 30 years strict; (e) 1978

GIMPU, George Teodorovich: (a) Perm 35; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict plus ex.; (e) arrested 1972; (f) Moldavian SSR, Kriulen r-n, s.Kolonitsa

GINZBURG, Alexander Ilich: (b) 1936; (e) arrested 4/2/1977; (f) wife: Irina Sergeyevna Zholkovskaya, Moscow, ul.Volgina 13, kv. 31; children: Alexander (b. 1972), Alexei (b. 1974); mother: Lyudmila Ilinichna; (g) stomach ulcer, tuberculosis

GLEZER, Ilya I.: (a) exile: Krasnoyarsk krai, s.Boguchany, ul.Podgornaya 3, kv. 8; (c) 70; (d) 3 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) February 1978

GLUZMAN, Semyon Fishelevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 10/11/1946; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 11/5/1982; (f) parents: Fishel Abramovich, Galina Semyonovna, Kiev, Artema 55, kv. 58, tel. 79-34-63

GLYVA, Vladimir: (a) Perm 36; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1977

GORBAL, Nikolai Andreyevich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., s.Parabel, SU-6, wagon 16; (b) 1941; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 24/11/1977; (g) tuberculosis.

GRABANS, Ivar: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1922; (c) 64; (d) 15 years; (e) 1983

GRIGAS, Stasys: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1913; (c) 64; (d) 15 years

GRIGORYANTS, Sergei Ivanovich: (c) 190-1, 154; (d) 5 years hard; (e) 4/3/1980

GRINKIV, Dmitry Dmitrievich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1948; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 15/3/1983; (f) Ivano-Frankovsk obl., g.Kolomiya, Pervomaiskaya 11, kv. 28

GRICIUS, Jonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1910; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1979

GRYUNVALD, Natalya Frantsevna:[24] (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 8/9/1905; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1979

GUTSALO, Yury: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1928; (d) 25 years strict

GUTSUL, Nikolai: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1925; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict plus ex.; (e) arrested 1974; (f) wife: Irina Dmitrievna, 285800, Ivano-Frankovsk obl., s.Gorodenka, ul.Shevchenko 5

DAVYDOV, Georgy Valentinovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 2/10/1940; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 21/9/1979; (f) wife: Valeria Ivanovna Isakova, daughter: Alexandra (b. 1971), Darya (b. 1965), Leningrad, nab. Moiki 24, kv. 15, tel. 213-77-01; mother: Galina Ivanovna, Leningrad, Krasnaya 19, kv. 34, tel. 214-14-90

DASIV, Kuzma Andreyevich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1925; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) November 1983; (f) wife: Vera (Nina?) Fyodorovna, Lvov obl., Borislav, Komsomolskaya 4a, kv. 6; daughter: Oksana

DEMIDOV, Dmitry Ilich: (a) Perm; (b) 3/11/1948; (c) 70, 72; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 13/4/1978; (f) wife: Maria Petrovna, small child, Ivano-Frankovsk obl, Kolomiisky r-n, pos. Pechenezhin, Lenina 155

DENISENKO, Gennady: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1938; (c) 70 crim.; (d) 7 years special plus unserved portion of earlier sentence; (e) 1978; (f) mother in Saratov

DZHEMILEV, Mustafa: (a) 692710, Primorsky krai, Khasansky r-n, st.Primorsk, p/ya 267/26; (c) 190-1; (d) 2½ years strict; (e) 19/12/1977; (f) parents: Makhtsure and Dzhemil Mustafayev, Uzbek SSR, Gulistan, Oktyabrskaya ul.16

DŽIAUGIS, Antanas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1914; (c) 64; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 1980

DZYUBA, Yury Vladimirovich: (a) Perm 37; (b) 1950; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 20/8/1978; (f) father: Vladimir Grigorevich, 310052, Kharkov, Klochkovskaya 346.a, kv. 16

DIDENKO, Konstantin: (a) Mordovia 19; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) June 1982

DOVGANICH, Zinovy Petrovich: (a) Perm 37; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 1979

DOLISHNY, Vasily Mikhailovich: (a) Perm 37; (b) 1930; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) beginning 1982; (f) sister: Anna Mikhailovna Maklyak, Ivano-Frankovsk obl., Ivano-Frankovsk r-n, s.Podluzhe

DUBAUSKAS, Julys: (a) Perm 36; (b) c. 50 years old; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1980

DUDENAS, Mikolas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1910; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1977

DYMCHISHIN, Andrei: (a) Perm 35; (b) c. 70 years old; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1984

DYMSHITS, Mark Yulevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1927; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 15/6/1985; (f) wife: Alevtina, Leningrad, tel. 295-63-09

EVGRAFOV, Nikolai Andreyevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1930; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 10 years special; (e) end 1984; (f) g.Slavyansk, Donetsk obl.

EFREMOV, Anatoly: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (d) special

ŽVINAS, Bronius: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1915; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1980

ŽUKAUSKAS, Šarunas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1950; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict; (e) end of March 1979

ZHURAKOVSKY, Mikhail Petrovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1913; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 16/11/1977; (f) daughter: Nastasya Zhurakovskaya, 295803, Zakarpatskaya obl., Rakhivsky r-n., s.Yasenya, ul.Borkanyuka 446

ZAVUROV, Amner: (c) residence regulations; (d) 3 years ordinary; (e) 20/12/1979

ZALIVAKO, Boris Borisovich: (a) exile: 636408, Tomsk obl., Chainsky r-n, p.Grishkino,, ul.Zelenaya 5, kv. 2; (b) 1940; (c) 64; (d) 8 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 1982

ZALMANSON, Vulf Iosifovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 2/11/1939; (c) 64; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 15/6/1980; (f) Riga

ZALMANSON, Izrail Iosifovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 13/3/1949; (c) 64; (d) 8 years strict; (e) 15/6/1978; (f) Riga

ZDOROVY, Anatoly Kuzmich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1/1/1938; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict; (e) 1979; (f) son: Yaroslav, Kharkov 22, Poshchepkova 4/2, kv. 74

ZIMENS, Pyotr: (a) Kokchetav obl., pos. Granitny, uchr. OK-160/1; (b) 1950; (c) 190-1; (d) 3 years; (c) 2/5/1978

ZOGRABYAN, Razmik Artavazdovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1950; (c) 70, 72; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 20/1/1984

ZORICHEV, Alexei: (a) Vladimir; (d) special

ZOSIMOV, Valentin Ivanovich: (a) Perm 37; (e) arrested 26/10/1976

KAVOLIUNAS, Vitas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1927; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

KADŽIONYS, Jonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1928; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

KAZAKEVIČIUS, Antanas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1926; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

KAZACHKOV, Mikhail Petrovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1944; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) September 1991

KAZNOVSKY, Vladimir Antonovich: (a) Mordovia 3-3 (hospital); (b) 1905; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 12/12/1981; (f) sister: Natalya Antonovna, Golovatskaya, 285740, Ivano-Frankovsk obl., Nadvirnyansky r-n, s.Yaremcha, Galana 40; (g) heart

KALYNETS, Igor Mironovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1939; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) August 1981; (f) mother, father; daughter: Zenislava, b. 1962, Lvov, Kutuzova 117, kv. 12

KALININ, Vasily Vladimirovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) True Orthodox Church; (d) 25 years strict

KAMINSKAS, Kazys: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1908; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1977

KARAVANSKY, Svyatoslav Iosifovich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 24/12/1920; (c) 64, 70; (d) 30 years special; (e) 13/9/1979; (f) wife: Nina Antonovna Strokatova, Tarusa, Kaluga obl., Lunacharskogo 39; tel. 9-13-10

KARPAVIČIUS, Petras: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1912; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1979

KVETSKO, Dmitry Nikolayevich: (a) Perm 37; (b) 1935; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict, 5 years ex.; (c) beginning 1987

KERNICHNY, Dmitry: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) c. 70 years old; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict

KIVILO, Kharald: (a) Perm 35

KIIREND, Mati Alfredovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1948; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) arrested 13/14 Dec. 1974; (f) wife: Malle, Tallin, ul.Josmäe 25, kv. 8; daughter, b. 1965

KIRDEIKIS, Vladas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1924; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) `1977

KISELIK, Vasily: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1927; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

KOBELEV, Vladimir: (a) Vladimir: (d) special

KOBKO: (a) Vladimir; (d) special

KOVALYOV, Sergei Adamovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 2/3/1930; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 28/12/1984; (f) wife: Lyudmila Yurevich Boitsova, Moscow, 117571, ul.26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov, d. 7, korp. 2, kv. 71, tel. 433-40-59; younger daughter: Varya, b. 4/4/1969

KOLOPACH, Roman S.: (a) Perm 35; (c) 70; (e) arrested 1973

KONCHAKOVSKY, Nikolai Semyonovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1919; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 28 years strict; (e) 29/8/1978; (f) relative: Semyon Vasilevich Konchakovsky, Lvov obl., Nikolayev r-n, s.Rudniki

KOROBAN, Andrei Mikhailovich:[25] (a) exile: Tomsk obl., Kargasok r-n, s.Kargasok, ul.Kulturnaya 58

KORSAKAS, Antanas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1908; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

KOCHUBEI, Ivan: (a) Perm 37

KOSTAVA, Merab: (b) 19/5/1939; (e) arrested 7/4/1977; (f) mother: Tbilisi, ul.Dzhavakhishvili 1, tel. 93-88-23

KOTS, Nikolai Grigorevich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., s.Teguldet, Kirpichny z-d No. 1, ul.Pushkina 48/2; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) end 1980; (f) Ternopol

KRAVETS, Andrei Nikolayevich: (a) exile: 636500, Tomsk obl., Verkhneket. r-n, p/o Bely Yar, pos. Poludenovka; (e) 70, 72; (d) 3? years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) beginning 1978?

KRIVINSKAS, Jonas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1917; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1978

KREEK, Sven:[28] (a) Tallin; (b) [1930-1975]; (c) 70; (e) arrested; (f) Tallin

KUZNETSOV, Vyacheslav: (a) Perm 37; (c) 64; (f) Leningrad

KUZNETSOV, Eduard Samoilovich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 31/1/1939; (c) 64, 70; (d) 15 years special; (e) 15/6/1985

KULAK, Onufry: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1928; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict

KULCHAR, Antal: (a) Vladimir; (d) special

KURTINOVSKY, Fabian Yustinovich: (a) Perm 35

KURCHIK, Nikolai Yakovlevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1927; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years special; (e) 1979

LANDA, Malva Noyevna: (a) exile: Chitinsk. obl., Shelapuginsky r-n, pos. Vershino-Shakhtoma, do vostrebovaniya; (b) 14/8/1918; (c) crim.; (d) 2 years ex.; (e) middle of July 1979

LAPIENIS, Vladas: (b) 1906; (c) 70; (d) 3 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 19/10/1981; (f) Vilnius

LAURAITIS, Stasys: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1907; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1982

LEVSHIN, Yury: (a) Perm 37; (c) 64; (d) 12 yrs strict; (e) 1980

LEIKUS, Juozas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1914; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1986

LISOVOI, Vasily Semyonovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 17/5/1937; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 6/7/1982; (f) wife: Vera Pavlovna Lisovaya, 252140, Kiev, Bratislavskaya 4, kv.197, tel. 53-20-16; daughter: Miroslava, b. 1965; (g) intestinal illness

LITVIN, Yury Timonovich: (a) Komi ASSR, ITU-25; (c) 190-1; (d) 3 years; (e) 14/11/1977; (f) mother: Nadezhda Antonovna Poruvchenko, Kiev obl., Vasilkov r-n, s.Barakaty; (g) has had peritonitis

LITVINENKO, Alexander: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1940; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict

LUTSIK, Mikhail: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1932; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1980

LUSHCH, Konstantin Konstantinovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1908; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1984

LYCHAK, Pyotr: (a) Perm 36; (c) 64; (e) 1977

LYAKH, Vasily: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1940; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict; (e) 1977;

MALYAZHINSKY: (a) Perm 35

MARINOVICH, Miroslav Frankovich: (b) 1949; (d) arrested 23/4/1977; (f) wife: Raisa Semyonovna Sergiichuk, with 2 small children, Kiev obl., Vasilkovsky r-n, pos. Kalinovka, Lenina 84, kv.46, tel. 5-27-01 (2)

MARKARYAN, Andronik: (a) Perm 37; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict; (e) 1977

MARKOSYAN, Razmik Grigorevich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1950; (c) 70; (d) 19/6/1980; (f) sisters: Anshik and Laura Markosyan, 357007, Erevan-7, pr. Ordzhonikidze, 4-i pereulok, d. 13

MARMUS, Vladimir Vasilevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1949; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 5 years ex.

MARMUS, Nikolai Vasilevich: (a) Perm 37; (b) 1947; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 3 years ex.

MARCHENKO, Anatoly Tikhonovich: (a) exile: Irkutskaya obl., pos. Chuna, Chapaeva 18; (b) 23/1/1938; (c) violation of surveillance regulations; (d) 4 years ex.; (e) September 1978; (f) wife: Larisa Iosifovna Bogoraz, son: Pavel, b. 1973

MARCHENKO, Valery Veniaminovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1947; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 25/6/1981; (f) Kiev region; (g) chronic nephritis

MATUSEVIČIUS, Jonas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1930; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

MATUSEVICH, Nikolai Ivanovich: (b) 1947; (e) arrested 23 April 1977; (f) mother: Nastasya Fedorovna, Kiev obl., g. Vasilkov, tel. 5-12-75; wife: Olga Dmitrievna Geiko, tel. 79-80-71 (extensions 346, 390, 342); mother-in-law: Kiev-167, Tumanyana 8, kv.101, tel. 57-20-32

MENDELEVICH, Iosif Moiseyevich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1947; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1982; (f) parents: Moisei Aronovich, Ella Markovna, Riga, Kirova 18, kv.3

MIKITKO, Yaromir Alexeyevich: (a) Perm 37; (b) 1953; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 3 year ex.; (e) 29/3/1981; (f) father: Alexei Grigorevich, g.Sambor, Lvov obl., Engelsa 24

MITRIKAS, Vladas; (a) Perm 36; (b) 1920; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1980

MITŠIUNAS, Leonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1907; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1980

MIŠKINIS, Balys: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1920; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1977

MONTIK, Viktor: (b) 1952; (c) Baptist; (e) 20/2/1979; (f) Ivanovo region, st.Baranovichi

MORKUNAS, Stasys: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1913; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1980

MOROZ, Valentin Yakovlevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 14/4/1936; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 9 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 1/6/1984; (f) wife: Raisa, 284003 Ivano-Frankovsk, Naberezhnaya 14/1, kv.17

MURZHENKO, Alexei Grigorevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1942; (c) 64; (d) 14 years special; (e) 15/6/1984; (f) wife: Lyubov Pavlovna, Kiev, Rusanovsky boulev. 5, kv.58, tel. 55-18-46; daughter b. 1969

MUKHAMETSHIN, Gantobari Minigatovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 7/2/1942; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 25/11/1981; (f) Moscow

MÄTTIK, Kalyu Yanovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 16/9/1933; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict; (e) 13/14 December 1980

NARITSA, Pyotr Mikhailovich: (a) Riga, City Postal Service, uchr. OTs-78/7; (c) crim.; (d) 2½ years ordinary; (e) 27/2/1979; (f) father: Mikhail Alexandrovich, Latv. SSR, Jelgava, ul.Kr.Barona, 5, kv.13

NASHPITS, Mark Khaimovich: (a) exile: 673820, Chitinsk. obl., Tungiro-Olekminskii r-n, pos.Tupik; (b) 1948; (c) 190-3; (d) 5 yrs ex.; (e) 24/2/1980

OGURTSOV, Igor Vyacheslavyovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 22/8/1937; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 15/2/1987; (f) mother: Evgenia Mikhailovna, Leningrad, tel. 259 [or 250]-06-30

OKULOVA, Yulia Nikolayevna: (c) escape from exile; (d) 2 years ordinary; (e) 29/6/1979; (f) husband: Vladimir, Leningrad, ul. Zhukovskogo, d.19. kv.10, tel. 273-5369; 2 children

ORLOV, Yury Fyodorovich: (b) 13/8/1924; (e) arrested 10/2/1977; (f) wife: Irina Anatolevna Valitova, Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 102, korp. 7, kv.1

OSADCHY, Mikhail Grigorevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 22/3/1936; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 7 years special, 3 years ex.; (e) 14/1/1982; (f) wife: Oksana, 2 sons (Taras, b. 1965; Miroslav, b. 1968)

OSIPOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 17/11/1938; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 8 years strict; (e) 17/11/1982; (f) wife: Valentina Efimovna Mashkova, children: Olga (b. 1967), Alexei (b. 1974), Kaluga obl., Tarusa, Lenina 34, tel. 9-17-10

PALIICHUK, Dmitry: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1923; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict

PAULAVIČIUS, Leonas: (c) 190-2; (d) 1½ years; (e) spring 1978; (f) Vilnius

PAULAUSKAS, Jonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1915; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1979

PAULAITIS, Petras Kazimirovich: (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) 29/6/1904; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1983

PASHNIN, Evgeny Ivanovich: (a) exile: 169913 Komi ASSR, Vorkuta-13, Lermontova 13, kv.50; (b) 10/4/1937; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 12/10/1979

PEDAN, Leonid: (a) Perm 35; (b) 30/7/1931; (c) 70 crim.

PETROV, Vyacheslav Valentinovich: (a) exile: 636733, Tomsk obl., Kargasok r-n, s.Sredn. Vasyugan; (b) 8/10/1938; (c) 70; (d) 3 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) December 1978

PETROV, Evgeny; (a) Vladimir; (d) special

PETROV, Nikolai; (a) Perm 37; (c) 64; (d) 13 years strict; (e) 1987

PIDGORODETSKY, Vasily: (a) Perm 35; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 30 years strict; (e) 1981

PLUMPA, Petras [*Chronicle* 34]: (a) Perm 36; (e) 19/11/1981; (f) wife: Aldona (b. 5/9/1939), children: Tereza (10/2/1971), Tomas (28/9/1972), Tadas (30/3/1974), Kaunas, Basanavičius 50, kv.208

POZDEYEV, Vitaly:[27] (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) 1950; (c) 64; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 20/12/1981

POPADICHENKO, I.: (a) Perm 36

POPADYUK, Zoryan Vladimirovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 21/4/1953; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 29/3/1985; (f) mother: Lyubomira Ivanovna, Lvov-7, Galana 6, kv.6a; grandmother: Sofya Mikhailovna Kopystinskaya, Lvov obl., Sambor, ul.Rivna 12; (g) bad heart

POPOVICH, Oksana Zenonovna: (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 30/1/1925; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 8 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) November 1986; (f) 285800, s.Gorodenka, Ivano-Frankovskaya obl.; (g) on crutches after operation

PRANCKUNAITE, Ona: (c) 190-1; (d) 2 years ordinary; (e) beginning 1979

PRIKHODKO, Grigory Andreyevich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 20/12/1937; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (f) wife: Zoya Ivanovna, Kaluga, Tsiolkovskogo 34, kv.2; daughter (b. 1970), son of 1st marriage: Vitaly (b. 1965), Voroshilovgrad obl., Kommunarsk, Frunze 82.b, kv.3 (birthday 14 January)

PRISHLYAK, Evgeny Stepanovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1912; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1977

PROKOPOVICH, Grigory Grigorevich: (a) exile: 662920, Krasnoyarsk krai, st.Kuragino, Molodezhnaya 3, kv.6

PRONYUK, Evgeny Vasilevich: (a) Perm; (b) 23?/9/1936; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) July 1984; (f) wife: Galina Grigorevna Didkivskaya, son: Miroslav (b. 1969), Kiev, Baumana 42, tel. 93-15-63; (g) tuberculosis

PURLIS, Bronius: (a) Perm 35; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

PUCE, Andrei: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1911; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1988

PENSON, Boris Solomonovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 2/1/1947; (c) 64;

(d) 10 years strict; (e) 15/6/1980

PETRONIS, Povilas: (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) 1911; (c) 70, 72; (d) 4 years strict; (e) 19/11/1977

RAVINŠ, Maigonis: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1955; (c) 64; (d) 7 years strict; (f) Latv. SSR, g.Liepaja; (g) illness of ears

REBRIK, Bogdan: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (d) special

REINKHOLD, A.: (a) Mordovia; (b) 1905; (c) 64; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1979

REKAŠIUS, Benius: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1927; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1980

RIMKUS, Jonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1916; (d) 15 years strict

ROMANYUK, Vasily Omelyanovich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1925; (c) 70, p.2 ;(d) 10 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 1987; (f) wife: Marya Markovna Antonyuk, son: Taras (b. 1959), 285250, Ivano-Frankovsk obl., s.Kosov, per. Kobylyanskogo 3c

RUBAN, Pyotr Vasilevich: (c) crim.; (d) 6 years, 3 years ex.; (e) 1985; (f) wife: Lydia Fedoseyevna, Chernigov obl., g.Priluki, Kominterna (per. Bobrova 29?)

RUDENKO, Nikolai Danilovich: (b) 19/12/1920; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 5/2/1989; (f) wife: Raisa Afanasevna, 252084, Kiev, ul.Koncha-Zaspa 1, kv.8, tel. 61-48-53; (g) war invalid: spinal injury, cardiosclerosis, hypertonia, heart condition, cystitis of colon, atrophy of optic nerve of left eye.

RUSSU: (a) Mordovia 19; (c) Jehovah's Witness

RYBAKOV, Yuly Andreyevich: (b) 25/2/1946; (c) crim.; (d) 6 years hard; (e) 13/9/1982; (f) Leningrad, wife, children (b. 1970, 1976)

SAVINKIN, Oleg Nikolayevich: (a) Perm 37; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 1980; (f) Oryol

SAVCHIN, Alexei: (a) Perm 37

SADO, Mikhail Yukhanovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1935; (c) 64; (d) 13 years strict; (e) 15/2/1982 [or 1980?]; (f) wife: Zinaida Nikolayevna, Leningrad, Vitebsky pr. 31/5, kv.63

SADUNAITE, Nijole: (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 1938; (c) 70; (d) 3 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 24/8/1980

SAPELYAK, Stepan Evstafevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 26/2/1952; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 1981; (f) Ternopol obl. Chortkivsky r-n, s.Rosokhach

SARANCHUK, Pyotr: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (d) special

SARKISYAN, Emil: (a) Perm 36; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict; (e) 4/3/1979; (f) Leningrad

SARTAKOV, Pyotr Kirillovich: (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) c. 60 years old; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (f) sister: Galina Kirillovna Taishina, 665350, Irkutsk obl., g.Zima, mikro-raion Angara, d.20, kv.39; son: Andrei

SAFRONOV, Alexei Vitalevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 31/1/1951; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 25/11/1982; (f) mother: Tatyana Alexandrovna, Evpatoriya-12, ul.Tolstogo 30

SVERSTYUK, Evgeny Alexandrovich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 13/12/1927; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 14/1/1984; (f) wife: Lilya, Kiev, Plekhanova 6, kv.46, daughter: Vera (b. 1970)

SVETLICHNY, Ivan Alexeyevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 19/9/1929; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 14/1/1984; (f) wife: Leonida Pavlovna, Kiev-87, Umanskaya 35, kv.20, tel. 72-37-32; sister: Nadya, Kiev-162, pr.60-letiya Oktyabrya 14.a, kv.103, tel. 47-32-93

SELIVONCHIK, Galina Vladimirovna: (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 4/7/1937; (c) 64; (d) 13 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 3/6/1987; (f) no relatives

SEMENYUK, Roman Zakharovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1928; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 28 years strict; (e) 12/2/1978; (f) Vladimir Mikhailovich Semenyuk, Lvov, Tsentralnaya 8, kv.8; Nadezhda Leskovna Tsinkalyuk, Lvov obl., Sokalsky r-n, s.Pervyatichi

SENIK, Irina Mikhailovna: (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 20/4/1925; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 17/11/1981; (f) mother, father, nephew, Anzhero-Sudzhensk; (g) tuberculosis, 2nd group invalid

SERGIENKO, Alexander Fyodorovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 25/6/1932; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 15/1/1982; (f) mother: Oksana Yakovlevna Meshko, Kiev, Verboloznaya 16

SIDARIS, Vitas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1928; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1982

SIMCHICH, Miroslav Vasilevich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1923; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 30 years strict; (e) 1979

SINKIV, Vladimir Iosafatovich: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1954; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 1980

SINKIV, Nikolai: (a) Perm 37; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict plus exile?; (e) 1978?

SKRIPCHUK, Konstantin: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1926; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 28 years strict; (f) Chernovitsy obl., g.Putilov

SLOBODNYUK, Vladimir: (a) Perm 37; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 1978

SLOBODYAN, Nikolai Vasilevich: (a) exile: 636605, Tomsk obl., Krivoshein r-n, s.Nikolsk; (b) 1944?; (c) 70, 72; (d) 3 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) beginning 1978; (f) father: Vasily Nikolayevich, 283610, Ternopol obl., Chortkivsky r-n, s.Rosokhach

SLUČKA, Antanas: (a) Perm 35; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1980

SMIRNOV: (a) Perm 35

SOLDATOV, Sergei Ivanovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 24/7/1933; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict; (e) 4/1/1981; (f) wife: Lyudmila Ilyinichna Gryunberg, 200001 Tallin, ul.Lembitu 8, kv.49, tel. 489-07

SOROKIN, Evgeny Georgievich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1948; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1985

STASIV-KALYNETS, Irina Onufriyevna: (a) Mordovia 3-4; (b) 6/12/1940; (c) 70; (d) 6 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 12/1/1981; (f)

mother, father, daughter, Zenislava (b. 1962); (g) nephritis

STAŠAITIS, Vitas: (a) Perm 35; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1980

STEPANOV, Ivan Stepanovich: (a) Vladimir; (d) 40 years special

STEPANYUK, Alexei Sviridovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) c. 70 years old; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1981

STONKUS, Povilas: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1906; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

STROTSIN, Pavel: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1928; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1983

STUS, Vasily Semyonovich: (a) exile: 686071, Magadan obl., Tenkinsky r-n, pos.Matrosova, Tsentralnaya 37, kv.33 (hostel); (b) 8/1/1938; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 30/12/1979; (f) wife: Valentina Vasilevna Popelyuk, 252130, Kiev, Lvovskaya 62, kv.1; son: Dmitro; parents: Semyon Demyanovich, Elena Nikolayevna, Donetsk obl., pos.Oktyabrsky, ul. Chuvashskaya 19; sister: Maria; (g) stomach ulcer

SUPERFIN, Gabriel Gavrilovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 18/9/1944; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 3/7/1980; (f) mother: Basya Grigorevna Pozina, Moscow, Teply Stan, 2 mikro-raion, korp.22, kv.25, tel. 338-65-80

TVERDOKHLEBOV, Andrei Nikolayevich: (a) exile: 678266, Yakut ASSR; (b) 30/9/1940; (c) 190-1; (d) 5 years ex.; (e) 20/1/1978; (f) mother: Sara Yulevna Tverdokhlebova, Moscow, K-64, ul.Chkalova 14-16, kv.76, tel. 297-84-00; daughter: Evgenia, b. 1965

TIKALAS: (a) exile; (c) Jehovahs' Witness

TIKHY, Alexei Ivanovich: (b) 31/1/1927; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 10 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 4/2/1992, (f) mother: Marya Kondratevna, Donetsk obl., Konstantinovsky r-n, Alekseyevo-Druzhkovka, khut. Izhevka; son: Vladimir, Kiev-28, pr.Nauki 120, tel. 63-81-52

TREPOV, Leonid Alexeyevich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1947; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) June 1979

TRUFANOV, Fyodor Filippovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 2 February; (d) special

TUMELKANS: (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1987?

TURIK, Andrei Markovich: (a) recently transferred from Vladimir; (b) 14/10/1927; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1983?; (f) mother: Tekla Semyonovna, Volyn obl., Lyubeshov r-n, s.Borki

TUČAS, Robertas: (a) Perm 35; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

UKOLOV: (a) Mordovia 19; (c) 64; (d) 10 years strict; (f) wife: Olga Mironovna (mentally ill), 119640; Moscow obl., s.Kurovskoye, Michurina 22; mother-in-law: Vera Geogievna Proskurina; children: Natalya (b. 1962), Andrei (b. 1964), Tatyana (b. 1969)

URNEŽIUS, Zidmas: (a) Perm 35; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

USHAKOV, German Mikhailovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 4/10/1932; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 4/3/1980; (f) wife: Rita, 197077, Leningrad, Kirovsky pr.50, kv.7; son b. 1966

FABRISHEVSKY, Ivan Petrovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

FEDORENKO, Vasily Petrovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 30/3/1928; (c) 64; (d) 15 years special; (e) 23/9/1989; (g) hunger-striking since 1975

FYODOROV, Yury Ivanovich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., s.Kargasok, do Vostrebovaniya; (c) violation of surveillance regulations; (d) 5 years ex.; (e) August 1981

FYODOROV, Yury Pavlovich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 14/6/1943; (c) 64; (d) 15 years special; (e) 15/6/1985; (f) wife: Natalya Vasilevna Buzyreva [Fyodorova], 105568, Moscow, Chelyabinskaya 13, korp.1, kv.18; daughter: Masha (b. 1972); mother: Pelageya Sergeyevna

FEDYUK, Vasily: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1925; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 15 years strict

KHAUSTOV, Viktor Alexandrovich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., Pervomaisky r-n, pos.Komsomolsky, per.Pochtovy 5; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 17/1/1979

KHEIFETS, Mikhail Ruvimovich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 17/1/1934; (c) 70; (d) 4 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 22/4/1979; (f) wife: Raisa Vladimirovna, Leningrad, Novorossiiskaya 22, korp.1, kv.44; 2 daughters

KHNOKH, Leib (Arie) Girshevich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1944; (c) 64, 70; (d) 10 years strict; (e) 15/6/1980

TSAREV, Yury Vasilevich: (a) Leningrad; (b) 1948; (c) 190-1; (e) arrested early 1976

TSEVKO: (a) Perm 35

TSITLYONOK, Boris: (a) exile: Krasnoyarsk krai, g.Eniseisk, (b) 26/6/1944; (c) 190-3; (d) 5 years ex.; (e) 24/2/1980

CHERKAVSKY, Vladimir Yakovlevich: (a) Perm 36; (b) c. 50

CHORNOVIL, Vyacheslav Maximovich:[28] (a) Mordovia 3-5; (b) 24/12/1937; (c) 70; (d) 7 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) 12/1/1984; (f) wife: Atena Pashko, 290014, Lvov, Nishchinskogo 14, kv.6, tel. 71-94-18; sister: Valentina Chornovil, s. Vilkhovets, Zvenigorod r-n, Cherkassy obl., tel. 92-12-12

ČUKŠIS, Karolis: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1912; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1983

CHUIKO, Bogdan Mikhailovich: (a) exile: Tomsk obl., 636200, s.Bakchar, do vostrebovaniya; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict, 5 years ex.; (e) end 1981; (f) wife: Maria Mikhailovna Turyanskaya, Michurinsk, Kievskaya 10, kv.6; (g) 2nd group invalid

SHABATURA, Stefania Mikhailovna: (a) exile: Kurganskaya obl., g.Makushino, do vostrebovaniya; (b) 5/11/1938; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict, 3 years ex.; (e) 12/1/1980; (f) mother: Ganna Mikhailovna, 290017, Lvov, Kutuzova 116, kv.2

SHAKIROV, Babur Alikhanovich: (b) 7/11/1948; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1980; (f) nephews: U. Mamedov, Tashkent, Karagandinskaya 7

SHAKHVERDYAN, Bagrat Levonovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 21/11/1940; (c) 70, 72; (d) 5 years strict, 2 years ex.; (e) 19/3/1980; (f) father: Levon Mikhailovich, Erevan, ul.Oktyabrskaya 76, kv.29

SHEVCHENKO, Vadim: (a) Vladimir; (d) special

ŠERKŠNYS, Jonas: (a) Perm 36; (b) 1917; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1983

SHIBALKIN, Viktor: (a) Mordovia 3-5; (c) 64

SHINKARUK, Trofim Efimovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 1931; (d) 12 years strict; (e) end of 1983

ŠIRVINSKI, Zigmas: (a) Alytus, Lith. SSR, uchr. 12/4; (b) c. 50 years old; (c) 190-1; (d) 2 years strict; (e) 13/2/1978

SHOVKOVY, Ivan Vasilevich: (a) Perm 35; (b) 7/8/1950; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 15/3/1978; (f) Ivano-Frankovsk obl., Kolomiisky r-n, pos. Pechenezhkin

SHULYAK, Alexei: (a) Perm 37; (d) 25 years strict; (e) 1978

SHUMUK, Danilo Lavrentevich: (a) Mordovia 1-6; (b) 1914; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 10 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 12/1/1987; (f) daughter: Valentina Kolach, Donetsk obl., s.Rodinskoye 2, ul.Pushkinskaya 28, kv.16

SHUKHEVICH, Yury Romanovich: (a) Vladimir; (b) 28/3/1934; (c) 70, p.2; (d) 10 years special, 5 years ex.; (e) 1987 March; (f) wife: Valentina Nikolayevna Trotsenko, Nalchik, Sovetskaya 83 kv.13; children: Roman (b. 1970), Irina (b. 1971)

SHCHARANSKY, Anatoly Borisovich: (b) 1948; (e) arrested 15/3/1977; (f) mother: Ida Petrovna Milgrom, Moskovsk. obl., g.Istra, Kooperativnaya 8, kv.4

YUSKEVICH, Artem Vasilevich: (a) Mordovia 19; (b) 1931; (c) 70; (d) 5 years strict; (e) 13/14 December 1979; (f) father: Vasily Iosifovich, s.Radkiv, Lutsky r-n, Volynsk. obl.; daughter: Ingrid, Tallin, Tombi 11, kv.1; wife: Olga, Tallin, ul.Niguliste 10, kv.2

JUCIS, Juozas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1915; (c) 64; (d) 12 years strict; (e) 1983

YANKEVICH, Stepan: (a) Perm 26; (b) 1928; (c) UPA-OUN; (d) 25 years strict

JAUGA, Antanas: (a) Perm 35; (b) 1921; (c) 64; (d) 15 years strict; (e) 1982

Endnotes

1. The declaration and memorandum I appear in full in English translation in *Documents of the Public Groups to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Agreements in the U S S R*, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, U S Congress, Washington, D C, February 24, 1977, pp.95-118. They appear in full in Russian in *Sbornik dokumentov Obshchestvennoi gruppy sodeistviya . . .*, Khronika Press, New York, 1977, vol. 3. Kovgar's letter of 1972 has apparently never reached the West. Terelya's letter has been published in full in English translation as a booklet, *Notes from a Mad-House*, Smoloskyp Publishers, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, Maryland 21043, U S A, 1977 (21pp.).
2. Written in 1969 and summarized in *Chronicle* 11. See P. Reddaway, *Uncensored Russia*, pp.224-25.
3. For references see Reddaway, *op. cit.*, pp.216, 458.
4. In these circumstances the time spent in pre-trial detention is multiplied by three, then deducted from the sentence.
5. The Ukrainian forms of several names in this section differ noticeably from the Russian forms, e.g. Marynovych, Svitlychna, Olha Heiko (not Geiko), O. Berdnyk (A. Berdnik), Strokata (Strokatava).
6. See the article in *The Times*, 6 July 1977, by P. Reddaway, which sets this document in a broader context.
7. In August 1977 an official of the Canadian High Commission in London informed the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry that a thorough investigation by the Canadian authorities had failed to identify any Canadian citizen fitting 'Fawcett's' description.
8. According to documents on his cases, the first of his two imprisonments was in fact on a trumped-up charge of 'hooliganism'. See document 13 of the Moscow 'Helsinki Group', full Russian text in *Sbornik dokumentov . . .* (see note 1), vol. 2, partial English translation in *Documents of the Public Groups . . .* (see note 1), pp.74-78.
9. See material on him in the document for which references are given in note 8.
10. Soon after this Ivanov emigrated.
11. See *Chronicle* 32, p.48 and note 23. The English form of his name is Scharegin.
12. Prisoners sometimes speak of the U S S R as 'the big zone', implying that the whole Soviet population is little free-er than they are in the smaller 'camp zone'.
13. Amended from 'Dr. Ennals, chairman of . . .'
13. *Samosoznanie*, a collection of essays compiled by P. Litvinov *et al.*, published in Russian by Khronika Press, New York, 1976.
15. Novikov later surfaced in West Germany.
16. On this episode, in which several hundred people were reportedly killed, see the article by A. Boiter in *Problems of Communism*, Washington, D.C., 1964, number 1.
17. For the full text in English translation, see *A Chronicle of Human Rights in the U S S R* (hereafter *C H R*), 1977, number 26, pp.26-36. For the Russian text see *Sbornik dokumentov . . .* (note 1 above), 1977, vol. 3.

18. See full text in *C H R* (Russian edition), 1977, number 26.
19. See full text in *C H R* (Russian edition), 1977, number 27.
20. See full text in *C H R* (Russian and English editions), 1977, number 27.
21. See translation of extracts from the record of the press conference in *ibid.*, and of the *L G* articles in *Religion in Communist Lands*, 1977, number 3.
22. See note 11.
23. See *Chronicle* 26.
24. See *Chronicle* 15.
25. See *Chronicle* 18.
26. On Kreek's death in 1975 see the editorial note on him in *Chronicle* 37.
27. See *Chronicle* 26.
28. Chornovil's sentence and release date have been amended here from the original '5 & 3' and '1980' to coincide with previous reports of his sentence.

Bibliographical Note

The original Russian text of *Chronicle* 46, of which this book is a translation, appeared as a booklet without annotations, *Khronika tekushchikh sobytii*, Khronika Press, New York, 1978.

Earlier issues of the *Chronicle* are available in English from two main sources. Numbers 16-36 have been published by Amnesty International Publications with annotations and names indexes. Numbers 1-15, and number 16, which is no longer in print, will also be made available by Amnesty International in microfiche form later in 1978 (see inside back cover). Numbers 1-11 appeared with annotations and 76 photographs in Peter Reddaway's *Uncensored Russia; the Human Rights Movement in the Soviet Union*, London and New York, 1972.

Numbers 37 to 45 of *A Chronicle of Current Events* will be published in English by Amnesty International Publications in 1978. Future issues will be published as they become available.

Other books and periodicals in which readers can find more details about many of the people mentioned in the *Chronicle* are listed in the annotated bibliographies in the Amnesty International editions of numbers 22-23 and 27.

Many texts referred to briefly in the *Chronicle* have appeared in full in *A Chronicle of Human Rights in the U S S R*, Khronika Press, 505 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10018, quarterly (separate Russian and English editions). In French the best source of such texts is *Cahiers du Samizdat*, 105 drève du Duc, 1170 Brussels, Belgium, monthly; in German: *Menschenrechte-Schicksale-Dokumente*, Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte, Kaiserstr. 40, 6000 Frankfurt/M, Germany, bi-monthly; and in Italian: *Russia Cristiana* Via Martinengo 16, 20139 Milan, Italy, bi-monthly.

For many religious texts, see *Religion in Communist Lands*, Keston College, Heathfield Road, Keston, Kent, England, quarterly. For Jewish texts see *Jews in the Soviet Union*, 31 Percy Street, London, W1, England, weekly.

For Lithuanian texts see translated issues of *The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church* (published as booklets), 351 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York 11207, U S A.

Index of Names

Roman numerals in brackets refer to the page on which a photograph appears.

Abankin, A. S. 116
Abankin, Vitold 61-62
Abramov, Alexander G. 57
Adamovich, V. 116
Afanasev, Vladimir, 60, 61, 116
Airikyan, L. A. 116
Airikyan, Paruir A. 70, 116
Akhmedov 59
Akselrod, E. 27-28
Albrekht, Vladimir 36, 92, 107
Aleksandrov, Lieut. 60
Aleksevnin, F. 13, 17
Alekseyeva, I. A. 84
Alekseyeva, L. 25
Alliluyeva, S. 53, 111
Altman, Anatoly 116
Amalrik, Andrei A. 56, 92
Amosov, N. 74
Andropov, Yury V. 14, 17, 63, 111
Anisimov, V. P. 23, 116
Anisimova, M. S. 116
Antonenko-Davidovich, B. 30
Antonyuk, M. 116
Antonyuk, Zinovy P. 62, 63, 71
Arkhangelskaya, V. 116
Arkhangelsky, V. 116
Arkhipova, judge 35
Arnold, V. 111
Arutyunyan, E. 92
Arzhanov, procurator 13, 16
Askhanov, O. 60
Avakov, A. 116
Avdonin, judge 6
Azbel, D. 31
Azbel, Mark 25, 31, 56

Babin, policeman 53
Babich, S. A. 116
Bagramyan, I. 74
Bakhmin, V. 98, 101
Baklanova, witness 8, 10
Balakhonov, Vladimir F. 61, 116
Balan, V. V. 16
Bankauskas, investigator 38
Baranov, M. V. 89
Baranov, Vadim 111
Barladyanu, Valentina S. 7, 9, 116
Barladyanu, Vasily V. 7-13, 16, 17, 99
Basarab, D. 116
Bashkirov, P. 116
Batitsky, P. 75
Bedrik, procurator 73
Begun, Iosif 6-7, 117, [II]
Beilina, D. 31
Beilis 105
Beletskaya, witness 8, 10
Belov, Lieut. 77
Belov, Yury S. 84-85
Berankis, K. 117
Berdnik, A. 16, 17, 20, 29
Berdyayev, N. A. 10
Berestovsky, investigator 31
Bernilchuk, A. 117
Beryoza 31
Bezenchuk 59
Bezhuashvili, B. 32
Bogachev, S. 35
Bogatyrev, K. 104
Bogolyubov, G. 36
Bogoraz, Larissa I. 123
Boiko 8
Boitsova, L. 121
Bokov, V. P. 49
Bolonkin, A. A. 82, 88, 117, [III]
Bondar, N. V. 61, 117
Bondarenko, V. 59, 60, 61, 117
Bonner, Elena G. 48, 56, 99
Borisov, Vladimir E. 87
Borisova, E. P. 87
Borovsky, V. 85, 107
Boruta, S. 40
Borutiene, D. 40
Brailovsky, V. 31
Braun, N. 117
Bregvadze, A. 29
Brezhnev, Leonid I. 20, 38, 50, 54, 72, 91, 101
Bruk, E. Ya. 51
Budiyansky, witness 8, 10
Budulak-Sharygin, Nikolai 64, 117
Buividis, V. 41
Bukovsky, Vladimir K. 50, 61, 62, 90, 92
Burbulis, A. 117
Burova 11
Butenko, Yu. 117
Butkeviciene, O. 39
Butkevicius, P. 39-40
Butkevicius, V. 39
Butkeviciute, R. 39
Butman, Gilel 117
Butova 60, 61
Buzyreva, N. 129
Bychkov, G. A. 83
Bykov, Captain 52, 81
Bykova, E. 32

Carter, Jimmy 69, 96, 107
Cehanavicius, A. 83
Chaika, I. 60
Chakovsky, A. 108
Cherkavsky, V. Ya. 129
Chernobylsky, B. 32
Chernysh, Major 27
Chistyakov, V. 85
Chornovil, Vyacheslav 129
Chudnovskys 47-48
Chuiko, B. 82, 129
Cidzikas, P. 83
Clarke, Ramsey 16
Corvalan, Luis 62
Cuksis, K. 129
Daugeliene, Z. 42
David V., Patriarch 30
Davidenko, G. 20-21
Davletov, Kim S. 83
Davydov, G. 60, 62, 119, [III]
Dapkevicius, J. 40
Dasiv, K. 119
Debets, M. 103
Demidov, D. 66-67, 119
Denisenko, Gennady G. 119
Didenko, K. 119
Didkivskaya, G. 125
Didovets, A. 45
Dmitrieva, S. 73, 75
Dobrovolsky, Major 26-27
Doinikov, Captain 62, 63, 75
Dolishny, V. 120
Donskaya, M. 6
Dovganich, Z. 119
Dragan, foreman 54
Dreyfus 105

Drozdova, Capt. 52
Drugova, A. 6
Dubauskas, J. 120
Dudenas, M. 120
Dudko, Fr. D. S. 44, 108
Dymko, T. 55
Dymchishin, A. 120
Dymshits, Mark 120
Dzhanelidze, T. 32
Dzhemelinsky 88
Dzhemilev, Mustafa 91, 119
Dziaugis, A. 119
Dzyuba, Ivan 17
Dzyuba, Yu. 119
Dzyubenko 46

Efremov, A. 59, 120
Eidus, V. 98
Elistratov, V. 31
Engström, E. 37
Ennals, M. 80
Eremin, 1st Lieut. 51
Ermakov, G. 72
Evgrafov, N. 120

Fabrishevsky, I. 129
Fain, V. 25, 31, 56, 98
Fawcett, William 32-34
Federau, A. 56
Fedorchenko, V. T. 47
Fedorenko, V. 129
Fedoseyeva, L. D. 87
Fedotov, Capt. 63
Fedyuk, V. 129
Feldman, Alexander 57
Filippov, Z. 103
Finkelshtein, E. 31-32, 98
Fisonenkov, Lt.-Col. 92
Floreskul, D. M. 44
Fomenko, A. 111
Fyodorov, Yu. I. 22-23, 129
Fyodorov, Yu. P. 59, 129
Fyodorova, N. 7, 129
Fyodorova, O. 108

Gabysheva, A. 116
Gaiduk, R. 118
Gaioz, Metropolitan 30
Galanskov, Yury T. 90
Galetsky, R. 101
Gamsakhurdia, Manana 32-33, 118
Gamsakhurdia, Zviad K. 29, 32-33, 118, [I]
Gamula, N. 118
Gajauskas, Balys 118
Gandzyuk, V. 82, 118
Geiko, O. 20, 29, 31
Gel, Ivan 64, 118
Genkin, A. and B. 50
Gerchak, G. A. 118
Gerleman, A. 55
Germanov, A. 3
Gertsberg, V. 98
Gilev, N. 118
Gimbutas, Ju. 118
Gimpu, G. 118
Ginzburg, Alexander I. 17, 20-23, 81, 90, 93, 95, 106, 118
Ginzburg, L. I. 118
Giunashvili, T. 29
Glezer, I. 118
Gluzman, Dr. Semyon F. 66, 71, 118
Glyva, V. 118
Goldfarb 27
Goldshtein, Grigory and Isai, 32-33, [VI]
Golfand, Yu. 24
Golubkova, procurator, 6
Golumbievskaya, Anna V. 8, 10-11, 13
Gorbal, N. 118-19
Gorbanevskaya, Natalya E. 21
Gorbunov, investigator 32
Gorelov, L. B. 77
Goretoi, N. P. 55
Gorskov, 1st Lieut. 77, 79
Goryacheva, V. 35
Grabans, I. 119
Grazys, J. 72
Gricius, J. 119
Gridasov, V. 36
Grigas, S. 119
Grigorenko, Zinaida 5, 101, [IV]
Grigorenko, Pyotr G. 5, 17-18, 20, 29, 48, 99, 101
Grigoryants, S. 57, 119
Grimm, Yury 35-36, [V]
Grinkevicius, K. 38-39
Grinkov, D. [or Grinkiv], 66-67, 119
Gritsenko, L. F. 85
Gryunberg, L. 127
Gryunvald, N. 119
Gurevich, Ya. A. 111
Gurvich, I. 98
Guseinov, A. 60
Gutsalo, Yu. 119
Gutsev, V. S. 37
Gutsul, N. 119
Hel, I.—see Gel
Ignatenko, judge 53
Ilichev, investigator 1, 3
Ilin, A. 83
Ilin, V. A. 89
Ilina, E. 57
Ilinov, E. A. 91
Isakova, N. S. 111
Isakova, V. 119
Ivanov, Nikolai V. 22
Ivanov, Major V. 35
Ivanov, Valentin 25, 51-52
Ivanov, Yury E. 21

Jasiunaite, S. 40
Jauga, A. 130
Jokubauskas, A. 41
Jucis, J. 130
Juska, B. 39

Kadzionys, J. 120
Kalalayev, judge 2-3
Kalanta, Romas 40
Kalensky, V. A. 36
Kalinichenko, V. 73
Kalinin, V. 64, 121
Kallistratova, Sofia V. 101-103
Kalnins, V. 21, [V]
Kalynets, I. 66-67, 71, 121
Kaminskas, K. 121
Kaminskaya, D. 25-26, 87
Kamov, F.—see Kandel
Kandel, F. 31, 103, 106
Kandyba, Ivan 14, 16, 20, 29
Kanevsky, D. 7
Kapayev, investigator 24
Kapitanchuk, V. 99, 100, 108
Kaplun, Irina 88, 101
Kapustin, Col. 73
Karavansky, Svyatoslav I. 64, 80, 121, [IV]
Karoliunas, V. 83
Karpavicius, P. 121
Karpezhnikov, N. 77-79
Kartashev 3
Kartvelishvili, Kh. 29
Kashin, journalist 83
Kasumov, investigator 32
Kasyanova, K. 47
Katalikov, V. V. 56
Kavarskas, R. 41
Kavoliunas, V. 120
Kazachkov, M. 121
Kazakevicius, A. 121
Kaznovsky, V. 121
Kernichny, D. 121
Khaibulin, V. 99, 100, 108
Khait, M. 98
Khanzhenkov, S. 21-22
Khaustov, Viktor 129
Khazalia, investigator 33
Kheifets, Mikhail 129
Khnokh, A-L. 129
Khodorovich, Tatyana S. 22, 48, 81, 93, 96-97, 106-107, 113
Khokhlachev, witness 8, 10
Khokhlov, R. V. 74, 91

Khokhlushkin, Igor 24
Khovansky, N. 108
Khramchenkova, N. 49
Khripunov, 1st Lieut. 60
Khvoshchov, artist 23
Kibirkstiene, B. 42
Kiirend, Mati 71, 121
Kirdeikis, V. 121
Kiriyak 53
Kiriyak, Z. 53
Kiselev, Major 60
Kiselik, V. 121
Kivilo, Kharald 121
Kizikov, M. S. 110
Klepikova, E. 56, 103
Kobelev, V. 121
Kobko 59, 121
Kochubei, I. 122
Kogan, A. 32
Kolach, V. 130
Kolesnikova, A. 117
Kolopach, R. 121
Komarova, N. 107
Konchak, E. 52
Konchakovsky, N. 121
Konchakovsky, S. 121
Konin, L. 85
Konstantinovsky 61
Konyukhova, E. I. 109
Koop, David 45, [VI]
Korekhov, S. 21
Koretsky, lawyer 13, 18
Korneva, T. 44
Korniilov, V. 5, 24
Koroban, A. 121
Korsakas, A. 122
Kosharovsky, Yu. 31
Kostava, Merab 29, 32-33, 122, [I]
Kostrov, A. 23, 72, 89
Kosygin, A. 54
Kotlyarsky, M. E. 50
Kots, N. 122
Kotsyubinskaya, M. 86
Kovalchuk, V. 46
Kovalyov, S. 67-68, 71, 121
Kovgar, B. 14-15, 17
Kovtunenko, M. 17
Krasnovskaya, Z. 49
Krasnovsky, A. 49
Kravchenko, N. 45-46
Kravets, A. 122
Kreek, S. 122
Kremen, M. 32
Krivinskas, J. 122
Krizhanovsky, S. 66
Kudirka, Simas 50
Kudryavtsev, V. 74
Kukushkin 59
Kulak, O. 122
Kulchar, A. 122
Kurchik, Nikolai Y. 122
Kurtinovsky, F. 122
Kushnarev, V. 51
Kutin 1-5
Kuznetsov, Eduard 64, 122
Kuznetsov, V. 122
Kvachakhia, V. 29
Kvachevsky, O. 101
Kvetsko, D. 121

Ladyzhsky, N. 14
Lainers 32
Landa, Malva N. 1-5, 20, 81, 93, 95-96, 99, 104-105, 106-107, 122
Lapienis, Vladas A. 37-38, 39, 122
Lauraitis, S. 122
Lavut, Alexander P. 101
Leikus, Ju. 122
Lenin, V. I. 8
Lerner, A. 31-32, 98
Lert, R. 5, 101, 106
Leshchenko, Capt. 45
Levada, Yu. 104
Leven, I. I. 45, [VII]
Levich, Veniamin 30, 32
Levin, Ilya 34, 57
Levshin, Yu. 122
Lisovaya, V. 67
Lisovoi, Vasily 66-67, 122
Litvin, Yu. 71-72, 122
Litvinenko, A. 122
Litvinov, Pavel M. 90
Losev, K. S. 86
Low-Beer, Dr. Gery 84
Lukin, T. 45
Lukyanenko, Levko G. 16, 18, 20, 29-30, 73
Lushch, K. 123
Lutsik, Mikhail P. 122
Lyakh, V. 123
Lyakhov, A. 89-91
Lychak, P. 123
Lyubarsky Kronid 34, 57, 74-82, 86, 93, 96-97, 101-103, 113, [IV]

Mai, A. 31
Makarenko, Mikhail Y. 61-62, 72
Makarov, A. N. 56
Makartsev, P. 43
Makeyenko 8
Maklyak, A. 120
Malakhov, Major 59
Malyazhinsky 123
Malyuta, investigator 34
Marchais, G. 48
Marchenko, Anatoly T. 123
Marchenko, Valery 66-67, 71, 123
Mardzhanishvili, Academician 111
Marinovich, B. 30
Marinovich, M. 15, 20, 29, 30, 123
Markaryan, A. 123
Markin, investigator 73
Markonis, S. 108
Markosyan, A. 123
Markosyan, L. 123
Markosyan, R. 65, 70, 123
Marmus, N. 123
Marmus, V. 123
Martemyanov, investigator 32
Martinaitis, P. 40
Martysh, S. 68
Mashkova, Valentina E. 111
Mashoshina, E 35
Masilionis, Fr. 50
Mättik, K. 124
Matiyasevich, Yu. 47
Matulevicius, Archbishop 43
Matusevich, N. 15, 20, 29, 30, 31, 123
Matusevicius, J. 123
Matviyuk, Kuzma I. 21
Mazanavicius, D. 41
Meiman, N. 20, 24, 31, 48, 99
Melchuk, I. 27, 56
Melnik, Sergeant 45
Melnikov, L. 36
Mendelevich, Iosif 59, 68, 123, [III]
Mendeleyev, O. 32
Meshener, I. 109-110
Meshko, O. 10, 20, 29-30
Mikitko, Ya. 123
Mikhailov, A. I. 86
Mikhailov, L. M. 26
Miklicius, A. 39
Milgrom, Ida 25
Miller, A. F. 44
Minyakov, D. V. 46
Miskinis, B. 123
Mitrikas, V. 123
Mitsiunas, L. 123
Mityashin, Boris 89-90, [V]
Mityukova, censor 75
Mnyukh, Yu. 56
Moiseyev, V. M. 83
Molok, A. 100-101
Montik, V. 124
Morkunas, A. 42
Morkunas, S. 124
Moroz, Valentin 17, 124
Moskalenko, judge 108
Mosyuk, witness 8, 10, 12
Mukhametshin, G. 124
Murashov, E. 23
Murzhenko, A. 124

Naritsa, P. 124
Nashpits, M. 124
Nazaruk, V. 45
Nazaryan, Robert 92, [I]
Nekipelov, Viktor 34-35, 48 106-107, [V]
Nikitin, Dr. 85
Nixon, Richard M. 6
Nosovsky 6
Novikov, S. 111
Novikov, Yury 92
Novoseltsev, V. 21
Nudel, Ida 31

Obertas, E. 30
Obraztsov, procurator 84
Obrubov, Capt. 23
Ogorodnikov, A. 43, 100, 105, 107, 108
Ogurtsov, Igor 124
Okulova, Yu. 87-88, 124, [II]
Orekhov, procurator 66
Orlov, Yury F. 15, 22, 24-25, 36, 52, 124
Orlova, O. 116
Orlovsky, Ernst 92
Oryol, witness 10
Osadchy, Mikhail 124
Osipov, Vladimir 63, 70, 111, 124
Osipova, T. 79
Ostianu, N. M. 86
Osyan, Samvel 92
Ovchinnikov, N. I. 46

Pallichuk, D. 124
Panov, worker 3-4
Pashkov, Atena 129
Pashnin, E. 125
Patackas, A. 39
Paulaitis, Petras 64, 124
Paulavicius, L. 124
Paulavskas, J. 124
Pavlov, V. M. 25, 36-37
Pavlenkova, Svetlana 21
Pedan, L. 65, 125
Penson, Boris 125-6
Peredreyev, V. 45
Pergamannik, E. 98
Perchatkin, B. 52
Pestov, V. 20-21
Peters, Ya. 55
Petrenko, G. I. 37
Petronis, P. 126
Petrov, Dr. 66
Petrov, E. 125
Petrov, N. 125
Petrov, Vyacheslav 82, 125
Petrov-Agatov, A. 23, 99
Petukhov, V. G. 26, 105
Pidgorodetsky, V. 125
Pikulin, camp commandant 64, 65
Pimen, Patriarch 100
Pinochet, General 62
Pisanko, witness 8, 10
Pitsul, K. 45
Plakhotnyuk, N. G. 83
Platonov, V. 21
Plotnikov, N. 52
Plumpa, P. 66, 71, 125
Plyushch, Leonid I. 50
Podgorny, N. 13, 54, 69
Podrabinek, Alexander, 22, 24, 34, [VIII]
Podrabinek, Kirill 14, 34
Podrabinek, Pinkhas 34
Pokashinsky, Capt. 80
Polikarpova, E. V. 43
Polishchuk, A. 32, 56
Poluektova, L. 101
Polyakov, camp commandant 65
Ponomaryov, G. P. 111
Popadichenko, I. 125
Popadyuk, Z. 59, 61, 63, 125
Popelyuk, V. 128
Popov, Leonid 2
Popov, N. P. 46
Popov, V. 83
Popovich, Oksana 125
Popovsky, Mark 35, 101, 103-105
Poruvchenko, N. A. 122
Potter, Philip 108
Pozdeyev, Vitaly 125
Pozina, B. 128
Pranckunaite, Ona 38, 125, [II]
Prikhodko, G. 125
Prishlyak, Evgeny 125
Prokopovich, G. 125
Pronyuk, Evgeny 65, 125, [III]
Pshenitsyn, M. 46
Puce, A. 125
Purlis, B. 125

'R' 103
Raciunas, P. 41
Rakhlenko, Ya. 32
Ramonaiciai 41
Rappoport, R. 31
Ravins, M. 65, 70, 126
Rebrik, B. 126
Redikop, G. 55
Redikop, I. 55
Regelson, Lev 108
Reinkhold, A. 126
Rekasius, B. 126
Repsis, J. 39
Reznikova, E. 68
Rimkus, J. 126
Roginsky, A. B. 89-91
Roitburd, L. 73
Romanyuk, Fr. Vasily 64, 126
Roshchin, B. 44
Rotaru, official 54
Rozhansky, Ya. S. 110
Rtskhiladze, Viktor 29, 32-33, [I]
Ruban, L. 30
Ruban, P. 30, 87, 126
Ruban, V. 83
Rubashov, M. 51
Rubin, Vitaly 31
Rudenko, Nikolai (Mykola) 9, 11, 13-20, 21, 84, 85, 99, 109, :26, [II]
Rudenko, Raisa 14, 16, 20, 126
Rudenko, R. A. 26, 54, 63
Rudkevich, L. 57
Rusakovskaya, A. V. 16
Russu 126
Ryabkina, N. V. 87
Ryadov, V. G. 111
Rybakov, Yu. 126
Rylov, inspector 60
Rylsky, M. 15

Sado, Mikhail 126
Sadunaite, N. 64, 108, 126
Sadzaglishvili, investigator 32
Safonovs 44
Safronov, A. 60, 61-62, 126-7
Saifulin, Major 82
Sakharov, A. D. 1, 17-18, 24, 48, 56, 72, 81, 92, 106, 110
Salova, Galya 74-75, 86, [IV]
Saltanov 4
Sapelyak, S. 126
Saranchuk, P. 126
Sareld, B. 37
Sarkisyan, E. 111-112, 126
Sartakov, P. 70, 126
Saushkin, E. M. 21-22
Savchin, Alexei 126
Savickas, M. 41
Savinkin, Oleg 126
Schwartz, Laurent 31
Seduikiene, A. 42
Seitveliev, R. 91
Seitvelieva, D. 91
Seksyasov, camp doctor 64
Selivonchik, G. 127
Semenyuk, R. 127
Semyonova, R. A. 43
Semyonova, T. 56
Senik, Irina 127

Serebrov, Felix 34, 99
Sergienko, A. 66-68, 127
Sergilchuk, R. S. 123
Serksnys, J. 130
Sery, Leonid 11
Shabatura, S. 129
Shafarevich, Igor 24, 108
Shaikevich 9
Shakhnovsky, V. 31
Shakhverdyan, B. 71, 130
Shakirov, B. 129
Shaufus, T. 49
Shcharansky, Anatoly 25-28, 30, 31-32, 56, 98, 106, 130, [II]
Shcherbakov, V. 42
Shchiglik, D. 32
Sheikov, V. A. 99
Sherudilo, investigator 32
Shevchenko, V. 130
Shibaikin, V. 130
Shikhanovich, Yury 48
Shinkaruk, T. 130
Shinkevich, S. 64
Shmelyov, V. A. 80-81
Shovkovy, I. V. 130
Shteffen, I. 44-45
Shtern, Mikhail 105
Shukhevich, Yu. 130
Shulgin, judge 35
Shults, G. 55
Shults, K. 55
Shults, Ya. 55
Shulyak, A. 130
Shumuk, D. 130
Shupnikov, official 53
Shushpanov, A. 100
Shuvalov, witness 4
Shveisky, V. Ya. 110
Sidaris, V. 127
Sidorchuk, O. 46
Silnitsky, A. 72
Simchich, M. 127
Simis, K. 28, 87
Simutis, L. 39
Sinilnikov, D. L. 50
Sinilnikov, L. P. 51
Sinkiv, N. 127
Sinkiv, V. 127
Sinyavsky, Andrei D. 104
Sironiene, I. 42
Sirvinskis, Z. 130
Skulov, investigator 32
Skiebas, A. 42
Skiparis, Mr. and Mrs. 42
Sklyarsky, I. I. 25
Skortsa, Capt. 53
Skripchuk, K. 127
Skripkin, witnesss 19
Sladkevicius, V. 43
Slaitaite, R. 41
Slepak, V. 20, 31-32, 48, 99
Slinin, A. 72
Slobodnyuk, V. 127
Slobodyan, N. 66, 127
Slucka, A. 127
Smirnov 127
Smolentsev, Lieut. 52
Smushko, V. 54
Snegirev, G. 101
Sneska, V. 40
Sokirko, V. 103
Sokolov, Major 75-76
Soldatov, S. I. 63, 69, 127
Solonchenko, investigator 28
Solovyov, V. 56, 103
Solzhenitsyn, Alexander I. 8, 10, 21, 50, 56, 89, 93, 110, 111
Sorina, judge 88
Sorokin, E. 127
Stalin, Joseph 8, 10, 53, 57
Starchik, Pyotr 14
Startsev, N. 77
Stasaitis, V. 128
Stasiv-Kalynets, Irina 127-8
Stebun, I. 15-16
Stepanov, I. 61, 128
Stepanyuk, A. 128
Stolyar, A. 32
Stonkus, P. 128
Strokatova, N. 29, 34, 77-80, [IV]
Strotsin, P. 128
Stus, V. 82, 128
Sudarev, prosecutor 108
Superfin, Gabriel 57, 61, 128
Survilla, J. 40
Suslensky, Ya. 57, 73, 109-110
Svarinskas, A. 40
Sverstyuk, E. 66, 71, 127
Sveshnikov, K. L. 82
Svetlichnaya, N. 16-17, 30, 73, 127
Svetlichny, Ivan 66-67, 71, 127
Sychev, Major 51

Taishina, G. 126
Tamkevicius, S. 42
Teirer, I. 55
Teirer, N. 55
Terelya, E. 84
Terelya, Iosip 14-15, 17, 84, [VIII]
Ternovsky, Leonard 101-102
Tesker, Z. 31
Tikalas 128
Tikhy, A. 9, 13-20, 21, 99, 108-109, 128
Titov, Dr. 66
Tokmakov, Lt.-Col. 45
Toth, Robert 26-28, 105
Trepov, L. 128
Trofimova, book-dealer 76
Tron, A. 88
Trotsenko, V. 130
Trufanov, F. F. 61, 128
Tsarev, Yu. 129
Tsveko 129
Tsinkalyuk, N. 127
Tsirlin, A. V. 50
Tsitlyonok, Boris 129
Tsitovsky 32
Tsybulsky, E. V. 20
Tsyrlin, E. 98
Tucas, R. 128
Tumelkans 128
Tumenas, K. 41
Turchin, Valentin 5, 17, 20, 23, 24-25, 48, 56, 92, 101
Turik, A. 59, 61, 128
Turlyanskaya, M.
Turu, prisoner 66
Tverdokhlebov, Andrei 57, 107, 128
Tverdokhlebova, S. 128
Tymchuk, L. 7
Tyulkov, V. 36

Udam, E. 100-101
Udartsev 65
Ugodin, Lt.-Col. 59-60
Ukolov 128
Ulanovsky, L. 27-28, 31, 98
Urbonas, investigator 39
Urbonas, J. 42
Urbonavicius 60
Urboniene, Mrs. 41
Urnezius, Z. 128
Ushakov, G. 68-69, 111-112, 128
Usoyeva, N. 64
Uzlov, V. 20-21, 22

Vaicekauskas, Fr. 41
Valitov, R. O. 82
Valitova, I. 24
Vasilev, Yu. A. 117
Vasilev, Yu. V. 117
Vasillauskas, R. 42
Vavilov, N. 35
Vedernikov, V. 85
Veduta, B. 117
Velichko, N. 92
Velikanova, Tatyana 5, 101
Venclova, T. 50
Venikov, A. S. 78
Verkholyak, D. 117
Vigdarovs 32
Vilutis, J. 117
Vinarov, Ya. 72
Vinberg, E. B. 111

Vinnichuk, P. 117
Vins, Georgy P. 92, 117-18
Vins, Iogann 56
Vins, Pyotr G. 14, 20, 29
Viskers 118
Vitmaier 55
Vladimov, G. 105, [VI]
Vladyanu, K. 53-54
Vlasov, Anatoly 37
Voino-Yasenetsky Archbishop 105
Volkov, O. 118
Volodin, Col. 27
Volvovsky, L. 32
Voort, T. 23, 72, 89
Vorobyov, Oleg 57
Voznesenskaya, Yu. *see* Okulova, Yu.

Waldheim, Kurt 54

Yakir, Pyotr 22, 34
Yakunin, V. 49-50
Yakunin, Fr. G. 24, 99, 100, 101, 108
Yankelevich, E. 56
Yankevich, S. 130
Yarym-Agayev, Yu. 98
Yasen, B. 17
Yasinsky, G. 10, 12
Yudovich, L. 57
Yulin, procurator 77
Yuskevich, A. 130

Zadenchuk, Lieut. 59
Zaitseva, Larisa & Lyudmila, 45, [VII]
Zalivako, B. 120
Zalmanson, Izrail 59, 65, 120
Zalmanson, Vulf 120
Zarskis, Major 40
Zavurov, Amner 87, 120
Zavurov, Amnon 87
Zdebskis, Fr. Juozas 38
Zdorovy, A. 61, 120
Zhantyk, E. 7
Zhelukdov, Fr. Sergei A. 81
Zhikharev, E. 83
Zhizhin, 1st Lieut. 60
Zholkovskaya, I. 118
Zhurakovskaya, N. 120
Zhurakovsky, M. 120
Zilys, K. 38-39
Zimens, P. 120
Zimina, A. G. 73
Zinchenko, E. 13, 16
Zinovev, A. 27, 106
Zograbyan, R. 59, 120
Zomerfeld, E. 56
Zorichev, A. 120
Zosimov, V. 68, 120
Zotov, Lt.-Col. 106
Zukauskas, S. 120
Zvinas, B. 120
Zyuzya, E. 46

A Chronicle of Current Events

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are for six issues starting with No. 46 and cost £9.90 or US$20. Single issues cost £1.65 or US$3.45. Orders with payment should be sent to the distributors, Routledge Journals:—
ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, Broadway House, Newtown Road, Henley on Thames, Oxon, RG9 1EN, England.
The Giro number of Routledge Journals is 385-0056.
US orders can be sent to:— **ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS,** 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass 02108, USA.

Back issues

All the back issues, numbers 1-45, are being made available during 1978. Numbers 1-16 will be produced in microfiche only, before the end of 1978; numbers 17-36 (in printed form) are available now; numbers 37-45 will be brought into print before the end of 1978. Prices are as follows.—

(a) The complete series, 1-45: £47 or US$95
(b) The microfiche of *Chronicles* 1-16: £10 or US$20
(c) The printed *Chronicles*:

Chronicle 17	£1/US$2	*Chronicles* 25 & 26	£2/US$4
Chronicles 17 (supp) & 18	£1/US$2	*Chronicle* 27	£1/US$2
Chronicles 19 & 20	£2/US$4	*Chronicles* 28-31	£3/US$6
Chronicle 21	£1/US$2	*Chronicles* 32 & 33	£3/US$6
Chronicles 22 & 23	£2/US$4	*Chronicles* 34-36	
Chronicle 24	£1/US$2		£4.95/US$9.90

Orders with payment should be sent to the distributor, Routledge Journals, at the addresses given above.

A Chronicle of Current Events is the journal of the movement for the defence of human rights in the USSR.
In spite of KGB attempts to suppress it, the journal is still regularly produced in typescript samizdat inside the Soviet Union and circulated on the chain letter principle.

Chronicle 46 provides a detailed account of official repressions of the 'Helsinki monitors' in the USSR; reports on individual cases of imprisonment and on conditions in the places of imprisonment, exile and psychiatric detention; and, in an appendix, lists the basic case details of 275 of the country's political prisoners.

With its scope, detail and accuracy, A Chronicle of Current Events remains the most important source of information on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union today.

"What makes the Chronicle so impressive is its utter lack of melodrama."
The New York Times

"The Chronicle itself goes on, courageously and mysteriously, against all probability."
The Times, London

For subscription details, see inside back cover
UK £1.65 USA $3.45 ISBN 0 900058 73 0