A CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nr 49

Journal of the Human Rights Movement in the USSR

Amnesty International Publications

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Number 49

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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* 49, 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, illustrations, index of names, bibliographical note and material on the outside and side 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 index of names 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
November 1978

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.
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
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.
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 49 **14 May 1978**

Contents

The trial of Kirill Podrabinek. The trial of Grigory Goldshtein. The trial of Marinovich and Matusevich. The trial of Pyotr Vins. The trial of Gajauskas. The Helsinki Groups under investigation. Arrests, searches, interrogations. In the prisons and camps. In exile. In the psychiatric hospitals. After release. Persecution of Crimean Tatars. Events in Lithuania. Persecution of believers. The right to leave. Alternative culture. Discussion of the draft Constitution in Georgia. Miscellaneous reports. Letters and statements. Samizdat news.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The Trial of Kirill Podrabinek

On 14 March the people's court of Elektrosal in the Noginsky District of the Moscow Region examined the case of Kirill Podrabinek (b. 1952), charged under article 219, part 1, of the Russian Criminal Code — '... the keeping, obtaining and manufacture ... of firearms (other than smooth-bore hunting weapons) or ammunition ... without obtaining the necessary permission.' Judge Kernosov presided over the court, Procurator Chizhov spoke for the prosecution, and lawyer Plotkin defended Podrabinek.

About 40 friends and acquaintances of the accused came to attend the trial. Before it began everyone who wanted was allowed into No. 2 hall. After some time it was announced that a different case was to be examined there. However, policemen were already standing in front of the door of No. 1 hall in a thick cordon.

To the Judge's question, 'Accused, do you have any objection to the composition of the court?', Podrabinek replied:

> Yes, I object to the composition of the court as a whole. My case has been fabricated by the K G B, of whom I am a hostage. As a protest I have been on hunger-strike from the day I was arrested until today. Apart from this, none of my friends has been allowed into the court-room. I do not trust a single court in the Soviet Union.

The court rejected K. Podrabinek's challenge.

According to the indictment K. Podrabinek was charged with 'the illegal obtaining of a pistol for underwater fishing and of ammunition'. The reference was to an underwater fishing pistol and 127 small-calibre cartridges, confiscated on 10 October 1977 during a search at the railway crossing where K. Podrabinek was then working, and to two small-calibre cartridges confiscated on 14 October 1977 during a search at K. Podrabinek's flat (*Chronicle* 47). In the indictment the following was also said:

> The ballistic examination established that the underwater fishing pistol (of P P O make, registration no. 898, of the smooth-bore type) contained a 'zhevelo' capsule with five grams of gunpowder and a small-calibre cartridge. The pistol is not a type of firearm and is not suitable for firing in the air, but in certain circumstances single shots in the air are possible ... The investigation established that the pistol was obtained by the accused in 1977.
>
> The accused Kirill Podrabinek refused to give evidence during the investigation, did not answer questions and did not sign protocols.

To the Judge's question, 'Do you plead guilty?' K. Podrabinek replied:

I do not plead guilty. I refuse to answer any of the court's questions, because this case has been fabricated by the K G B in reaction to my brother's refusal to emigrate. I have been taken hostage in order to force my brother to leave.

After this K. Podrabinek did not answer any more questions.

K. Podrabinek's colleagues, his father P. A. Podrabinek, his brother Alexander Podrabinek, L. Ivanova (*Chronicle* 47) and T. Yakubovskaya (*Chronicle* 47) appeared as witnesses in the trial.

A. Podrabinek stated during questioning:

... in an official discussion a representative of the investigative organs told me that in his opinion there were circumstances which could serve as grounds for closing the criminal case against my brother ... I hope that the court will summon this man as a witness ... His name is Belov. He is Chief of the Moscow and Moscow Regional administrative department of the K G B. He told me this during a discussion on 4 January this year. He also told me that an indispensable condition for the closing of the case would be the agreement of my brother Kirill, my father and myself to emigrate from the Soviet Union ... I also want to add that I consider the charge brought against my brother to be false and to have been instituted exclusively on the initiative of the K G B ...

Further, I wish to add that the organization Amnesty International has taken up the defence of my brother ... a member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress has taken up his defence ... 46 signatures have been collected ...

Further, I wish to add some words about the court proceedings. In violation of the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the trial has been virtually closed. In the court-room people unknown to my brother, who have no close relationship with him, have been admitted. Nonetheless, the wife and family and friends of Kirill Podrabinek have been forced to remain outside the court-room. This is a violation of the right to an open judicial investigation.

Having made this statement, A. Podrabinek refused to answer the questions of the Judge.

The Procurator demanded that K. Podrabinek be sentenced to three years in camps. In part of his speech he said:

All the arguments and statements put forward by the accused Podrabinek and his brother Alexander have absolutely no relation to the case in question, to the case being examined today and, in particular, to the charge ...

The talk about allegedly planted cartridges (the search on 14 October 1977 — *Chronicle*) — this is childish prattle. There are no grounds for believing it. What point would there be in planting the cartridges during the second search when this could have been done during the first?

The barrister in his speech turned the court's attention to the fact that the accused's possession of the pistol and cartridges found in the signal hut was not proven; pistols for underwater fishing are on open sale, no special permission being required to own one; acquisition of one cannot be regarded as illegal; the pistol is not itself a firearm; the pistol was handed over to the ballistic examination with the capsule and the cartridge inside it, but in the record of the search of 10 October 1977 it was not noted whether or not the capsule and cartridge were in the pistol; thus, who put them in the pistol, and when they did so, is unknown and has not been investigated by the court. At the end of his speech the barrister said:

There is no evidence — direct or indirect — by which to assert the guilt of my defendant. On these grounds I consider it necessary to close the case instituted against him and to release him from custody.

In his final speech K. Podrabinek said:

As I have already said, this case has been fabricated by the K G B. It has a hidden political motivation which the K G B do not want openly to admit. This is, essentially, a political case, but it is passed off as a criminal one. This is a well-tried method of the K G B. It was applied, for example, against Lev Alexandrovich Rudkevich (*Chronicles* 45, 46) and Felix Serebrov (*Chronicle* 47). The authoritics are afraid of dissenters and present them as supposedly criminal offenders.

You consider this case to be an open one, but you have done everything in your power to avoid any openness.

The court sentenced Kirill Podrabinek to 2½ years in ordinary-regime camps. The Moscow Regional Court did not change the sentence following the appeal of barrister Plotkin.

The beginning of the sentence (i.e. the date of arrest — see *Chronicle* 48) was 29 December 1977.

The Trial of Grigory Goldshtein

On 20 March the People's Court of the Lenin District in Tbilisi examined the case of Grigory Goldshtein, a member of the Georgian Helsinki Group (for the beginning of the case see *Chronicle* 48). Judge Nakashidze presided over the court.

Grigory Abramovich Goldshtein was charged under article 234, part

1, of the Georgian Criminal Code, because 'despite being warned several times by the Lenin district R O V D, he has not been engaged in socially useful work and for a long time has led a parasitic way of life.' The indictment stated that in October and December 1977 the accused was several times assigned work as an engineer at N I I T M [Scientific Research Institute for Machine-Building Technology], but he had categorically refused this work.

The charge was based on the evidence of a local policeman, a part-time staff-member of the Lenin district O V D, the chairman of the co-operative housing association to which Goldshtein belonged, and his neighbour at home. This evidence concerned the warnings about obtaining a job which the policeman had issued to Goldshtein in the presence of the other witnesses.

The witness L. D. Gershgorin gave evidence that since autumn 1975 Grigory Goldshtein had regularly taught his son, a schoolboy, and other children, mathematics and physics. He did not accept money for these lessons.

Goldshtein told the court that he had been engaged in scientific research without interruption, that articles of his had been published during the period when he was not doing contract work. Goldshtein explained that he could not accept the job assigned him at the research institute as secret development work was being done there and he did not want to extend the length of his residence in U S S R by incurring a new 'security bar'. The accused said he had been living on the money he had accrued from his work before he had been dismissed. His wages had been 400 roubles per month, apart from which he had other official sources of income; moreover, he was a bachelor and his expenses were few.

In its verdict the court did not take account of this part of Goldshtein's testimony. There was no reference to the fact that for 17 years the accused had worked in Soviet institutions, that he was a Doctor of Technical Sciences, that he had inventions and published works to his name.

The court found Goldshtein guilty in that 'for a long time he has not been engaged in socially useful work and has led a parasitic existence.'

In his final speech Goldshtein said:

> The meaning of today's trial lies in the way it shows how a Jew, whom the authorities have for many years refused permission to emigrate to Israel, in reality possesses no rights ...
>
> Scattered around the world, the Jewish people, throughout the many centuries of their history, have been subjected to a variety of forms of persecution on foreign soil. Today we have a reborn national state of which I have the honour to be a citizen. My goal is to be repatriated from the U S S R to Israel. Unfortunately, I am regarded in the U S S R as a possession of this country, and not only am I forbidden to leave it, but I am also persecuted in various ways.

The court sentenced Grigory Goldshtein to 1 year's imprisonment in an ordinary-regime camp — the maximum penalty under article 234, part 1. He was taken into custody in the court-room.

The court summons had been served on G. Goldshtein four days before the court session and he had not had time to engage a barrister. He refused the defence counsel appointed by the court. All the petitions and protests made by the accused were rejected by the court. In particular, Goldshtein twice challenged the whole composition of the court, stating that the case was not being examined objectively.

On 6 April the Tbilisi City Court rejected his appeal and left the sentence as it was.

On 8 April G. Goldshtein was dispatched to the Arkhangelsk region, even though one day previously the deputy chief of investigation prison No. 1, Lieutenant-Colonel Bezhanashvili, said that he could be sent only to the settlement of Tsulukidze (in western Georgia) where there was a camp for those with sentences of up to three years' ordinary regime.

Members of the Moscow Helsinki Group and Jewish activists from Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have issued a declaration in defence of Goldshtein. They stress that Goldshtein has been sentenced for the sole reason that he was not working under the terms of a contract. This is a violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Trial of Marinovich and Matusevich

From 22 to 27 March the Kiev Regional Assizes Court in Vasilkov (Kiev Region) examined the case of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Miroslav Marinovich and Nikolai Matusevich, charged under article 62, part 1, of the Ukranian Criminal Code (=article 70 of the Russian Code). Matusevich was also charged under article 206, part 2, of the code ('malicious hooliganism'). Dyshel himself presided over the court. (The list of recent trials over which he has presided includes those of Z. Antonyuk (*Chronicle* 27; sentence: 7+3), V. Stus (*Chronicle* 27; 5+3); S. Gluzman (*Chronicle* 28; 7+3) and Lyubov Serednyak (*Chronicle* 28), N. Plakhotnyuk (*Chronicle* 28; S P H [special psychiatric hospital]), E. Sverstyuk (*Chronicle* 29; 7+3), L. Plyushch (*Chronicle* 29; S P H), N. Svetlichnaya (*Chronicle* 29; 4), V. Vylegzhanin (*Chronicle* 34; 4) and G. Vins (*Chronicle* 35; 5+5). Both the accused refused defence lawyers. Nonetheless, Karpenko, the lawyer appointed by the court for Matusevich, took part in the trial.

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M. Marinovich (b. 1950) is a graduate of Lvov Polytechnic Institute. Before his arrest he worked as an engineer in Kiev. His mother lives in Drogobych, his wife, Raisa Sergiichuk, in Vasilkov.

N. Matusevich (b. 1948) was barred in 1972 from the fourth year of his history course at a Kiev teachers' training college, because of his 'poor progress'. The real reason was his sympathy for the Ukrainian intellectuals who in that year had been arrested. Before his arrest Matusevich worked as an editor in a publishing house for medical literature in Kiev. His parents and sister live in Vasilkov, his wife, Olga Geiko, in Kiev.

The date of the beginning of the trial was kept secret. The relatives and friends of the accused, summoned to court as witnesses, received notification of the trial only towards the end of the first day — the evening of 22 March. The court-building was surrounded by a large squad of police and auxiliary police [*druzhinniki*]. Many witnesses were not allowed to stay in the court-room after they had testified. On the day the verdict was announced those witnesses who were at work were not released from work. On 24 March, after trying to obtain permission to attend the trial, **Lyubov Murzhenko** was taken to a police station and detained there almost all day.

At the beginning of the trial Matusevich stated that he did not acknowledge the court and was taken from the hall for 'contempt of court'. He was brought back only when the sentence was announced. When the verdict was read out the disoriented Matusevich asked: 'You are really not allowing us to make our final speech?' In reply his hands were tied and he was shoved out of the hall. On the first day of the trial Judge Dyshel told Marinovich, who had protested against the closed nature of the trial, that the trial was open, but no one had come to it. When, the next day, Marinovich realized from the questioning of Svetlichnaya that he had been deceived, he refused to take part in the trial and answered all questions addressed to him with one phrase: 'I refuse to participate in a closed court session.'

The 'case' of Marinovich and Matusevich consists of eight volumes. Under article 62 of the Criminal Code they were charged with taking part in the preparation of documents of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group — the 'Declaration' (*Chronicle* 43) and Memoranda Nos. 10 and 11, and also with the 'circulation' of the group's documents.

In connection with these charges a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, A. Berdnik, N. Svetlichnaya (in Memorandum No. 11 there is an account of her situation after her release from camp — see *Chronicles* 43 to 45), V. Lisovaya (Memorandum No. 10 recounted how the K G B persecuted her — see *Chronicle* 44), M. Kotsyubinskaya (*Chronicle* 45), E. Obertas (*Chronicles* 45, 46) and the wife of Matusevich, Olga Geiko (*Chronicle* 45), were questioned as witnesses.

The testimony of B. D. Antonenko-Davidovich (*Chronicles* 45, 46), who was unable to be present because of illness, was read out.

Also questioned were the parents, the sister, an uncle and a female cousin of Matusevich, and the mother, sister and wife of Marinovich.

Nadezhda Svetlichnaya, in answer to questions about whom exactly she had given information to about herself, who had compiled Memorandum No. 11 and what part had been played by Marinovich and Matusevich, replied that she had appealed to the group and not to its individual members. After reading out a phrase from her declaration to the Central Committee of the Soviet communist party (*Chronicle* 44) — 'I consider it beneath human dignity, after all that has been lived through, to be a citizen of the biggest, most powerful and most perfect concentration-camp in the world', Judge Dyshel asked: 'On what grounds do you make this assertion?'

'Today's kangaroo trial of Marinovich and Matusevich asserts this better than my declaration,' answered Svetlichnaya.

'Take note of that — she is insulting a Soviet court, she is slandering it!' exclaimed Dyshel, turning to the procurator. Svetlichnaya's words aroused a storm of indignation amongst the 'public', who on other occasions too hurled threatening or abusive replies in the direction of the accused and several witnesses; the court reacted favourably to all this. The Judge asked Svetlichnaya: 'We have assembled here in an open court session with the participation of people's assessors and a defence barrister, in the presence of the public, and you call this a kangaroo trial?'

'And you call this an open trial, where neither relatives nor the close friends of the accused, nor even the accused himself are admitted?' answered Svetlichnaya.

The next day, 24 March, when Svetlichnaya, amongst others, had given Dyshel a declaration requesting to be allowed back into the court-room, a man went out especially to fetch her and bring her into the session.

Vera Lisovaya, having confirmed what was written about her in Memorandum No. 10 (that her 'talks' with the K G B had brought her to the verge of a heart-attack), said that she had related the cause of her illness to the acquaintances who had visited her, amongst whom were Marinovich and Matusevich. On these grounds the court considered the part played by the accused in the 'preparation' of Memorandum No. 10 to be proven.

Olga Geiko refused to answer the Procurator's question, 'Do you still consider yourself a member of the group?' Judge: 'Defendant Marinovich, what can you say about this?' Marinovich: 'I refuse to take part in a closed court session.'

Judge: 'Marinovich, I cease to understand you. On your word hangs the fate of your comrade. It is one thing if she is simply a

witness, but it is completely different if she is a member of the group; then her place is side by side with you and you keep repeating your "I refuse". When it was a question of your own interests you could well say "this is ethical, but that is not ethical". But not to take account of your comrades — is that ethical in your opinion?'

'It is not the place of a Soviet court to talk of ethics,' Marinovich added to his usual formula.

M. Kotsyubinskaya and E. Obertas refused to tell the court from whom they had received the documents of the group confiscated from them during searches. Obertas said at the trial that he was a friend of the accused and supported their activities.

For almost a whole day the court looked into the question of Matusevich's 'hooliganism'. Of the 36 witnesses who appeared, 14 were summoned in connection with the charge of hooliganism.

The event which served as grounds for this charge had taken place six years ago! Travelling with friends in the Carpathians in the summer of 1972, Matusevich heard in the village of Krivorivnya that one of the tourists had insulted a Hutsul woman who was passing by. Matusevich reproached the offender, whose travelling companions then attacked Matusevich. Matusevich managed to escape them and the incident, it seemed, was over and done with. However, a declaration turned up at the K G B offices from the tourist-group leader G. Makogonenko, according to whom Matusevich had shouted at the tourists, 'Push off to the Urals! Muscovites! Cattle!', and had hit one of them — V. Danilov. This version was quoted in the indictment. The case concerning hooliganism was instituted only in 1977 — two months before the statute of limitations ran out. Of course, no traces of the fight were left on the 'injured party'.

Eleven members of the tourist group and three of Matusevich's travelling companions, the Obertas couple and Valentina Girenko, were witnesses at the trial: all the tourists who testified before the break replied (with greater or lesser certainty) to the question whether they knew the accused: 'I know him', 'I remember him', 'I remember him clearly', although before them in the dock sat not Matusevich, but Marinovich. Not all the tourists affirmed that they had heard the criminal phrase. The Judge inquired at length how the incident should be described — as a 'fight', 'struggle' or 'argument'. Even when it was the group's documents which were under discussion he asked the 'injured party' each time whether he had any questions for the witness. Danilov would answer with an important air that he had no questions to ask. According to the charge, Matusevich had accomplished an act of hooliganism out of a nationalistic motivation, because the tourists had been conversing in Russian. Meanwhile, it came out during the trial that V. Girenko usually spoke in Russian.

The court investigation was carried out on 22, 23 and 24 March. The sentence was announced on 27 March; each of the accused received 7 years in strict-regime camps and 5 years' exile. The beginning of sentence (date of arrest) was 23 April 1977 (*Chronicle* 45).

A week before the trial the district newspaper *Shlyakh Ilicha* published an abusive article by P. Barzinsky, entitled 'Black Ingratitude', about N. Matusevich and his family. On 19 March the article was reprinted in the regional newspaper *Kiev pravda.*

On 15 April the newspaper *Shlyakh Ilicha* published another article by Barzinsky, 'Spiteful Critics', in which not only Matusevich and Marinovich were stigmatized, but also 'their confederates, especially the anti-Soviet Alexander Berdnik and Evgeny Obertas'. The article said that letters had reached the editor from people demanding that Berdnik and Obertas 'answer for their actions before a court'.

The Trial of Pyotr Vins

On 6 April the People's Court of the Podolsky District in Kiev sentenced a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Pyotr Vins (b. 1956), under article 214 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code ('the leading during a long period of time of a parasitic way of life') to 1 year in an ordinary-regime camp.

Pyotr's grandfather, Baptist preacher P. Ya. Vins, died in a camp in 1943. His grandmother, L. M. Vins, was sent to Siberia; from 1964 to 1967 she was in camps (in *Chronicle* 48 the dates of her imprisonment and the article of the Criminal Code she was sentenced under are given incorrectly); recently, L. M. Vins has been working actively for the Council of Baptist Prisoners' Relatives. Pyotr's father, secretary of the Baptist Council of Churches G. P. Vins, has been arrested several times; in 1975 he was sentenced to 5 years' camp followed by 5 years' exile (*Chronicle* 35).

In February 1977, at the height of the K G B's attacks on the Helsinki Groups, P. Vins became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (*Chronicle* 44). In his final speech at the trial he said that K G B officials had even then threatened to crush him.

Soon afterwards Vins was dismissed due to 'reduction of staff' (he worked as a lighting-technician in the Palace of Culture). Frequent attempts to find work in his particular field came to nought. For two months Vins worked unloading goods for a shop. However, his state of health did not permit him to continue this physically arduous work.

P. Vins decided to emigrate. In the months preceding his arrest he petitioned for permission to leave the U S S R on the invitation of relatives in Canada.

On 1 December 1977 the police warned P. Vins that he should find work within a month.

From 8 December 1977 until 6 January 1978 P. Vins was under administrative arrest (*Chronicle* 48). From 8 to 30 December P. Vins was on hunger-strike.

On 13 February P. Vins returned from Yakutia, where he had gone to visit his father and to receive his consent to his departure abroad. This consent, authenticated by the camp administration, was received.

On 15 February Vins was arrested (*Chronicle* 48). Soon afterwards 38 people appealed to the Procurator of the Ukrainian S S R demanding that P. Vins be released.

The trial arranged for 28 March did not take place on that day 'in connection with the non-delivery of the accused to the court'. (At this time there was a group of American congressmen in the U S S R who intended to visit Kiev at the end of March.)

On 29 March **Lyubov Murzhenko** was arrested and detained for ten days (see 'Arrests, Searches, Interrogations'). On 31 March (for 'foul language' and 'disturbing the public peace') P. Vins's friend **Pyotr Draga** was arrested and detained for 16 days (during his arrest he went on hunger-strike).

On the morning of 6 April, 'on suspicion of stealing', **Valery Nadyuk** was detained at his home — he was one of those who had presented himself as a defence witness (he had been accepted for the job from which not long previously P. Vins had been dismissed due to 'reduction of staff'). In the evening, when the trial had finished, this 'suspicion' disappeared.

At the entrance to the court-building one other would-be witness — Doctor of Medical Sciences **Vladimir Malinkovich,** who had examined P. Vins after 6 January, was detained and taken to a police station. P. Vins's defence barrister, N. A. Shafransky, petitioned that Malinkovich be called as a witness, but the court rejected this petition.

Outside the court-building **Ya. Borodovsky** and **Andrei Tverdokhlebov** (the latter having come from Moscow) were also detained. At the end of the trial they were released. Several times attempts were made to detain P. Vins's friend **Grigory Tokayuk** (*Chronicle* 48), but people standing nearby prevented this.

The block in which the court-building was situated had been cordoned off since the morning by the police and K G B; traffic in the street was halted. Only Pyotr Vins's relatives were admitted to the court-room, which had been filled ahead of time. However, when P. Vins's sisters tried, as they entered the hall, to hand the chairman of the court a declaration about the suppression of publicity, they were quickly taken to a police station.

Vins refused to give evidence in court, stating that the whole trial was illegal.

Barrister Shafransky, who had been appointed by the court, indicated numerous circumstances proving the unobjective character of the evidence, and petitioned for the case to be referred back for further examination; but the court rejected his petition. The court also rejected the petitions of the barrister that a series of documents, which might correct this lack of objectivity on the part of the investigation organs, be ordered and filed.

Apart from P. Vins's mother, eight witnesses were admitted into court. They confirmed the charge of 'the parasitic way of life' of Vins with the following evidence: 'I saw him going for walks', 'He dressed well', 'He carried a bag', etc.

In his final speech Pyotr Vins said that the trial was a logical continuation of the persecution of senior members of his family.

At the end of April the Kiev City Court examined the appeal of barrister Shafransky, who had asked, in view of the incomplete and one-sided nature of the evidence and court investigation, that the sentence be repealed and the case be referred back for further investigation. The appeal noted among other things that in the court's verdict the period of P. Vins's detention under administrative arrest ended on 23 December. The second period of 15 days which P. Vins also served almost in full had been ignored by the court.

The barrister also indicated that in the case materials P. Vins was called 'practically fit', although in his childhood he had undergone serious operations, the military recruitment office had taken him off its register as a result of his poor health, and during his administrative arrest medical aid had to be called for him several times.

The City Court did not alter the sentence imposed in the case of P. Vins.

On 14 May P. Vins was sent to a camp. The previous day K G B Major Berestovsky interrogated him in connection with the case of L. Lukyanenko. Vins was asked who was the author of Memorandum No. 2 of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (*Chronicle* 45).

The Trial of Gajauskas

From 12 to 14 April the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian S S R in Vilnius heard the case of Balys Gajauskas (born 1926), who was arrested on 20 April 1977 (*Chronicle* 45). The judge was Radziunas, the prosecutor was Bakučionis, and defence counsel (appointed by the court) was Gavronsky.

From 1948 to 1973 Gajauskas had served a 25-year sentence in camps. At this trial he was charged according to article 68, part 2, of the Lithuanian S S R Criminal Code (=article 70 of the R S F S R

Criminal Code). This was the essence of the charge (in the words of the verdict):

> In 1974 the accused obtained and stored the following works, with the intention of disseminating them: *Bolshevism* (in Polish), A. Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago* (volume I, in Russian) and the book *God Today* (in Lithuanian), also the booklets *Chronicle of the Defence of Human Rights in the U S S R* (in Russian) and *God and Country* (in Lithuanian). The accused gave these anti-Soviet works to L. Stavskis to read and personally translated the first volume of the *Gulag Archipelago* into Lithuanian, with the aim of disseminating it ...
>
> Since 1974 Gajauskas had been obtaining and storing documents issued by leaders of the bourgeois nationalist gangs which were active in Lithuania in the post-war years, as well as other material linked with this subject; for example — documents of the so-called Union to Struggle for the Freedom of Lithuania; the regulations of the Lithuanian Army of Liberation and the Hawks organization; instructions, decrees and records; and also the *Bulletin of the U S F L* (the Union to Struggle for the Freedom of Lithuania), the *Bell of Freedom*, the *Partisan*, the *Free Word* (in Russian), and other material ... All this material was ruled to be anti-Soviet by the court ...
>
> On returning from imprisonment, B. Gajauskas systematically gathered information about persons of Lithuanian nationality who had been sentenced for especially dangerous crimes against the state. From the day he was released, the accused compiled lists of persons in Lithuania who had been arrested because of their participation in anti-Soviet movements. Through his associates S. Kovalyov and A. Ginzburg the accused passed on these lists for publication in the illegal journal *A Chronicle of Current Events* and also to anti-Soviet publications abroad.

Gajauskas pleaded not guilty. He insisted that, to begin with, the actions he was accused of had not been proved, and, secondly, that these actions were not crimes. For example, the book *Bolshevism* had turned up in his house while he was serving his earlier sentence; he had not given it to anyone. While reading the *Gulag Archipelago*, which had been given to him by Simas Kudirka (*Chronicles* 20, 33, 34), he had written out some extracts and made notes on them, as was his wont; there was no basis for concluding that he was going to translate it.

At the pre-trial investigation he had indeed testified that he had passed on material about the partisan movement to Stavskis, but this evidence had been obtained from him under pressure (the investigator had threatened to interrogate his sick mother and he had been afraid she would die); he now renounced it.

The list of Lithuanian political prisoners confiscated from him was a list of friends and comrades from his 25 years of imprisonment; he had had nothing to do with any publication of the list in the West.

During the pre-trial investigation about 40 people had been interrogated (*Chronicles* 45, 47, 48). Only one of them — Stavskis — had given evidence that had been used by the prosecution.

In addition to Stavskis, the court questioned Gajauskas's 77-year-old mother, A. Kiličiauskiene, and three other women: O. Grigoliuniene (*Chronicle* 48), J. Burbuliene (her husband A. Burbulis is in Camp 19 — *Chronicle* 46) and Mrs Cidzikiene (mother of P. Cidzikas — *Chronicles* 34, 39, 46).

Stavskis testified that he himself had taken the book *Bolshevism* from Gajauskas's house; he repeated that Gajauskas had brought him material about the partisan movement.

Mrs Grigoliuniene, Mrs Burbuliene and Mrs Cidzikiene described the material aid Gajauskas had rendered them (the *Chronicle* does not know if this aid formed part of the charges against Gajauskas).

The defence counsel asked the court to change the charge against Gajauskas to article 199-1 of the Lithuanian S S R Criminal Code (=article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code). The prosecutor asked that Gajauskas be sentenced to 7 years in camps and 5 years in exile.

After a long interval the court announced its verdict, declaring Gajauskas to be an especially dangerous recidivist, and sentenced him to 10 years in a corrective labour colony of special regime and 5 years' exile.

Apart from the witnesses, the court allowed Gajauskas's fiancée Irena Dumbryte (*Chronicle* 48) to be present, as well as her sister Laima Šulskiene (*Chronicle* 48) and Antanas Terlcckas (*Chronicles* 47, 48). The remaining seats were occupied by invited guests.

The day before the trial, K G B officials made sure that the Kaunas post-office did not deliver letters and telegrams addressed to I. Dumbryte. During the trial K G B officials visited many workplaces. They checked duty rosters in the cadres' sections and told the administration to maintain especially firm discipline. On 16 April A. D. Sakharov issued this appeal:

> To the world public
>
> In defence of Balys Gajauskas
>
> Balys Gajauskas, formerly a prisoner in Stalinist and post-Stalinist camps, which he entered in 1949 at the age of 23 and from which he was released in 1974 after serving a 25-year term, has been sentenced again in Vilnius to 10 years' imprisonment in special-regime camps and 5 years' exile. The arrest and condemnation of

Gajauskas is an act of extreme cruelty, clearly illustrating the current actions of the repressive organs. The court, as in a number of other cases, was not ashamed to declare a previous sentence passed by Stalinist judges to be an aggravating circumstance. Gajauskas was arrested during interrogations connected with the Ginzburg case. This gives us reason to regard his arrest as one of the actions taken against the Aid Fund for Political Prisoners and their Families. Both while he was still imprisoned (as he has been for most of his adult life) and during his short spell of freedom, Balys was greatly respected and loved by his friends for his honesty, courage, principled behaviour and kindness.

I call on all honest people throughout the world, all those who care about observance of human rights, on all organizations which are responsible for contacts with the Soviet Union, Western government leaders and all Lithuanians abroad — to speak out in defence of a generous and brave man with a tragic destiny — Balys Gajauskas.

During the investigation Gajauskas's mother and fiancée received about 10 letters from him. After the trial Irena Dumbryte had a meeting with Gajauskas. On 20 April Gajauskas was sent off to the camps of Mordovia.

The Helsinki Groups under Investigation

The Case of Ginzburg

On 28 April Alexander Ginzburg and his lawyer E. A. Reznikova were ready to sign the record to the effect that they had finished studying the case, when it suddenly transpired that the pre-trial investigation, which should have finished before 3 May (*Chronicle* 48) was to be extended for one month. The investigator made reference to Ginzburg's petition for an extension, which he had made in March.

The Case of Orlov

Alexander Sergeyevich Lyapin (b. 1948) travelled from Bashkiria in April 1975 to visit Yury Orlov. In December 1976 he visited him a second time.

On 4 January 1977 criminal proceedings were instituted against Lyapin, who was charged under article 206, part 3, of the Russian Criminal Code with making an armed attack on six people. On 13 January 1977 he was arrested.

In his letter (see below) Lyapin relates that during the pre-trial

investigation, which was conducted by the Procuracy, a K G B official had several discussions with him. This official told Lyapin that the case against him would be closed if he voluntarily gave evidence against Orlov. In particular, it was suggested to him that he testify that Orlov had commissioned him to take a sample of earth from the 285th kilometre of the Chelyabinsk-Sverdlovsk highway and collect information on the nature of the goods manufactured at a machinery factory in the town of Kumertau. The K G B official promised that when he had given this evidence he would be assured of a good invalid pension and an easy job. Lyapin declined all the K G B's proposals.

According to Lyapin, in the prison medical unit he was twice given 'disinhibitors' (internal injections of an amytal-caffeine compound). When he went into a state of euphoria and had difficulty controlling his behaviour, a K G B official would begin to ask him questions: 'Whom is the packet to be given to?', 'What is Yury Fyodorovich [Orlov] to be given?', etc.

A forensic-psychiatric examination pronounced Lyapin not responsible for his actions.

On 22 March 1977 the Kugarchinsky District People's Court sent him for compulsory treatment to an ordinary psychiatric hospital. He was released from hospital on 14 October 1977.

On 22 April 1978 A. Lyapin wrote an appeal to the English barrister Macdonald, who had taken on the defence of Orlov. Describing the above-mentioned facts, Lyapin asked that his letter be used in Orlov's defence. Lyapin also wrote an open letter: ' I, Alexander Sergeyevich Lyapin, several times gave Y. F. Orlov documents on the violation of human rights ...'

After relating the incidents mentioned above he writes about his compulsory treatment:

> In half a year, with the aid of neuroleptic drugs (triftazin, amitriptilin, haloperidol), I was turned into an invalid and my hands trembled. I was warned that if I went poking around where I ought not to, then the result would be that I might poke my head into a noose ...

The letter finishes:

> At the present time I am being sent to live in Leningrad region, Vyborg district, Goncharovo settlement ... I am now receiving a pension of 45 roubles and, of course, I will no longer be able to travel to Moscow ...

At the end of April, Orlov and his lawyer E. Shalman had finished studying the pre-trial investigation materials. Shalman lodged a petition that the case be closed due to 'the absence of a corpus delicti'. The petition was rejected.

The Case of Shcharansky

On 2 March the relatives of Anatoly Shcharansky sent the chairman of the K G B, Andropov, the following telegram:

> Despite our categorical demands we have been given no meetings with Anatoly, so we cannot find out his wishes regarding his defence. We have not received from him the detailed instructions provided for by the law. In this way he is being deprived illegally of the opportunity to engage a defence lawyer. We categorically protest against the illegal appointment of an official lawyer by the K G B in this case.

In reply to this declaration Shcharansky's mother, **I. P. Milgrom,** was summoned to Lefortovo prison on 16 March. She was interviewed by Lieutenant-Colonel Volodin and the Procurator for supervision of the state security organs, Ilyukhin. After prolonged wrangling Ida Petrovna was brought a note from Anatoly. It reads:

> Dear Mama! I declare to the investigators and repeat to you that I am entrusting you and Natasha with the choice of a defence lawyer. I have categorically refused the lawyer appointed by the Bar. If you do not succeed in finding the lawyer you want I will choose one myself.

According to Volodin, Anatoly had agreed to write this note only on condition that his mother answer it. In his turn, Volodin placed the following condition on Milgrom: that in her note she should not refer to Anatoly's wife Natasha, because the investigators did not recognize this marriage (*Chronicle* 48). Apart from that, he forbade her to write about the health of Anatoly's father. (On this score I. P. Milgrom hypothesizes that the investigators had told Anatoly of his father's serious illness, but had not told him that he had recovered.)

On 2 April Milgrom sent a declaration to the Head of the K G B's Investigation Department, General Volkov. Referring to the note received from Anatoly, she wrote that she and her son's wife had to choose a defence lawyer for a man threatened with a death-sentence; by this token they bore a huge responsibility. Therefore Milgrom insisted on a meeting with her son so that they might together make the right choice of a lawyer.

The next day Milgrom handed a copy of this declaration to Volodin and Ilyukhin. They advised her to stop looking for a lawyer altogether, assuring her that Anatoly was quite capable of defending himself.

After his talk I. P. Milgrom sent a letter of complaint to U S S R Procurator-General Rudenko, demanding a meeting with her son in order to discuss the different possible lawyers she had already chosen.

The U S S R Procurator-General's office answered that a meeting could be offered only after the case had been examined in court, and the question of the defence had been decided in the course of the pre-trial investigation in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

On 10 May I. P. Milgrom sent Rudenko a telegram demanding his personal intervention in her son's case. She received no reply.

On the anniversary of Shcharansky's arrest — 15 March — the Moscow Helsinki Group and representatives of Jewish refuseniks held a press conference. A declaration of the Helsinki Group (document No. 40) says:

> ... We categorically deny the hypocritical and slanderous charge against Anatoly Shcharansky that he has been involved in some kind of espionage. Shcharansky provoked the especial annoyance of the state, being at the same time one of the leading figures of the Jewish movement for repatriation and of the movement for the rule of law. His arrest and charge are to be explained by purely political reasons.

As well as this, Anatoly's mother recounted developments to the foreign correspondents.

The Case of Lukyanenko

Searches (with subsequent interrogations) have been carried out at the homes of **Elena Antoniv** (Lvov, January), **Vladimir Zatvorsky** (Komi A S S R, Inta) and the exiles **Grigory Prokopovich** (*Chronicle* 46), **Nikolai Kots** (*Chronicle* 46) and **Bogdan Chuiko** (*Chronicle* 48).

Nothing was taken from E. Antoniv's home. From Zatvorsky several letters from Lukyanenko were confiscated, together with a copy of Lukyanenko's declaration to the Exarch of Kiev (a request to be sent a Bible in Ukrainian), the 'Declaration' of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (*Chronicle* 43), an account of the trial of Rudenko and Tikhy, and several exercise books with notes on literary and historical subjects which Zatvorsky had made in camp. From Prokopovich several letters from Lukyanenko and copies of his declarations (including the one to the Exarch of Kiev) were confiscated. Letters from Lukyanenko were confiscated from Kots.

In Kremenchug **Vladimir Vodenyuk** was interrogated.

On 24 March investigator Sanko interrogated **Evgeny Obertas** (*Chronicle* 43; see also 'The Trial of Marinovich and Matusevich' in the present issue). Obertas does not know Lukyanenko. He was questioned about the 'Declaration' of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

On 4 May member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group **Ivan Kandyba** (see 'After Release') was summoned to the Lvov K G B for interrogation. Investigator Rufinsky asked him about the documents of the

Ukrainian Helsinki Group signed by, among others, Kandyba. Amongst these documents was 'Letter No. 2' (*Chronicle* 46). Kandyba said that this was the first time he had seen it, but if it was a document of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group then he acknowledged himself to be a co-author.

On 13 May **P. Vins,** a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was interrogated (see 'The Trial of Pyotr Vins').

Arrests, Searches, Interrogations

Alma-Ata, Tashkent. On 19 March a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, **Tatyana Osipova,** flew from Moscow to Alma-Ata. On leaving the plane she was stopped by a policeman and one other person, who told her that it was necessary to check her ticket. Despite the fact that there was nothing wrong with her ticket, Osipova was taken to a police station, where a search of her luggage was carried out 'to check for explosive and highly flammable substances'. Osipova tried to object that at Domodedovo airport her luggage had already been searched with no result. During the search issues of the *Chronicle of Current Events* and Helsinki Group documents were taken from Osipova's brief-case and confiscated as being 'unsuitable for circulation on the territory of the Soviet Union'. (The search was nominally headed by Senior Police Sergeant V. V. Sapozhnikov. In actual fact a man in plain clothes, who did not introduce himself and whose name was not entered in the record, was in charge.)

On the evening of the same day Osipova went by taxi to the town of Issyk. Not far from Issyk a policeman got into the taxi and ordered the driver to go to the police station. There a lieutenant-colonel of the M V D, admitting that he had pursued Osipova from Alma-Ata, tried to find out from her whom she was visiting and why. Then police officials sent Osipova off in the same taxi to Alma-Ata, demanding that the next day she fly to Moscow.

Osipova left for Tashkent (see 'Persecution of Crimean Tatars').

On 25 March, before Osipova's flight to Moscow, she was again searched at the police station in Tashkent airport. Her personal notes, addresses, a postal-order receipt and the record of the search in Alma-Ata were confiscated. After the search Senior Police Lieutenant Ivanov said: 'What is he to you? D'you want to complain about the police? You mustn't complain about the police!' This time Osipova was not iven a record of the search and was not allowed to take notes from it.

On 10 April Osipova sent the Procurators of the Kazakh and Uzbek S S Rs a declaration demanding that the police officials who had carried out the illegal searches be punished and that the confiscated things be returned to her.

* * *

Leningrad. On 22 March a search was carried out at the home of artist **Igor Burikhin** and his wife **Elena Vargaftik** in connection with case no. 86 — 'engagement in illegal printing' (article 162 of the Russian Criminal Code — 'engagement in forbidden crafts'). In the record of the search 46 items were listed: copies of books by Tsvetayeva, Pasternak, Khodasevich, Berdyayev, Bulgakov, Zernov, Solzhenitsyn, Kopelev and others. V. A. Malikov, a fourth-year student who attended the search as a witness, pointed out books by Kopelev (in German) to Senior Lieutenant Balanev, who was in charge of the search.

After the search Burikhin and Vargaftik were interrogated. V. V. Egerev conducted the interrogation. To the question 'Where did you get the books from?' Burikhin replied: 'From people who have emigrated and from foreign tourists.' Vargaftik said that she did not know anyone taking part in forbidden printing production and, therefore, could not answer questions on the case in question. Both refused to answer questions concerning other people. On the same day three of Burikhin's acquaintances were interrogated.

* * *

Kiev. Since November 1977, when **Lyubov Murzhenko,** the wife of 'aeroplane case participant' Alexei Murzhenko, returned from Moscow where she had attended the departure parties for T. S. Khodorovich, she has been constantly harassed: local policeman P. N. Fesenko has been spreading slanderous rumours about her, insulting her in the presence of her eight-year-old daughter, and threatening her.

On 29 March 1978, when L. Murzhenko returned home from a shop and went into her courtyard, Fesenko went up to her and told her to accompany him to the police station in order to sign a warning about finding employment. Murzhenko asked for the opportunity to take her shopping home and tell her child what was happening. Fesenko and four unidentified men demanded she go with them without delay. Then Murzenko gave her neighbours the key to her flat and asked them to take her shopping home. As soon as her neighbours had gone into the house, on the command 'Drag her!' the five men seized L. Murzhenko by the arms and legs and dragged her along. Murzhenko cried out with pain and started to call for help. People began to gather. Then Fesenko and the others threw L. Murzhenko to the ground. Fesenko wrote out a record that on being detained L. Murzhenko had insulted him. On the same day Momot, a judge of the Darnitsky District People's Court in Kiev, arrested L. Murzhenko for a ten-day period. She ignored Murzhenko's request that eye-witnesses be called.

During Murzhenko's arrest she went on hunger-strike in protest. On 20 April she sent the Chairman of the Kiev City Court a complaint about the actions of Judge Momot.

* * *

Dnepropetrovsk Region. On 7 April a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, **Vitaly Kalinichenko** (*Chronicle* 48) was arrested for two weeks on a charge of 'hooliganism'. His refusal to attend a meeting to discuss the Ukrainian S S R's draft Constitution was used as grounds for his arrest.

* * *

Moscow. On 14 April, on the instructions of E. Shcherbitsky, Senior Investigator of the Investigations Department of the Sverdlov District U V D, searches were carried out at the home and work-place of **Julia Zaks,** Andrei Tverdokhlebov's sister, at the home of their mother **S. Yu. Tverdokhlebova,** and at the flat of the mother of Julia Zaks's husband **Alexander Shuster.** The searches were carried out in connection with case no. 47152, instituted under article 196 of the Russian Criminal Code ('the forgery ... of documents ...'). According to investigator Shcherbitsky, who carried out the search of Zaks, the case was instituted because in a petition (from the institute where Zaks works) concerning the acceptance of her parents into a Housing Construction Cooperative the word 'Dzerzhinsky' (in the phrase 'To the Executive Committee of the Dzerhinsky District Soviet') had been erased and the word 'Sverdlov' printed in its place.

File cards on 86 political prisoners in the Mordovian camps containing details of the articles they were sentenced under, the length of their sentences, biographical information and their family situations, were confiscated from Zaks. From A. Shuster were confiscated literary manuscripts and note-books. During the searches issues of the *Chronicle* and Solzhenitsyn's *The Calf Butted the Oak* were not confiscated.

* * *

Bagdarin Settlement (Buryat S S R). On 20 April, two months before the completion of his exile, **A. A. Bolonkin** was arrested (*Chronicles* 30, 42, 44 to 46). He was charged under article 92, part 2, of the Russian Criminal Code ('The stealing of state ... property effected through ... abuse of position at work'). Bolonkin worked in a repair work-shop for ordinary people's radio equipment. The essence of the charge: his earnings for work done in his spare time, according to contracts made with various organizations, are 'stealing of state property through abuse of position at work'. (Although he did this work outside normal working hours, apparently the real point was that working in a state work-shop he used state radio components, electricity, etc. — *Chronicle*.) He was sued for 1,806 roubles.

On 21 April a search was conducted in his room. His correspondence was confiscated.

The investigation was carried out by local investigator A. A. Korenev and an investigator from Ulan-Ude, B. F. Aleksandrov. The investigators are threatening Bolonkin with beatings, assaults and murder at the hands of criminals if he does not plead guilty. They are also shouting at witnesses, threatening and intimidating them.

From 1 to 6 May Bolonkin went on hunger-strike in protest against the way the case had been fabricated.

On 6 May he was brought in handcuffs by aeroplane to Ulan-Ude and placed in cell no. 74 of investigation prison 2/1.

A. A. Bargeyev, Procurator of Bauntovsky District and a Junior Counsellor of Justice, informed Bolonkin's wife: 'I inform you that your husband A. A. Bolonkin is under investigation in connection with the appropriation of state property. I am informing you of this at the request of the prisoner under investigation, A. A. Bolonkin.'

* * *

Lvov region. At the end of March a search was conducted at the home of **Miroslav Gadvo** (Butin village, Sokolsky district). Photocopies of a Russian translation from Italian of Tivoli's book *The Truth-Seeker's Catechism,* were confiscated. He was then interrogated several times by the K G B. The investigator tried to make M. Gadvo show that the confiscated photocopy belonged to his son Vasily Gadvo, a resident of Lvov. At the beginning of 1978 V. Gadvo was summoned to the K G B: he is suspected of preparing to become a Uniate priest.

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Kiev. In April taxi-driver **Boris Melnik** was summoned several times to the K G B because of 'anti-Soviet conversations' he had had with passengers.

* * *

The sections 'In the Prisons and Camps', 'The Persecution of Crimean Tatars', 'Events in Lithuania', 'The Persecution of Believers', and 'Miscellaneous News' ('A Free Trade-Union') contain further information on arrests, searches and interrogations.

In the Prisons and Camps

Vladimir Prison

On 19 March, at the end of his 5-year sentence, **Bagrat Shakhverdyan** began serving a 2-year period of exile. On 20 April he was transferred to the village of Chulakkurgan in Suzaksky District, Chimkent Region, Kazakhstan. His exile ends in January 1980. He is working as a watchman in a state-farm.

The song 'Jerusalem', which Shakhverdyan composed during his imprisonment, has been performed on Israeli radio.

* * *

In March **Izrail Zalmanson** was refused a visit. The reason given was a quarantine, although no quarantine had been announced in the prison. On 15 June I. Zalmanson is to be released.

* * *

Since May 1977 prisoners have been put in the punishment cells without a preliminary doctor's check. Since 1 January 1978 writing materials have been sold only for 'prison shop money'. (Earlier it was possible to buy them with money from personal accounts.)

The Mordovian Camps

Camp 1 (special regime)

Alexei Tikhy has begun a hunger-strike 'to the death' (ie with no time-limits, lasting until his demands are met). He demands the re-examination of his cases of 1957 (*Chronicle* 46) and 1977 (*Chronicle* 46) and an open trial to which foreign correspondents and lawyers would be admitted.

* * *

Svyatoslav Karavansky has adopted the 'statutes of a martyr'. He has refused to conduct correspondence and to receive packets or parcels, and also declines to talk to the administration. This was brought about by the deprivation of a visit, the deterioration in the quality of food, the lack of medical aid and the crude behaviour of the camp-administration towards the political prisoners.

* * *

On 20 March **Ivan Gel** was to have a visit from his 70-year-old mother, his wife and his daughter. When they arrived they were told that he had been deprived of the visit and advised to go back home. Gel's relatives refused to leave and declared that they would go on hunger-strike until he was allowed a visit. On the evening of 21 March he was allowed a visit of 24 hours. Gel's wife did not agree to so short a visit. Section head Nekrasov then promised to extend the visit after it had started. Before the visit Gel's relatives were searched for two hours. They were completely undressed. Four hours before the end of the 24 hours a search of I. Gel was carried out and the inner tube of a ball-point pen was found on him. The visit was cut short.

Gel had been deprived of the visit because he had not gone out to work. The day before he had had heart trouble, but despite his request a doctor had not come. Gel had been unable to go out to work.

* * *

In April **Eduard Kuznetsov** was offered the three-day visit which he did not receive in December (*Chronicle* 48). His mother and Bella Koval (*Chronicle* 48) travelled to visit him. Only his mother was allowed in to see him. The length of the visit was two days.

* * *

Camp 19

In April, after a 4-year imprisonment, **Mikhail Kheifets** was dispatched for a term of 2 years' exile (*Chronicles* 32, 34).

* * *

In March the quality of meals deteriorated severely. True, dairy products were introduced on to the list of products which can be sold on the 'camp stall', but none are delivered to the stall.

* * *

On 22 December 1977 **Mykola Rudenko** had a meeting with his wife lasting three days. Soon after the meeting his poetry was again confiscated from him (*Chronicle* 48). He was transferred to more arduous work. Rudenko refused this work, which was beyond his strength, and declared a hunger-strike. After three days the poetry was returned to him.

On 20 January Rudenko was sent to the camp hospital for an examination (he has a spinal injury). On 10 February he was discharged after being designated a group 2 invalid. He was allocated work as an orderly.

In March and April his injury became troublesome again, and he again spent a month in hospital.

* * *

On 23 March 1978 **Vladimir Osipov** was sent to the tuberculosis section of the camp hospital (*Chronicles* 47, 48).

* * *

Artem Yuskevich was taken to Tallin and Saransk in March 'for prophylactic talks'. He was then sent to Perm camp 37.

* * *

On 4 April the sister of **Pyotr Sartakov,** who is in camp 3, arrived from Siberia for a visit. Here she was told that he was in the punishment cells (*Chronicle* 48), so she could not see him. She tried to obtain permission to visit him in camp 19, where the punishment cells are, and in Yavas, which is the administrative centre of Institution ZhKh-385. In Yavas she talked to Spirin. He told her that her brother had refused to work and was carrying on anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. This referred to Sartakov's statements in personal letters and also to his declarations to the procurator.

G. K. Sartakova asked that her brother be released from the punishment cells, as he was a sick man and the work he was assigned was impossible for him; she also asked for a visit, if only of five minutes, as she was about to undergo a serious heart operation (she is an invalid of the second group) and this might be her last opportunity to see her brother. She was not allowed to visit him.

The Perm Camps

Vasily Lisovoi has been transferred from camp 36 to camp 35. At the same time, his co-defendant **Evgeny Pronyuk** was transferred from camp 35 to camp 36.

Camp 35

At the beginning of March **Evgeny Sverstyuk** was put in the punishment cells for 4 months.

Camp 36

In March there were about 60 prisoners left in camp 36.

* * *

Since October 1977 **Žukauskas** and **Mättik** have refused to correspond with anyone, because letters addressed to them have frequently been lost or delayed for long periods by the censors. The supervisory bodies to which they appealed partially acknowledged that the law had been broken and pointed this out to the administration, but the situation has remained practically unchanged.

* * *

As already reported (*Chronicle* 48), some prisoners are boycotting the deputy camp head responsible for security, Major Fyodorov. After a short respite Fyodorov has gone back to goading the prisoners.

On 1 March Fyodorov reported **Kazachkov** and **Vulf Zalmanson** for not greeting him. On 2 March Zalmanson again refused to greet Fyodorov. A few hours later, after being reported by Fyodorov, Zalmanson was deprived of a visit. That same evening Zalmanson, **Gluzman, Kalynets** and **Mättik** refused to have dealings with Fyodorov. A few days later, Zalmanson and Gluzman were punished because of a report by Fyodorov, by being made to shovel snow in an extra shift.

* * *

On 7 March **Kazachkov** was put in the cooler for 5 days after being reported by Fyodorov, Nikomarov and Rozhkov. Nikomarov twice said to Kazachkov, concerning the procurator's replies about infringements of the period for censorship: 'That's what the procurator told you, that the administration was breaking the law, but it's got nothing to do with me.' After this Kazachkov refused to talk to Nikomarov.

On 6 April Kazachkov was transferred to camp 35. There he was immediately informed that he was being put in the punishment cells for 3 months. The reason lay in a page from a letter to Carter (see below), which was confiscated from Kazachkov. Another reason was his refusal to talk to Second Lieutenant Nikomarov.

* * *

Mikhail Petrovich Kazachkov was born in 1944. In 1966 he graduated from the Physics Faculty at Leningrad University. He worked in the Ioffe Institute of Physics Technology as a junior research officer. He was arrested on 20 November 1975. The investigation went on for 9 months. The investigator was V. N. Repchuk, deputy head of the Leningrad K G B Department of Investigation. Kazachkov was charged under article 64 ('treason to the motherland'), article 88 ('infringement of the currency regulations'), article 78 ('contraband') and article 154 ('speculation'). He was the only defendant. Kazachkov was tried in the Leningrad city court. The prosecutor was Katukova, the judge was Isakova. He was sentenced to 15 years in strict-regime camps. See also *Chronicle* 43, which contains two inaccuracies about him.

* * *

On 16 March an assizes court decreed that **Antanas Džiaugys,** who had served 13 years of a 15-year sentence (*Chronicle* 46), should be 'conditionally released and bound over to work'.

Such a 'release' of prisoners sentenced for 'especially dangerous crimes against the state' has become possible as a result of last year's changes in the Criminal Code and the Corrective Labour Code (in February/March).

* * *

On 18 March **Sergienko** was deprived of parcels and access to the camp shop for refusing to go out to work.

In March **Demidov** was deprived of access to the camp shop for not fulfilling the work norm. The next day he was sent off on a prison convoy (see 'Releases').

* * *

On 21 and 23 March **Kalju Mättik** was interrogated by K G B Major Chernyak about the Chief Committee of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian National Movements (ie in the case of V. Petkus — *Chronicles* 47, 48). Chernyak's questions concerned Erik Udam, Viktors Kalniņš, Inc Calitis, Paulaitis, Balys Gajauskas and Sergei Soldatov. Mättik refused to answer the questions.

* * *

On 31 March a general search of the barracks and workshops was carried out in the camp zone, with soldiers guarding the buildings. Nothing of any significance was found.

* * *

The prisoner **Dovganich** (*Chronicle* 48) has been taken from the camp to Moscow for the trial of Orlov.

* * *

Nikolai Slobodyan has suffered from a duodenal ulcer for over 10 years. Since January 1978 his condition has worsened. It seems that his ulcer has begun to haemorrhage again. Slobodyan already had such a haemorrhage in April 1977. In addition, he has infections of the ears and throat — tonsillitis, pharyngitis and double otitis. Both Slobodyan and the other prisoners have written declarations repeatedly, asking that he should be medically examined and hospitalized. Instead, Slobodyan is being punished for not fulfilling the work norm (*Chronicle* 48). On 10 March he was again put in the cooler. That same evening the prisoners went on hunger-strike. Abankin, Gluzman, Kalynets, Kovalyov, Žukauskas and Demidov went without food for four days. On 11 March they were joined by Kazachkov (who had just been released from the cooler). Sarkisyan, Mättik, Monastyrsky and Safronov fasted for two days, Popadichenko for one day. Zalmanson and Sergienko, who were in the cooler, refused to go out to work for a day.

On 13 March K G B Captain Chepkasov summoned Abankin, Sarkisyan, Zalmanson and Sergienko and threatened them with punitive measures. He declared that Slobodyan was quite well and that they were not going to give him medical treatment.

On 14 March the administration promised to summon medical specialists to examine Slobodyan. That evening the prisoners called off their hunger-strike.

On 16 March Slobodyan was examined as an outpatient by two doctors, who found no cause for a hospital examination or treatment.

On 20 March Slobodyan was given a sentence for not fulfilling the work norm. He wrote a declaration, asking to be hospitalized, to Zhuravkov, commandant of camp 36. Slobodyan insisted that doctor Yuzhakov had falsified a number of entries on his medical card and failed to record the results of some examinations.

On 23 March Slobodyan was again punished for not fulfilling the work norm. On the night of 28/29 March, Slobodyan's condition took a sharp turn for the worse: he began to have violent pains in his stomach. On 29 March he was moved to the medical section.

* * *

From 1 February, as a result of the quarantine declared in camp 36 'because of an outbreak of influenza and O R Z [?]' (*Chronicle* 48), the prisoners were not allowed to have visits.

On 26 February **Sergei Kovalyov** appealed in a letter to Doctor Samoilova, who was in charge of the Chusovoi medical epidemic centre (with a copy to the U S S R Ministry of Health). He wrote that the epidemiological conditions in both Kuchino and Moscow, where his relatives live, were now favourable. Kovalyov suggested that it would be enough to vaccinate the prisoners and their visitors as a precautionary measure, without cancelling visits.

On 13 March Kovalyov sent another declaration to the same addressees. He wrote that the quarantine had lasted for one and a half months and enquired if the World Health Organization had been informed of this epidemic; he also asked why Academician Zhdanov, the director of the Institute of Virus Research, had not mentioned this February/March epidemic in Perm region in the article he had written for *Literary Gazette*. In conclusion Kovalyov asks:

> Is this selective epidemic now spreading, by any chance, to the town of Vladimir and certain districts of the Mordovian S S R? Do the quarantine measures apply only to places of detention or also to certain other institutions?

On 30 March Kovalyov again sent declarations to the same addressees. He said he had received no reply to his first and second declarations.

> I regard your silence as quite an expressive reply. I am now far from believing, if I ever did, in any influenza epidemics or quarantine in the Chusovoi district.

On the same day Kovalyov was read an answer dated 23 March from the Chusovoi Medical Epidemic Centre. He was told that the quarantine had been ended on 20 March and had been instituted on the basis of a document about the threat of an epidemic from the Perm Medical Epidemic Centre, which had been received on 14 December 1977. 'This year, because of the big distances from the town of Chusovoi and the sparse population, the influenza reached its peak in February and March, so preventive measures were carried out at that time.'

* * *

At the end of March Kovalyov's wife received two telegrams, signed 'Sergei', which informed her that the quarantine had come to an end and that a visit was possible. It later turned out that Kovalyov, who had renounced all correspondence back in October 1977 (*Chronicle* 47), had not sent any telegrams.

When Kovalyov's wife and son arrived at Kuchino on 7 April, they were informed by Zhuravkov that Kovalyov had been sent to camp 37 for the visit, as he, Zhuravkov, had been afraid the thaw would begin and his relatives would not be able to reach Kuchino. When asked how long the visit would be, Zhuravkov replied that it was now in the hands of the camp 37 authorities. On Saturday, 8 April, there was no one more senior than the duty-officer in camp 37. He gave Kovalyov only a 24-hour visit, referring to orders from Zhuravkov.

It later turned out that on 7 April the camp administration, after ringing up Moscow, had realized that the Kovalyovs were about to arrive; S. Kovalyov was sent from camp 36 to camp 37 a few minutes before they arrived in camp 36.

On 6 May Kovalyov was transferred to camp 37 and put in the punishment cells for six months. When his relatives asked the reason for his punishment, the reply from the Central Administration for Corrective Labour Institutions was: 'Numerous infringements of the regime, deliberate failure to fulfil the work norm, disobedience to the orders of the administration. In 1976-1977 Kovalyov on average fulfilled only 85.6 per cent of the work norm.'

* * *

On 10 December 1977 **E. Sarkisyan** sent a letter of greeting to A. D. Sakharov. On 18 December he was told the letter had been confiscated (*Chronicle* 48). The next day, in a declaration addressed to the camp commandant, he asked for an explanation of what exactly in the letter had been considered 'anti-Soviet fabrications and expressions'. On 28 December Chepkasov told Sarkisyan that there was nothing anti-Soviet in the letter and that it should be sent to the addressee.

On 5 January 1978 E. Sarkisyan sent the following declaration to

S. N. Gusev, deputy Procurator-General of the U S S R:

> ... Today I am sending this same text to Academician A. D. Sakharov, without changing a single letter or punctuation mark. I ask you, citizen Procurator, to make sure it reaches the addressee, in accordance with the existing Soviet laws.

On 15 February Chepkasov handed Sarkisyan two letters and a postcard from Switzerland and advised him to answer them. On 22 Februrary Sarkisyan gave the censor an answering letter, but on 14 March he was summoned by Chepkasov, who expressed his dissatisfaction that Sarkisyan had not handed the reply to him. Chepkasov said the letters from Switzerland issued to Sarkisyan had not been authorized by anyone and asked him not to say anything about the letters to Rozhkov, the head of the administrative section. On 26 March Sarkisyan sent a declaration to the procurator of Perm region, describing this episode, pointing out the infringement of censorship time limits and thanking Chepkasov for giving him the letters, 'especially as neither he nor his colleagues ever before allowed themselves such a display of humanity, even civil courage.'

On 28 March Sarkisyan was informed that his letter to Switzerland had been confiscated because it was 'tendentious'. On 30 March Sarkisyan wrote to the Inspection Commission of the Perm regional Soviet executive committee, stating that he had not included in his letter:

(a) any secret information;
(b) censorable or cynical expressions;
(c) a distorted picture of internal or international life;
(d) any libellous fabrications.

He noted that no such reason as a 'tendentious letter' was given as a reason for confiscation in a perusal of the relevant instructions issued by the U S S R M V D and that without knowing precisely what was 'tendentious' in his phraseology, he could not change the text. The full text of Sarkisyan's letter to Switzerland is given below.

Letters and Statements of Political Prisoners

V. Romanyuk: To the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church

Father Vasily Romanyuk (Mordovian camp 1) declares that he has always considered himself a member of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. He asks for a foreign lawyer to be found for himself, and for help in enabling his family to emigrate.

V. Romanyuk: To His Holiness Pope Paul VI

This appeal was written with reference to the conference 'Religious Activists for a Lasting Peace, for Just Relations between Nations',

which took place in Moscow in the spring of 1977. Romanyuk writes that conferences dedicated to the problems of peace on earth should discuss above all the question of human rights. In Romanyuk's opinion, such conferences should not take place in Moscow, 'because Moscow is the worst enemy of humanity and peace.'

V. Romanyuk: To the President of the U S A, Jimmy Carter
Romanyuk welcomes the human rights policy of Carter's administration. After describing the human rights situation in the Soviet Union, he expresses the hope that 'the American people and all people of goodwill on our planet will devote the maximum effort to ensure that human rights and dignity are respected in all the countries of the world.'

M. Kazachkov, S. Kovalyov: To the President of the U S A, Jimmy Carter
This letter was written in response to the letter sent by Soviet academics to Carter about the neutron bomb (*Pravda*, 14 March). The authors write:

> ... We dare to think it does not reflect the opinion of at least some of those who signed it. As a dishonest testimony, that letter should not influence your decision.
>
> ... Under the guise of independent opinion, you are being offered the propaganda arguments of your ideological and political enemies; playing with the concepts of morality and humanity, they willingly or unwillingly defend the military and political interests of those who have never been influenced by those concepts, who have taken the most harmful decisions, who constantly demonstrate that blood and tears are cheaper to them than water — and will make that clear once again if the West allows them to ...
>
> We have no pretensions to any of the scientific prowess of all those who signed the letter of 14 March, but in the U S S R the degree of one's civic responsibility is not so directly linked with scientific degrees — it depends more on which side you are of the K G B cordons outside people's flats and of the danger zones round the political camps, than on whether you are in the first ranks of the academic councils. We are far from advising you on the question of armaments, but, imagining the great burden of responsibility linked with your forthcoming decision, we should like you to know, in taking that decision, that there are people in the U S S R — quite a lot of people — who understand and trust you ...

S. Gluzman: To Academician B. V. Petrovsky, U S S R Minister of Health (8 May 1978)

Citizen Minister!

I have no wish to repeat well-known facts which bear witness to the catastrophic state of medicine in the political labour camp system of the U S S R Ministry of Internal Affairs. In my years of life and activity behind barbed wire I have been able to see with my own eyes many things I never heard about either from my lecturers at the medical institute or from my older colleagues. Today I am convinced that the chief task of medicine in the camp system is to sanction punitive measures as a form of so-called re-education, to assist in the systematic and deliberate destruction of the prisoners' health. Today I am no longer deceived by the many publications of a deontological nature or by statements about the humanism and impartiality of Soviet medicine.

I am powerless to change anything. I can oppose this objective evil and immorality only by my short, quiet words. Today I am deprived of the opportunity of unrestricted communication with my colleagues in civilized countries and of describing to the world — with conviction and in detail — the cynical trampling underfoot of the basic principles of medical ethics in the U S S R.

However, I cannot keep quiet in the hope of a better future. I cannot and I don't want to. I am powerless to help my fellow prisoners or to re-establish justice and true deontological principles, but a general feeling of aversion impels me to break the only link I have with my colleagues employed by the M V D — my doctor's diploma. Because of this feeling of aversion I renounce the status of doctor given to me in 1970. You can take my diploma at any time from the home of my father in Kiev.

I am making the contents of this declaration known to Dr H. Mahler, the Director of the World Health Organization, and the members of the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet.

V. Abankin: To the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet (25 March 1978)
In this statement Abankin backs up his renunciation of Soviet citizenship, announcing his intention of leaving the U S S R after his release, and proclaims a one-day hunger-strike in confirmation of his renunciation of citizenship.

The statement includes a 5-page supplement: 'Methods of Re-education and their Consequences', written on the basis of his personal experience of 12 years in camps and prisons.

V. Abankin: To B. N. Stukalin, Chairman of the State Committee on the Press, attached to the U S S R Council of Ministers (4 February 1978)
The author refers to an article in a Soviet paper which mentions that in fascist Spain the prisoner Capo Bravo was granted a meeting with his dying father. He was taken home for this meeting, wearing handcuffs and under guard. In Madrid, there had been a demonstration of

protest against the cruelty of the prison warders.

When my comrades and I ... read this article, we were amazed at the reaction of the Spaniards to this apparently humane action of the Spanish authorities ...

We remember Yury Galanskov and Mikhail Soroka, who died in prison and whose bodies were not given to their relatives for burial ...

Abankin lists people who have died without seeing their sons: the poet Drizna, the father of Yu. Fyodorov, V. Shibalkin's mother, Abankin's own father and S. Gluzman's mother.

How many such reports there have been, how many more there will be, but we probably still will not be able to understand, for a long time to come, the angry reaction of Spaniards to prisoner Luis Capo Bravo's meeting with his father, arranged by the prison authorities.

E. Sarkisyan: To Mr van Gent (Switzerland) (22 February 1978)

Dear Mr Dimmen van Gent,

On 15 February 1978 I was given your postcard. In my present life, which is not rich in happy events or sensations of proximity to the world, that day was a real holiday. Both I and my friends felt ourselves strengthened, thanks to your interest and kind words. We felt that our efforts and our words, sometimes so bitter, have not been in vain, that we are not alone.

How rarely, how very rarely, we receive such letters and postcards! For example, this was the first time I had done so. Old friends are afraid to write to us, we are in such need of normal, compassionate words of interest and remembrance, and then we receive them from distant, fairy-tale Switzerland! We are now in the season of snow and icy winter in the Urals. That's so different from the warmth and sunshine of your Switzerland or my Armenia. But I'm used to it. For the last 10 years before my arrest I was living in Leningrad; that was so long ago. I lack many things: my family, security for the future, peace of mind. Once I loved to engrave stone and to emboss. What I made, I gave to my friends, but now even that is impossible, like much else.

I am sending this short letter without any hope of it being sent to you in Switzerland, unless a miracle occurs. If this does happen, please write back to me, otherwise I have no way of knowing what happened to my letter. (Here I have to hope for a second miracle; 15 February was in all probability an exception.) My natural right to write letters is restricted, so I must ask you to pass on my heartfelt thanks to Mrs Gaby Bader from Birmensdorf and Mrs Margrit Freher from Wettingen, whose Christmas cards I also received on 15 February. With my sincerest thanks,

Yours, *Emil Sarkisyan.*

While spending half a year undergoing 'prophylactic talks' in a Kiev K G B prison (*Chronicle* 47), **Valery Marchenko** wrote a number of statements.

On 12 October 1977 he appealed to Glukh, procurator of the Ukrainian S S R, asking him to investigate the infringement of legal norms which took place during the investigation and trial of his case.

On 19 December 1977 Marchenko wrote to Rudenko, Procurator-General of the U S S R, 'out of my usual curiosity' (in his own words). Marchenko informed him that two months had gone by since he had written to procurator Glukh, but that the latter had not seen fit to meet him or even to reply.

On 20 March 1978 Marchenko wrote to O. N. Yakimenko, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R:

This is simply intriguing. I have been writing statements addressed to the highest authorities for just one reason: to find even one official who does not break Soviet laws ...

I am categorically asking you to hand me the verdict in my case, whatever results this may entail.

Perhaps you would like to differ from your silent colleagues and send me some kind of reply. However, I must warn you that if you intend to write 'you were justly sentenced', you will not be displaying any originality.

Releases

In March **Jonas Krivinskas** (*Chronicle* 46) was released from the Mordovian camps at the end of a 15-year sentence.

In April, after a journey of 40 days on a prisoner transport to Ivano-Frankovsk, **Dmitry Demidov** (*Chronicle* 33), a prisoner from Perm camp 36, was released at the end of a 5-year sentence.

In Exile

Yakutia. Before **Vyacheslav Chornovil's** arrival at his place of exile (*Chronicle* 48), the local party activists were informed that 'an enemy of the people' who had intended to overthrow Soviet power would soon be coming to the village. The local population were ordered, if they did not want 'measures taken' against them, not to visit him or talk to him. Those who knew Russian better than the others, and people with police records, were personally warned that the coming 'enemy of the people' would try to 'make use' of them. Those responsible for such 'prophlyactic measures' included Veshnikov, procurator of Lenin district, and the local policeman Dormidontov.

So, for the first few days after his arrival the intimidated Yakuts

would not answer Chornovil, even when he greeted them or asked everyday questions; they shied away from him.

The house to which Chornovil had been assigned as a tenant was openly 'bugged' by the post office.

On 10 April Chornovil wrote a declaration to the Procurator-General of the U S S R, describing the above events. In this statement he also wrote:

> ... The Lenin district K G B have not even realized that such barefaced intrusion into people's private lives is, formally speaking, a criminal offence. (In other countries, presidents have been forced out for such things.) ...I am informing you of the Lenin district K G B's excessive zeal, not because I feel a great need of the Chappandinsk social circles of the taiga who are being frightened away from me, or because the usual 'boycott' bothers me particularly ...
>
> But do not Soviet laws exist for some reason, after all, including those defining the status of exiles, as well as the new Constitution with its guarantees of the inviolability of the home and of one's private life?

After 10 May Chornovil began to work as a general labourer 'to be used on light physical work' (because of doctor's orders).

The headmaster of the local school called the teachers together and forbade them to visit Chornovil or talk to him. He said that audio-visual recording apparatus had been installed in the house where Chornovil was living, while in Nyurba (the centre of the Lenin district — *Chronicle*) people were sitting and watching him on a screen. He then warned the history teacher, who had visited Chornovil a couple of times, that if it happened again he would be sacked.

Before that, the history teacher had already been interviewed by a K G B official, who quoted back to him phrases he had uttered in Chornovil's house.

In March Chornovil was allowed to go home to Cherkassy region for a week, because of special family circumstances (his brother had died, his mother had suffered a second heart attack, and his father was seriously ill). When he asked for his visit to be prolonged, this was refused.

In the Psychiatric Hospitals

This section has been compiled largely from the *Information Bulletin* of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, numbers 8 (20 April 1978 and 9 (9 June 1978).[1]

In Special Psychiatric Hospitals

Dnepropetrovsk S P H

Nikolai Apollonovich Sorokin has arrived here. On 23 February the Voroshilovgrad regional court heard his case under article 187-1 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code (=article 190-1 of the R S F S R Code); it declared him not responsible and sent him for compulsory treatment to an S P H. Sorokin's defence counsel, A. P. Kolosov, sent an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R, asking the court to limit the decision to treatment in an ordinary hospital, but Sorokin was nevertheless sent off to the Dnepropetrovsk S P H before the appeal was even heard.

N. A. Sorokin (born 1953) is a locksmith and sanitary engineer who had been living since 1976 in the town of Rovenki, Voroshilovgrad region.

In 1974 and 1975 he journeyed twice to Moscow, in order to meet A. D. Sakharov and foreign journalists. On both occasions he was detained by the police and sent to Moscow psychiatric hospital 14 (in 1974, for 3 months; in 1975, for 9 months).

In August 1976 Sorokin again went to Moscow, where after meeting American journalists he was once more sent to psychiatric hospital 14. In October 1976 he was transferred to Biryukovo psychiatric hospital (in the village of Biryukovo, Voroshilovgrad region), where he suffered severe effects from the use of drugs (the doctor treating him was Sergei Ivanovich Mikhailenko; the doctor in charge was Leonid Ivanovich Isayev). He was released on 1 March 1977.

On 10 March 1977, after Sorokin had sent a telegram to the U S embassy in Moscow, he was again sent to Biryukovo psychiatric hospital. He was discharged in June 1977.

Some time later Sorokin was detained 'on suspicion of theft' at the bus station in Rovenki, as he was about to set off for Voroshilovgrad. During a search 33 exercise books containing notes were confiscated from him. From the police station Sorokin was sent to Biryukovo psychiatric hospital. On 17 November 1977 he was charged under article 187-1 and transferred to Voroshilovgrad prison. On 22 November a search was carried out at Sorokin's flat with the intention of confiscating 'various notes libelling the Soviet political and social system'.

In January 1978 a forensic psychiatric commission declared Sorokin not responsible (the diagnosis was 'schizophrenia') and recommended compulsory treatment in an ordinary psychiatric hospital. In spite of this, the court sent Sorokin to an S P H (see above).

On 9 April A. Podrabinek sent a statement to the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R, in the name of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes:

The Working Commission, on the basis of its knowledge of the evidence at the pre-trial and court investigation and the testimony of his mother, considers that by the nature of his activities N. Sorokin does not constitute a danger to society.

His forcible internment in a psychiatric hospital will be regarded by the Working Commission as an action which abuses psychiatry for political ends ...

At the appeal hearing the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R left the decision of the court of first instance unchanged.

Chernyakhovsk S P H

The Baptist **Alexander Ivanovich Yankovich** (born 1932) is here. On 2 December 1976 the Krasnodar territorial court, headed by D. N. Varaksin, heard his case under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code, declared him not responsible and sent him for compulsory treatment to an S P H. The court's decision states:

... From 1957 to 1976, Yankovich produced in his home in the settlement of Mostovskoi, and distributed in written, printed and taped form, journals and pamphlets which expressed and promoted knowingly false fabrications libelling the Soviet political and social system, the Soviet government and the C P S U.

On 28 April 1976 handwritten and printed texts and tapes were confiscated at Yankovich's home, which included — together with religious sermons — libellous fabrications concerning the political and social system of the U S S R and the C P S U.

The witnesses interrogated during the investigation and trial — I. Ya. Tarasov, G. D. Belousov and V. N. Shushlyanina — confirmed that Yankovich had given them literature to read in handwritten and typed form ...

According to the conclusions reached by expert psychiatrists, A. I. Yankovich is suffering from a mental illness in the form of paranoid schizophrenia ...

* * *

Arvidas Čehanavičius (*Chronicles* 46, 48) was transferred on 20 March to the Vilnius Republican Psychiatric Hospital (an ordinary hospital). According to a report by the senior doctor, his condition is good.

Kazan S P H

On 20 February the Kiev regional court for the second time turned down a request by **Nikolai Plakhotnyuk** (*Chronicle* 48) to be transferred from an S P H to an ordinary hospital. During the court hearing Judge Dyshel said that Plakhotnyuk had been punished because he was against Soviet power (according to the letter of Soviet criminal law, compulsory medical treatment is not a punishment — *Chronicle*).

On 6 April the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian S S R, in an appeal hearing, decided to transfer Plakhotnyuk to an ordinary hospital. On 5 May Plakhotnyuk was still in Kazan.

* * *

In April 1977 **Vyacheslav Dzibalov** (*Chronicles* 26, 27, 39) was transferred from here to an ordinary hospital (Leningrad psychiatric hospital no. 5).

Vyacheslav Anisimovich Dzibalov (born 1923) was arrested in Leningrad on 16 March 1971 together with a group of like-minded people — the Purtov brothers (*Chronicles* 26, 48) and others — for attempting to found a 'Union to Struggle for the Liberation of the Personality'. The charges against him were under articles 70 and 72 of the R S F S R Criminal Code. On 28 December 1971 the court declared four of the seven defendants, including Dzibalov, to be not responsible and sent them for compulsory treatment in an S P H.

From January to August 1972 Dzibalov was in the Leningrad S P H. He was then transferred to Alma-Ata S P H, then to Kazan S P H, where he stayed until April 1977.

Tashkent S P H

Lev Ubozhko is here (*Chronicle* 47 stated that, after escaping from a psychiatric hospital and being recaptured, he had been sent to Leningrad S P H).

In Ordinary Hospitals

Evgeny Nikolayev is still in Moscow's Kashchenko psychiatric hospital number 1 (*Chronicle* 48). He is not taken out for walks. He is allowed visits only from his close relatives.

On 20 March the Working Commission issued a 'Press Statement', protesting against the continued compulsory hospitalization of Nikolayev and calling for people to come to his defence.

From 16 March to 10 April Nikolayev was given injections of stelazine. Because of the injections he developed a mild neuroleptic syndrome: he began to develop a twitch (tremor) in his left hand.

From the hospital Nikolayev sent statements to the World Psychiatric Association, the Minister of Internal Affairs and the head of the K G B, protesting against his unlawful hospitalization.

On 14 April the hospital was visited by the British psychiatrist Gery Low-Beer (see 'Miscellaneous Reports'). At the request of the Working Commission and of Nikolayev's wife Tyan Zaochnaya, Low-Beer wanted to meet Nikolayev to give him a psychiatric examination, but the doctor in charge of the hospital, Valentin Mikhailovich Morkovkin, would not allow the meeting. Morkovkin told Low-Beer that according to Soviet law only close relatives could meet psychiatric

patients. T. Zaochnaya and A. Podrabinek were present at Low-Beer's conversation with Morkovkin. On 15 April A. Podrabinek sent a letter to B. V. Petrovsky, the Soviet Minister of Health, protesting against the refusal to let Low-Beer see Nikolayev.

On 19 April Nikolayev was prescribed cyclodol, triftazine and vitamin C. On 1 May Nikolayev noticed in the medical record of prescriptions that he was in fact being given injections of stelazine rather than vitamins. The injections produce weakness, somnolence and a twitch in the left hand. M. I. Belikov, the head of the department, told Nikolayev that he was twitching his hand on purpose.

On 25 April V. Bakhmin sent a letter to A. A. Churkin, the Chief Specialist on Psychoneurology at the Ministry of Health:

> ... Nikolayev's case has already come to the attention of world public opinion and Western psychiatrists, and further infringement of the Directives (on urgent hospitalization — *Chronicle*) and illegal actions by the administrative authorities are facilitating further publicity in every way.
>
> The Working Commission once more draws your attention to Nikolayev's case and hopes that you will be able to take the necessary measures for his immediate release.

A similar letter was sent to V. P. Kotov, Chief Psychiatrist of Moscow.

On 4 May Belikov again asked Nikolayev to stop writing complaints. He said that because of his complaints there had already been 'telephone calls' to the hospital.

On 11 May a routine commission refused to discharge Nikolayev 'because of his bad mental condition'.[2]

* * *

On 13 January **M. N. Zhikharev** (*Chronicle* 47) was transferred from Krasnodar psychiatric hospital to the in-patient department (number 3) of the Sochi psycho-neurological clinic.*

From 21 January Zhikharev received sulfazine injections. Later they began to give him aminazine and triftazine. He is forbidden to wear his glasses — so he cannot read or write. He is not taken out for walks.

The head of department 3, Natalya Alexandrovna Shorokhova (office telephone number 91-26-71), told Lidia Demyanovna Zhikhareva that her husband was receiving treatment because he was 'against Soviet power'. The doctor in charge of the clinic, Nina Petrovna Belyayeva (office telephone 91-26-85) promised to put L. D. Zhikhareva herself in a psychiatric hospital when she reminded Belyayeva about the outcome of the Congress in Honolulu (see *Chronicle* 47 or *S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuro-pathology and Psychiatry*, vol XXVIII, number 4).

On 26 March A. Podrabinek sent a letter to N. P. Balyayeva on behalf of the Working Commission:

> The Working Commission is aware of the cruel behaviour of the clinic's administration and medical personnel towards Mikhail Nikolayevch Zhikharev, who is now in department 3 ...
>
> The Working Commission hereby informs you that it will do all in its power to make sure that your clinical actions with regard to Mikhail Zhikharev are made known to the public.

In 1978 Amnesty International included Zhikharev in its list of adopted prisoners.

The decision of the Sochi Central District people's court, which sent Zhikharev for compulsory treatment, states:

> For some time Zhikharev systematically disseminated knowingly false fabrications, libelling the Soviet political and social system; he expounded all this in the typed text of an analytical novel.

Zhikharev was not accused of anything else.

[*On 25 June 1978 he was transferred again — to Armavir, apparently to the mental hospital there. See *Information Bulletin* no. 10.]

After Release

On 23 September 1977 **Ivan Kandyba,** a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was placed under administrative surveillance for a further six months (*Chronicle* 47). In November Kandyba sent a complaint to the Ukrainian S S R Procurator's Office concerning the illegal prolongation of the surveillance order. A month later he received a reply which had no basis in fact: there had been no illegality.

In September 1977 and January 1978 Kandyba was visited in the village of Pustomyty by General Poluden, head of the Lvov K G B, who made the same proposal (*Chronicle* 47): that he should publicly recant. Kandyba refused.

At the end of January 1978 Captain Polishchuk, head of the Pustomyty K G B, suggested to Kandyba that he should write that he was not acquainted with the Austrians who had sent him an invitation (see 'The Right to Leave' in *Chronicle* 48) and had not asked them to send an invitation. Kandyba refused.

On 20 March, in connection with the approaching end of the 'surveillance period', Captain Polishchuk again suggested that Kandyba

make a public recantation. Kandyba refused.

On 22 March First Lieutenant B. P. Magurat, the head of the Pustomyty Criminal Investigation Department, handed Kandyba an order prolonging the surveillance order for another 6 months: 'At present it is obvious from the available evidence that the subject of the surveillance consciously does not wish to reform ...' Magurat did not want to quote any relevant evidence. The surveillance restrictions grew even more severe. In the first 'surveillance period' (April 1976-April 1977) he was ordered to be at home from 9 pm to 7 am; in the second period (September 1977-March 1978), it was from 8 pm to 7 am; this time it is from 7 pm to 7 am.

On 29 March Captain Polishchuk, on meeting Kandyba in the street, suggested that they should go and have a talk. Kandyba refused.

On 5 April Polishchuk summoned Kandyba and gave him to understand that his employment prospects after the cold season ended (Kandyba was working as a stoker in a school) would depend on his behaviour.

On 24 April Kandyba's brother came to visit him from Lvov. Ten minutes after the brothers had gone into the house, First Lieutenant Magurat arrived and demanded to see the newcomer's documents. It turned out he had no documents — so he had to go to the police station to establish his identity. Captain Polishchuk was already there. Polishchuk asked the brother to use his influence on Ivan. He said that if the latter renounced 'all that is unnecessary and hostile', the surveillance order would immediately be lifted.

On 27 April Polishchuk came to see Kandyba at work, in order to 'warn him against the wrong kind of behaviour during the holidays'.

On 30 April the cold season came to an end and Kandyba was left without work.

On 5 May Polishchuk again told Kandyba that his employment prospects depended on his behaviour.

* * *

For a number of months **Nikolai Bondar** (*Chronicle* 48) could find neither work, although he was prepared to take any job, nor a place to live. A few times people agreed to give him a job if he found 'a place to live'. Whenever anyone agreed to rent Bondar a room, he was not given a residence permit. Once, when he had an offer of work as a stevedore, the hostel caretaker refused to let him stay there: 'We've got young people in the hostel, and he was sentenced for a political offence.'

Bondar was not even allowed to stay at the hotel: 'Not allowed without a residence permit!' More than once, after a day spent searching, he had to pass the night at the station. 'There's nowhere to sleep. The station, where I spend the night, is awfully cold. I can't get a wink of sleep all night. I sleep in the bus during the day, when I'm travelling around' (from a letter).

Finally he got a job as a labourer at a horticultural collective farm, while living in a hostel (Cherkassy, ul. Katsaeva 53).

* * *

On 1 February the administrative surveillance order on **Nina Strokatova,** a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki group (*Chronicles* 46, 47), was prolonged for another six months.

* * *

From 21 to 24 April **Andrei Tverdokhlebov** (*Chronicle* 48) was detained for three days at a police station (a so-called 'short-term detention'). The conversation concerned the 'infringement of residence regulations'. (Tverdokhlebov still cannot obtain a residence permit and is living without one.)

Persecution of Crimean Tatars

In the Crimea

Trials

On 20 March, in Simferopol, **Riza Muslyadinov** (*Chronicle* 48) was sentenced to 3 years in camps under article 188 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code ('resisting a representative of the authorities or of the public who is carrying out his duty of preserving public order'). He was charged with resisting the police and beating up six policemen. In fact, he had come to the defence of a woman who was being beaten up by the policemen, but did not resist his own detention.

On the day of the trial Crimean Tatars were taken off the buses; at the same time the lawyer who was defending Muslyadinov was also thrown off. Even relatives were not allowed to be present at the trial. Muslyadinov's 13-year-old sister was beaten up for trying to slip into the courtroom. Aishe Usmanova was taken to the police station and kept there the whole day.

* * *

On 19 April the Belogorsk district people's court sentenced **Riza Seitveliev,** husband of Mustafa Dzhemilev's sister (*Chronicles* 46, 47), under article 188 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code ('infringement of the residence regulations'), to 2 years' banishment from the Crimean region.

The Seitvelievs had complained more than once to the higher autho-

rities — every time they received an answer from the Murom village soviet. For example, in answer to a statement addressed to Brezhnev, the chairman of the Murom village soviet executive committee, A. K. Ponomarenko, replied as follows:

> The executive committee of the Murom village soviet, in answer to the letter which you sent to Moscow, states that the question of your residence permit has not yet been decided.

The indictment in the Seitveliev case was endorsed by V. F. Grechikhin, the procurator of Belogorsk district, a class 1 jurist. In court Seitveliev asked that officials who refused to give him work or a residence permit should be called as witnesses, but the court would not agree to his request. The inhabitants of the village of Rodnoye, who were called as witnesses by the court, in fact confirmed that the Seitvelievs had not avoided registration for residence or employment, but had, on the contrary, constantly tried to obtain these.

* * *

On 5 May **Amet Abduramanov** (from the town of Stary Krym) was sentenced under the same article of the Criminal Code to 4 years' banishment; on 26 January **Edem Nofeyev** was sentenced to 2 years' banishment, as was **Bekir Seitumerov** on 14 April (both were from Simferopol).

Dilyaver Minimurzayev (*Chronicle* 48) has been sentenced to 1 year's banishment. At first he was sentenced to be fined, but the procurator protested at the court's decision.

* * *

The following persons were conditionally sentenced under the same article in Simferopol district, with compulsory labour: **Yunus Suleimanov** on 16 November 1977 (2 years); **Yusuf Kurtametov** on 6 December 1977 (2 years); and **Mustafa Memedeminov** and his wife in April 1978 (1 year each).

In September 1977 Kurtametov bought a house — in November the court declared the sale illegal. He is serving his 'compulsory labour' in Odessa.

The Memedeminovs have two children.

* * *

At the beginning of 1978 **Adzhimelek and Afife Mustafayeva** (*Chronicle* 47) were again fined 10 roubles each.

On 18 March Afife gave birth to a son. On 21 March an investigator came to the nursing home. He informed Afife that the case brought against her in 1977 was being cancelled because of an amnesty, and that a new charge was being brought against her under article 196 of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code.

On 24 April Adzhimelek Mustafayeva was given a suspended sentence of 1 year's imprisonment under article 196. The trial of her daughter was postponed, as she is a nursing mother.

* * *

On 11 May the Kirov district people's court declared illegal the sale of a house bought by **Rashid Emirov** (from the village of Lgovka). The court fined the two parties to the sale 150 roubles each.

* * *

Seidamet Memetov (*Chronicles* 47, 48) has sent an appeal to the Crimean regional court. In his appeal he particularly mentions that on 6 November 1977 the deputy head of the Saki District O V D had told him in the presence of witnesses that his case had been closed because of an amnesty (*Chronicle* 47 is inaccurate here), but that on 6 January 1978 he had received an unexpected summons to appear in court.

Evictions

In April the electrical engineer **Ismet Akimov** (born 1950) came to the village of Zybino, Belogorsk district, and bought a house there. On 10 April the former owners of the house left. On 13 April a group of volunteer police led by M. N. Yatsko, party organizer of the collective farm, and P. I. Drobakha, chairman of the village soviet, broke the lock in Akimov's presence, carried off his possessions and locked them in the collective farm's refrigerated storehouse for vegetables. When Akimov came to the village soviet to find out where his things were, Major Pesklov, the deputy head of the District O V D, took away his passport and military identity card and told him his documents would be given back to him in Belogorsk. On 14 April, when Akimov went to collect his documents in Belogorsk, there was an attempt to move a Russian family into his house, but the neighbours prevented it. On 15 April the light was cut off in Akimov's house. On 18 April Drobakha and two policemen took Akimov to Belogorsk, where they arrested him on a charge of hooliganism. Judge Fedotov gave Akimov a 15-day sentence. The witnesses to the 'act of hooliganism' were Drobakha himself and the teacher Snegiryov.

From the first day Akimov went on a protest hunger-strike. Grechikhin, the procurator of Belogorsk district, who visited Akimov in his cell at his request, told him.: 'You know the Crimean Tatars committed crimes during the war, for which they have to bear responsibility, so nothing can be done about it.'

On 25 April the head of the collective farm, Maslov, began to super-

vise the construction of a house on Akimov's land. The water technician **Vladimir Memedinov** (born 1955), who had come to Zybino in March, persuaded the workers to abandon the construction. The neighbours, both Tatars and Russians, helped to carry away the building materials. A guard was set up in Akimov's house. Chernyakov, the head of the District O V D, asked Memedinov to get into a car with him. When Memedinov refused, the police beat him up and took him to Belogorsk. That same evening Memedinov was given a 10-day sentence for 'malicious insubordination'.

On 1 May the head of the Belogorsk department of the Crimean K G B, Ilinov, told the Crimean Tatars: 'If Akimov and Memedinov appear in this house (Akimov's house — *Chronicle*), they won't get away with just 15 days.'

On 2 May Akimov's uncle and aunt, **the Ziyayevs,** settled in his house: they had been specially invited to the Crimea to celebrate Victory Day. On 3 May they were beaten up and thrown out of the house; comments were made about Ziyayev's medals: 'Go hang another ten bits of metal on yourself!' The Ziyayevs were taken to Nizhnegorsky station. Akimov's belongings were also taken there. The man in charge of the collective farm garage settled into Akimov's house.

On 6 May, the day after Memedinov's release, an attempt was made to settle a Russian family in his house. The operation was organized by those in charge of the collective farm and the drunken local police commissioner, Vladimir Samoilov. The women ran up and began to protest. There was an attempt to read them an order from the collective farm authorities authorizing the eviction, but they did not want to listen to it. The electrician, whom the authorities had wanted to move in, refused to settle there and left. The Crimean Tatars organized a guard rota in the house.

On 4 May, also in Zybino, **Fera Adzhiasanova** (75 years old) and her **daughter Ulker** (50 years old) were evicted. The eviction was supervised by Maslov. The Adzhiasanovs' house was destroyed by bulldozers and they themselves were taken to Nizhnegorsky with their belongings. The authorities there declared they did not want the Adzhiasanovs. They were then taken back. The women settled down in a tent. The next day even the tent was taken away and the yard was levelled. The drivers Vovnisov and Pravdivy drove their belongings away somewhere.

On 14 April in the village of Kalinovka, Lenin district, the family of **Amet Abilvanov** was evicted. The eviction was supervised by police Major Kuznetsov. The Tatars who came running up were dispersed with rubber truncheons. On 15 April the evictions continued with a doubled detachment of police headed by a lieutenant-colonel. For 'resisting the authorities' 8 persons (including Amet Abilvanov himself and **Nadzhiye Bekirova**) got 15-day sentences, 3 persons (including the sick, half-witted **Seidaly Arabadzhiev**) got 10 days each, and **Tenzile Arabadzhieva** — a pupil of the tenth class — got 5 days. A protest declaration was drawn up (with 150 signatures).

All the above events are described by Ismet Akimov, Vladimir Memedinov, Ulker Adzhiasanova and Nadzhiye Bekirova in a 'Press Statement' of 14 May.

* * *

On 18 February in the village of Markovo, Sovetsky district, a family of three women was evicted: **Emine-Sherfe Ametova** (born 1936), her mother (81 years old, a bed-ridden invalid) and her daughter Elvira (a schoolgirl of the 9th glass). Emine and Elvira Ametova sent protest declarations to Brezhnev and the procurator of the Crimean region. Emine Ametova wrote that since July 1977 she had not been able to obtain work or a residence permit. Elvira Ametova wrote:

> On 18 February ... V. Amelichev, the chairman of the village soviet, and A. I. Krivoi, the chairman of the collective farm, came to see us, together with the local policeman Dubinin and 6 volunteer policemen. I was getting ready for school — they burst into our house and locked us in from the inside, then said 'We're taking you to the village soviet', and by means of deception took ... my grandmother ... and me out of the house ...

Elvira was later released and made her way home on foot.

> However, in spite of this gangesterism, on 20 February I started to go to school again ... but the headmaster, Nikolai Ivanovich, did not let me even get to my desk, saying that they were forbidden to teach children who had no residence permit ... I ask you to return all my books and belongings, so that I can go on living and studying ...

* * *

In February **Ema Islyamova** (born 1888) and her grandson were evicted from the village of Kumovo (Razdolnoye district). The doors, windows and floors of their house were broken up.

In March the married couple **Dzhafer Ibraimov** (born 1903) and **M. Ablayeva** (born 1913) were evicted from the house they had bought in Simferopol in February (Lesnaya Street 28). Their possessions were thrown out on to the street.

* * *

On 22 March the family of **Shefika Ibadullayeva** (born 1921 in Razdolnoye district, Crimean region) was evicted from the village of Skvortsovo, Simferopol district. The family had come to the Crimea in

November 1977 and bought a house, but had not managed to get the sale registered. In March the head of Simferopol O V D, Denisov, gave the family seven days to leave the district. He threatened Ibadullayeva, calling her a criminal. Early on the morning of 22 March a detachment of police and volunteer police loaded the Ibadullayev family's possessions into a truck. Their belongings were sent to Samarkand. The family were sent off there as well. Shefika's daughter-in-law, **Sabriye Ablyayeva,** was in the maternity home at the time of the eviction. After her discharge she was forced to travel to Samarkand with an infant in arms (on 21 March she had given birth to a son), still wearing the hospital dressing-gown, as all her belongings had been sent off during the eviction.

* * *

In Simferopol **Vasfiye Seidzhelilova,** a mother of four children, was evicted. The former owner of her house (Larionova St. 79) was expelled from the party and sacked from his job. The first secretary of the town party committee, Pokrovsky, told him that if he returned Seidzhelilova's money to her and went back to live in the house, he would be reinstated in the party and given back his job. He returned the money and moved back into the house by force. He was reinstated in the party and given back his job.

* * *

The former partisan **Suleiman Tairov** bought a house in the village of Orekhovo (Saki district). He was not given a residence permit; the former owner was found and forced to return his money and take back the house. Tairov's belongings were thrown out on to the street.

* * *

On 22 December 1977 the family of **F. Asanov** was evicted from the 'Crimea' state farm. Over 40 people took part in the eviction. The Asanov family was taken by night to Dzhankoi and abandoned there.

* * *

In the village of Tsvetochnoye, Belogorsk district, the following families have been evicted: the **Dzhemilevs** (27 September 1977), the **Ametchiks, Khalilovs** and **Barievs** (9 December 1977), the **Mamutovs** and **Yagyayevs** (19 January 1978), the **Mustafayevs, Shabanovs** and **Amzayevs** (24 January 1978).

The same reason was given in all cases: 'illegal purchase of a house'.

Residence Permits

An unofficial survey has revealed that there are about 400 Tatar families living in the Crimea without residence permits; of these, 30 are in Simferopol, 24 in Simferopol district, 8 in Dzhankoi district, about 150 in Belogorsk district (of these, about 30 are in Belogorsk itself), 46 in Sovetsky district, 18 in Lenin district, 89 in Kirov district (of these, 24 are in the town of Stary Krym) and 23 in Saki district.

In Belogorsk district the unregistered Crimean Tatars have received official notification that they are 'not to plant anything in their allotments'.

Elnar Emir-Useinova is being refused a residence permit to live with her husband Nariman Bekirov in the village of Chistenkoye, Simferopol district, although she has a Crimean residence permit (in Saki district).

Umer Kaledzhiev has not been able to obtain a residence permit to live with his wife since June 1977.

Alim Mamutov (Simferopol) and **M. Osmanov** (from the village of Krasnogvardeiskoye in Sovetsky district) cannot get residence permits to live with their parents.

The Sofievo village soviet will not register the family of **Nariman Usmanov** for residence. Usmanov is being refused a birth certificate for his child.

* * *

After serving four and a half years in intensified-regime camps, **Dzhemil Kurtseitov** (*Chronicles* 31, 32, 34) was released in February. He is being refused a residence permit to live with his wife, although she was registered for residence soon after his trial.

* * *

The secretary of the Chernomorsky district party committee told Crimean Tatars who had come to him for help in obtaining residence permits: 'I'm not going to help you to register. Your nation only gives rise to trouble.'

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On 21 March **Rebiya Bilyalova** went to keep an appointment she had made two weeks previously at the regional soviet executive committee, about a residence permit. She was detained, taken to the police station and kept there the whole day. She was treated very roughly.

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On 10 May 60 Crimean Tatars, mostly women, assembled outside the Belogorsk district party committee building. They asked that at least their representatives should be received. At first they were told that a delegation of five people would be received, but later even the five dele-

gates began to be received one by one. The delegates were interviewed by Kosyanenko, first secretary of the district committee, deputy chairman Orlovsky of the district soviet executive committee, and Ilinov, head of the Belogorsk department of the Crimean K G B.

The same evening Ilinov and K G B Lieutenant-Colonel Dergach came to the home of **Mukhsum Osmanov** (*Chronicles* 31, 42, 44, 47), called him an 'instigator' and threatened to demolish his house and send his family to Central Asia.

* * *

At the end of April a 'Protest' by the Crimean Tatars (quoted in *Chronicle* 48) was handed in to the Central Committee. The document states that in 1977-78 about 700 Crimean Tatar families came to the Crimea from Uzbekistan. It also declares:

> A great deal of alarm is being caused by the way in which a terror campaign like that of the Black Hundreds[3] has been whipped up against the Crimean Tatars in the Crimea.

In Uzbekistan

On 15 March **Mustafa Dzhemilev** (*Chronicle* 48) handed in a statement to the police requesting permission to travel to the Crimea for a meeting with his father (they had not seen each other for about four years, as his father was not well enough to make the journey to visit Mustafa and could not come to him in Tashkent), and also to attend the funeral of his close friend, the writer Shemi-Zade.

On 21 March Major Kurbanov, the head of the preventive measures section of the Tashkent U V D, told M. Dzhemilev that only the K G B could give permission for his journey, and suggested that Dzhemilev should accompany him to see Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Svalov, so that the problem could be solved. Dzhemilev refused, protesting that the resolution of the question lay entirely within the competence of the preventive measures department of the police. Kurbanov then wrote on Dzhemilev's statement: 'In accordance with the regulations on administrative surveillance, travel beyond the limits of Tashkent city is forbidden until the period of surveillance comes to an end.'

On 24 March M. Dzhemilev and T. Osipova, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, talked to Lieutenant Bakhtier Atashkulov, inspector of the October District O V D, who was in charge of Dzhemilev's surveillance. When Osipova asked him on what grounds Dzhemilev had been forbidden to travel to the Crimea, Atashkulov replied: 'Because he's a special exile.' Dzhemilev asked why the police had not taken any steps to prosecute anyone in connection with the break-in at his brother Asan's flat on 19 January, when the flat had been entered, possibly with theft in mind (*Chronicle* 48). Atashkulov replied that measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence: 'After all, they didn't steal anything.'

On 1 April Atashkulov tried to hand Dzhemilev an order assigning him to work in some institution, threatening to make an appropriate report if he refused (he already had the report drawn up).

One night in April the local police commissioner, accompanied by a man in civilian clothes, visited the flat of Asan Dzhemilev, where Mustafa figures in the housing list. They tried to hand in some kind of 'paper' meant for M. Dzhemilev, which allegedly also mentioned a 10-rouble fine. Asan's wife, Ediye, refused to take it. Later, when she went to the police to complain about night-time visits, Atashkulov told her: 'Mustafa is a naïve man. He thinks everything has to be absolutely in accordance with the Constitution. But we have our special instructions.'

On 5 April Kurbanov told Mustafa Dzhemilev, who had come to the police station: 'Don't talk to me about the laws. I've got my superiors — they decide everything. I've got nothing to do with it.'

On 19 April M. Dzhemilev was visited by a policeman and two witnesses. He was shown a document fining him 10 roubles for living without a residence permit. (Mustafa, who is requesting permission to live in the Crimea, does not want to be registered for residence in Tashkent.) Dzhemilev refused to sign this document. After a short argument, the policeman said that Dzhemilev was insulting an official and that he would have to make out a report.

On 22 April Dzhemilev came to the police station to register in the routine way. There he was told that the police had sent off evidence to investigator B. Strazhev for him to make out a case against him under articles 199-3 of the Uzbek S S R Criminal Code ('Malicious infringement of the administrative surveillance regulations') and 193-1 ('Insulting a police official'). The points of evidence against him included: (1) living for a lengthy period without a residence permit; (2) infringing the residence regulations, for which he had been fined twice, 10 roubles and 5 roubles (Mustafa had not known of the second fine); (3) gross violation of the administrative surveillance regulations (for the first time); (4) refusal to recognize the administrative surveillance: when he comes on the appointed days to register, he refuses to write his signature.

* * *

In April 1978 **Aishe Seitmuratova** (*Chronicle* 47) was asked to attend a meeting of the village soviet 'on a matter concerning herself'. She refused. A few days later, they brought round some kind of decree to her home and attempted to read it out to her, but they refused to give it to her and Seitmuratova was not prepared to listen to it being

read. Also in April a letter from the village soviet was read out at meetings (for example, at teachers' meetings), stating that A. Seitmuratova was a nationalist and a traitor to the motherland, that she had links with Sakharov and even with Israel, which had agreed to give her refuge, and that she was planning to flee abroad. The letter contained a demand, in the name of 'the Soviet public', that she should not be allowed to go abroad.

The secret surveillance of Seitmuratova was intensified. On 15 April, when she was getting ready to fly to Tashkent, an unknown man at the airport gave orders in her presence that her ticket should not be registered.

A charge of 'parasitism' is being prepared against A. Seitmuratova. In an article, 'Parasites', published on 13 May in the Samarkand paper *The Way of Lenin*, A. Seitmuratova was referred to as follows: '... even two official warnings did not help her to see the necessity of putting an end to her parasitic way of life ...' Later on, the article quotes the record of a meeting of the administrative commission attached to the executive committee of the Superfosfat village soviet:

> I. Karimov, chairman of the village soviet, said:
> 'The state has given A. Seitmuratova an education; she had a good job ... However, it seems she preferred to be idle and to live at the expense of the people. I support the proposal that A. Seitmuratova be assigned to compulsory labour.

* * *

On 30 April 1978 in the town of Yangiyul, **Nurfet Murakhas** was detained while visiting his relatives (*Chronicles* 14, 17, 31; in *Chronicles* 14 and 17 his surname is spelt wrongly).

His relatives' house was searched in connection with an irrelevant criminal case. The following were confiscated: a typewriter, some protests by Crimean Tatars, a camera, and rolls of negative film on which the book *The Tashkent Trial*[4] and the journal *Chronicle of the Defence of Rights*[5], number 20, were photographed. Murakhas was then taken to his flat in Tashkent, where a search was also carried out. One kitchen knife was confiscated. Afterwards Murakhas was taken back to Yangiyul and put in the Preliminary Detention Cells.

On 3 May, at night, he was released against a written undertaking not to travel out of Tashkent.

Events in Lithuania

This section is largely based on material from issues 32 (31 March 1978) and 33 (31 May 1978)" of the *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church.*

* * *

At the beginning of December 1977 the workers at the Kaunas rubber-goods factory 'Inkaras' were given much lower wages than usual. It turned out that the management — with the consent of the trade union committee — had suddenly lowered the permitted rate of spoiled goods.

On 14 December 1977 the workers in the shoe-moulding workshop refused to work. The first shift went on strike for the whole of their eight hours, the second for the first four. State security officials led by a certain Mockus soon arrived to admonish the strikers; the head of the Industrial Department of the Poželiai district party committee was also present. The old spoilage rate was restored.

After the strike was over, the shift forewoman **Mrs. Grumadiene** was sacked, the senior technician **Skriebulis** was suspended, and the chief engineer of the factory **Valaitis** was severely reprimanded. During the strike the worker **Binkys** was detained — he was taken to the police station and beaten up there.

* * *

On 12 December 1977 Raslanas — an assistant to the Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs [C R A] — came to Telšiai. In 1941, on the night of 24/25 June, just before the arrival of the Germans, 73 political prisoners in the prison at Telšiai were bestially murdered. Raslanas — then an official of the N K V D — participated in these murders. (On page 39, volume 3, of the *Small Soviet Lithuanian Encyclopaedia* it is stated that 'Raslanas has been engaged in administrative work in Telšiai since 1940.')

Arrests and Interrogations

On the night of 7/8 November 1977 **Albertas Zabrauskas** (born 1960), a student at the polytechnic, and **Konstantin Zakshevsky** (born 1960), a student at the commercial technical school, tore down 36 red flags on Žirmunu Street. The same night they were arrested.

In January 1978 **Kazimieras Skiebera** (84 years old, twice sentenced on political charges, has spent about 18 years in camps) was taken for interrogation to Vilnius. Skiebera was questioned about his memoirs, which were found during the search of Antanas Terleckas's home

(*Chronicles* 47, 48, see also 'The Trial of Gajauskas' in this issue). Threats were made to Skiebera that if he did not stop 'remembering the camps' he could end up inside them again. At the end of the interrogation, hints were made to him that allegedly Terleckas was a paid agent of the K G B.

In January **Angela Ragaišiene,** who had brought a parcel for the imprisoned Viktoras Petkus, was interrogated at K G B headquarters. When asked how she had known of Petkus's arrest, Ragaišiene answered 'From foreign radio broadcasts', but refused to answer any other questions. On 28 January the newspaper *Evening News* published an article attacking Ragaišiene.

In January, at intervals of a few days, Procurator Bakučionis summoned **Jonas Pratusevičius** and **Vitas Varkala,** who had signed a protest against the arrest of Gajauskas and Petkus, to the Procurator's Office of the Lithuanian S S R. When Bakučionis asked them how they knew that Gajauskas and Petkus had not broken Soviet laws, Pratusevičius replied that his home had been searched and he himself had been interrogated in connection with the Gajauskas case; from the objects confiscated during the search and the questions asked by the investigator, he had realized that Gajauskas was accused of collecting material about the post-war years (see 'The Trial of Gajauskas'), but this could not be considered a crime. Varkala answered in much the same way.

On 1 March Captain Daugalas interrogated **Antanas Terleckas** at Vilnius K G B headquarters in connection with the Petkus case. Terleckas, alluding to the fact that he had been sentenced together with Petkus 20 years ago, refused to answer questions. Daugalas nevertheless asked him the following questions: What was Terleckas's relationship with Petkus? What did Terleckas know about the Lithuanian Helsinki Group and the Chief Committee of the National Movements of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania? Did he know Kalninš, Calitis, Žukovskis and Niklus? After lunch Daugalas was assisted by his superior Major Rimkus. They began to make threats. Terleckas declared that he considered his summons in the Petkus case to be a provocation and was prepared to take responsibility for refusing to give evidence.

On 15 March Vilkas, the head of the Kapsukas K G B, interrogated **Janina Buzaite.** All his questions were about one thing: how had information about Buzaite got into the *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church*?

On 28 April **E. Paulienis,** a student at the Kaunas theological seminary, was interrogated in connection with the Petkus case; on 5 May **R. Dalgela** was also interrogated.

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Chronicle 48 described the search of **Petras Blažukas** (his name was then wrongly spelt), a second year student at Kaunas theological seminary, and the interrogation of Blažukas and **Vytautas Pukas.** At the request of Tumenas, the C R A commissioner, Blažukas and Pukas were expelled from the seminary. The *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church,* number 33, publishes statements from the Vilkaviškis diocese and the believers of Prienai diocese, protesting against these expulsions.

Persecution of Believers

Adutiškis (Švenčionai district). On 15 October 1977 **Father B. Laurinavičius** sent Brezhnev an open letter, 73 pages long, about the violation of believers' rights in Lithuania. The letter gave many examples of insulting behavour directed against priests and believers. The author asserted that the general decline of morality among the people was the direct result of thoughtlessly inculcated atheism.

Telšiai. Attempts are continuing to intimidate and compromise the local priest, **Father Kauneckas.** K G B officials demonstratively record Kauneckas's sermons on a tape-recorder. The head of the local K G B department personally interrogates members of the choir, schoolchildren who go to church and their parents. In the village of Vešvenai members of the 'Lenin's Way' collective farm were summoned to a general meeting, at which the religious collective farm members were asked to demand the removal of Kauneckas; people were asked to sign an already-formulated complaint. Nobody signed it.

Žalioji (Vilkaviškis district). On 22 February 1978 the deputy chairman of Vilkaviškis district soviet executive committee, Urbonas, summoned Mrs. T. Kaminskiene, Mrs. B. Gudaitiene, B. Kardauskas, B. Mickevičius, A. Nešukaityte and Mrs. A. Anskaitiene, who had signed an appeal from the believers of Zalioji (*Chronicles* 47, 48) to Brezhnev. Urbonas declared that the church, closed since 1963 on the order of the Council of Ministers, would not be opened. Urbonas refused to prove this by showing a written document.

On 16 March 149 believers from Žalioji village sent a statement asking for the church to be opened to Kuroyedov, the Head of the C R A attached to the U S S R Council of Ministers, and to J. Maniušis, Chairman of the Lithuanian S S R Council of Ministers.

On 19 March 114 believers from the neighbouring village of

Klausučiai sent a letter containing the same demands to the same addressees.

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Skuodas. The chief doctor of the local hospital, Mažrimas, will not allow the priest to visit dying patients. In February 1977 81-year-old **Kazimiera Akliene,** after being refused a visit from the priest, asked to be taken for an hour to a friend's house, where she could make her confession before dying. Mažrimas ordered the sick woman to be carried out into the corridor and told her husband that he would not take Akliene back. The dangerously-ill Mrs. Akliene lay in the corridor for a few hours, in a draught, and died the same day.

Gargždai. On 24 March 1978 **Father Antanas Šeškevičius** was summoned to the invalids' home to see **Stanislovas Milašius,** who was dangerously ill. It turned out that there were other sick believers at the invalids' home who wanted to confess and take Communion, but Striauka, the director of the home, pushed Šeškevičius out of the door.

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Salos. At the end of 1977 **Danute Česoniene,** secretary of the local soviet, was sacked for having her daughter christened. Party member **Jana Butkevičiene,** a team-leader on the state farm, was sacked for giving her mother a church funeral.

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Telšiai. On 16 February 1978 Andriauskas, head of studies at school no. 4, threatened nurse **Želviene** that he would 'hand her son over to the K G B' for going to church and smiling during atheist lectures. Andriauskas constantly intimidates the children, saying it's dangerous to go to church because criminals — like the organist **Induikis** — work there, while the priest **Kauneckas** (see above) is mentally ill.

On 20 February the class teacher, Miss Slivinskaite, forbade her pupils to go to the funeral of a schoolgirl's mother. On 23 May K G B officials talked to the schoolgirl **Birute Ribinskaite** about the fact that she often went to church. Before that they had talked to her parents: 'You're doing everything you can to ensure your daughter ends up in prison.'

In November 1977 Mrs. Rumbutiene, the teacher of class 10 at school 5, forbade her pupils to participate in the funeral of a pupil's mother.

Šiauliai. On 1 April headmaster Snieškus told the father of 9th class pupil **Dala Judikavičiute** that 'religious faith will block Dala's road to higher education', and that the K G B was interested in her.

Stebuliai (Lazdijai district). On 4 April the pupils of class 7 were kept behind in the classroom after lessons. Then they were summoned in pairs to the staff room, where the teacher Eugenija Smaidžiuniene tried to persuade them to join the Komsomol. 'Whoever joins the Komsomol will be given a good report, but anyone who doesn't will be put on the black list.'

Žemaičiu Kalvarija (Kalvarija district). The headmistress, Mrs. Satikiene, summons pupils from their classwork and asks them who makes them go to church and sing in the choir. Was someone not paying them to do so?

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On 10 April 50 priests of Kaunas archdiocese signed a statement addressed to the Presidium of the Lithuanian S S R Supreme Soviet, concerning the draft Constitution of the Lithuanian S S R. In the statement they point out that the clauses of the draft Constitution referring to religious cults infringe the rights of the vast majority of Lithuanian believers. They also suggest that the Constitution should contain clauses defending believers from arbitrary repression by local authorities.

Twenty priests of Telšiai diocese supported this statement.

Similar statements were sent in April by 780 believers of Telšiai diocese and 975 believers of the Kybartiai congregation.

In a similar statement six priests (including three bishops) suggest that the rights of believers and the state should be more concretely defined in the Constitution.

Chronicle 47 reported the participation of Lithuanian priests in the discussion of the draft Constitution of the U S S R.

Persecution of Believers

Orthodox Christians

In recent years a certain sign of the celebration of Easter has been the appearance of reinforced squads of police and vigilantes who surround the churches and zealously refuse to let young people through to the services. Every year the system of encirclement becomes more aggressive. In Moscow, for example, in 1978 the church in Sokolniki was surrounded by police with dogs which raged frenziedly just outside the church fence.

Under pressure from the authorities, more and more churches are being made to abandon the procession with the cross. For example, in 1978 in Leningrad only the clergy of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery

were allowed to take part in the procession; believers who wanted to join the procession were stopped by the police. Only a few foreigners were allowed through. All the other believers were not even allowed back into the church, where Metropolitan Nikodim was taking the service.

In anticipation of similar measures in 1978 the believers of the church in Grebnevo (Moscow region), where the priest is now **Father Dmitry Dudko** (*Chronicles* 38, 39), formed a church self-defence force for Easter — 20 people in all, with white armbands. The police outside the church were much more numerous, but they unwillingly admitted that parishioners had the right to keep order. The believers even managed to resist the usual attempts by police and vigilantes to stop young people entering the church.

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On 21 April officials of the Smolensk Procurator's Office searched the flat of **Tatyana Nikolayevna Shchipkova,** a Master of Philology, a senior lecturer at Smolensk Pedagogical Institute, and a specialist in Romance philology. About 80 works were confiscated — including seven prepared copies of the religious-philosophical journal *Obshchina* (*Community*). The search order was made out in connection with the case of A. Podrabinek.

Officials of the Procurator's Office broke down the door of the flat and searched it for six hours. During the search A. Ogorodnikov (*Chronicles* 41, 43, 46), V. Popkov and E. Kashtanova — members of the Christian seminar — were present in Shchipkova's flat.

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At 2 am on the night of 21 April **Sergei Ermolayev** (*Chronicle* 48), a member of the Christian seminar, was taken off the Smolensk-Moscow train. At the Vyazma station M V D Captain Minchenok told Ermolayev that the Moscow Procurator's Office were making out a criminal case against him under article 190-1 of the R S F S R Criminal Code; on this basis he carried out a search lasting over eight hours. Ermolayev was also given a body search (during which a woman witness was present, despite his protests). Two typewriters were confiscated from him. Ermolayev was detained for four more hours without any explanation and then released. Captain Minchenok refused to give Ermolayev a copy of the search record or a list of objects confiscated; nor did he show him a search warrant or allow him to write down the surnames of the official witnesses.

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In connection with these events **A. Ogorodnikov** issued a press statement on 29 April in the name of the Christian seminar:

The journal *Community,* which we have produced, is a religious-philosophical journal, aiming to reflect the process of religious revival in modern Russia ... It concentrates on spiritual seeking and does not touch on political problems ... The Russian Orthodox Church has suffered terrible sacrifices during the 20th century and been subjected to cruel state control. The state went beyond its area of competence and began to regulate religious organization. It has basically reduced the whole breadth of the church's witness to the narrow limits of 'performing the cult' ... In this tragic situation for the Church we are starting to produce the journal *Community,* exercising our right to confess our religion and live according to the dictates of Christian conscience ... We protest against these actions, whose aim is to destroy freedom of religion, and call on all who love freedom to join their voices to our protest.

Catholics in Georgia

The villagers of Tskhalbili (Akhaltsikhe district) in the Georgian S S R are Armenians by nationality and Catholic in religion. Their church has been closed for many years now and converted into a fertilizer storehouse.

At the end of December 1977 a group of believers took over the church and began to hold prayers there. The police threw the believers out of the building.

On 29 March 1978, the third day of the Catholic Easter, the entire population of the village assembled in the church for prayers. The believers set up a 24-hour guard on the church and took the sacks of fertilizer out. The police who came to the village did not even get out of their cars this time. A few days later the village authorities gave the parishioners oral assurance that the church would no longer be used to store fertilizer. The believers offered to remove the guard, put their own lock on the church doors and assemble there for prayer. The church remained in the hands of the parishioners. The authorities are offering to repair the church and turn it into a museum, saying the Catholics would be able to meet there for prayers as before. The believers, however, ask that the church should remain a church, and are prepared to collect the money to repair it themselves.

Adventists: The Arrest of Shelkov

On 14 March Vladimir Andreyevich Shelkov, head of the All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists, was arrested in Tashkent at his daughter's house.

V. A. Shelkov was born in 1895; in 1923 he was consecrated as a Seventh Day Adventist Bible worker and in 1927 was ordained as a preacher; in 1936 he was chosen as deputy head of the All-Union

Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists; since 1949 he has been head. Shelkov has been constantly persecuted. From 1931 to 1934 he was in exile in the Urals. In 1945 he was arrested and sentenced to be shot. He spent 55 days in the condemned cell. After an appeal, execution was commuted to 10 years in camps. In 1957 Shelkov was arrested again. He was sentenced to 10 years' strict-regime. He served his sentence on the Taishet-Bratsk railway at first, then, after 1959, in Mordovia. After his release in 1967 Shelkov settled in Samarkand with his family. At the end of 1969 Shelkov was detained on the street and put in a Preliminary Detention Cell. His house was searched at the same time. Shelkov was released from the Detention Cells on an undertaking not to leave town. From that moment he began to live an illegal existence.

Shelkov is in charge of the Adventist publishing house 'The True Witness', and is the author of many books on religious and legal themes printed by the same publishing house.

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Shelkov's arrest was followed by a four-day search of his daughter's house. The search was carried out by about 20 people, headed by Procurator Ponomaryov. The searchers were well-provided with firearms, portable radios, mine-detectors, powerful torches, cameras, axes, crowbars, spades and screwdrivers. All the residents of the house were pushed into one room and put under guard. The search began every day at 8.45 am and ended at 8.15 pm. At night five or six people were left to guard the house. During the search the floors were broken up and split, doors were broken down, walls were smashed in, ceilings cracked open, and mattresses, eiderdowns and pillows torn apart. They tried to split open the piano. They dug two-metre deep ditches in the yard and under the house, taking up the asphalt in the yard and demolishing the sheds there, examining the cesspools with the aid of magnetic lifting gear and probes. The material damage caused by the search was not paid for.

The searchers discovered two hiding places in the house. These were holes dug in the ground, about the size of a small room, less than two metres high and lined on the inside with plywood; they had disguised entrances. In one of them a suitcase and briefcases containing literature were found. Apart from that, the house was found to have a larder with a false floor; this hiding-place contained some money and a savings-bank book belonging to the mistress of the house.

During the search Shelkov asked permission to go to the toilet; after he came out, a gas fire in it was examined. A notebook and other papers were burning in it. The notebook was dragged out of the fire and included in the evidence of the search.

As a result of the search the following were confiscated: Bibles, psalm-books, religious verses, tape-recordings of psalms and sermons, religious tracts and pamphlets, literature about the legal side of church-state relations, including five different pamphlets about the new Constitution, complaints and protests from believers, statements by human rights activists (among these were V. Bukovsky's 'The Draft Constitution', 'Oprichnina 77' and 'Oprichnina 77 Continued' by Khodorovich and Nekipelov, a series of well-known documents about psychiatric repression, a set of documents concerning the Russian Social Fund, and 'Charter 77'), the bulletins of the Council of Baptist Prisoners' Relatives, and a list of ECB prisoners for 1977. The confiscated material also included typed extracts from a book by Vas. Shukshin, six religious books published before the Revolution, and two books on history published in Russian in the USA. In addition, tape-recordings of broadcasts by Deutsche Welle, Voice of America, the BBC and Radio Liberty were confiscated. Tape-recorders, a slide-projector, religious slide series for children, state-bonds, savings-bank books and all the money there was in the house were also confiscated, as well as manuscripts, letters, postcards and photographs.

Throughout the four days of the search no one of Shelkov's family was allowed to inform his seriously ill wife, who was in hospital, about what was happening.

Those who carried out the search categorically refused to give their surnames, profession or rank. They behaved aggressively and constantly threatened the believers, saying they would now be crushed. While the search was going on, someone rang the bell at the gate. A number of officials ran out, and when the person who had rung began to walk away, they opened fire.

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Ilya Sergeyvich Lepshin, Shelkov's son-in-law and the owner of the house, was arrested at the same time as Shelkov. During the search Lepshin suffered severe heart spasms. Ponomaryov would not allow a phone call to be made for an ambulance, but when the sick man's condition began to look dangerous, he himself called a doctor. Later Lepshin was taken away in an ambulance.

* * *

Dina Vladimirovna Shelkova has sent an 'Open Letter' to Soviet organizations, protesting against the arrest of her father and husband. In the letter she expresses her fear for their lives. She writes:

> ... during the search Ponomaryov threatened my father with special penalties and tortures and new experimental methods of interrogation, saying: 'There, at our place, he'll tell us everything and account for everything.'

... they put my husband in an ambulance and took him off to an unknown destination. I only know a K G B man got into the car with him and began persuading him to co-operate, promising him freedom in return!

* * *

On 14/15 March a search was carried out in Tashkent at the house of the Adventist **Maslov.** The search was led by Kasumov, senior investigator of the city procuracy. Religious and legal books produced by the 'True Witness' publishing house were confiscated, as well as atheist and juridical literature issued by official Soviet publishing houses. In addition, a typewriter, typed material, tape-recordings, an ordinary 8-year education certificate and two clean school slates were confiscated.

After the search Ilya Sergeyevich Maslov was arrested. Maslov is 57 years old and a Second World War invalid.

During the search of Maslov's house **Arnold Albertovich Spalin** — a visitor — was discovered in a secret hiding-place and arrested. Everyone who visited Maslov on 14 or 15 March was searched. **Elena Krivoberets** was arrested after such a search (she was released about a month later).

While **L. I. Razdymakha** was undergoing a body search, 250 roubles disappeared from his briefcase: they were not listed on the search record.

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At the same time **V. G. Bedarev,** a member of the Adventist Church, was arrested in Tashkent. A search involving the confiscation of religious literature was also carried out at Bedarev's house. During the search a new pair of binoculars worth 95 roubles disappeared from the house.

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On 17 March searches connected with the 'Tashkent case' were carried out in Riga at the homes of Adventists **P. S. Byshevoi, L. P. Byshevaya, E. K. Nagreckaite** and **A. P. Dargužes.** When the Byshevoys asked to see the warrants, they were threatened with a 15-day spell in the detention cells, in handcuffs. The Byshevois were insulted and threatened with firearms.

In Riga, as in Tashkent, everything connected with religion was confiscated, as well as typewriters, money and savings-bank books.

At Nagreckaite's house, they also confiscated a woven wall-panel, embroidered with religious texts, money (about 36,000 roubles), paper, carbon paper, a few woven fragments, bed-linen, toilet soap, four deodorant bottles and 10 bottles of shampoo.

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On 18 March a search was carried out, without a warrant or a search record, at the home of **Vera Sannikova** in Dzhambul, and religious literature was confiscated.

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On 29 March searches were carried out in Tashkent at the homes of the following Adventist women: Karbovskaya, Furlet, Podosinnikova, Yakubina, Onishchenko and Kukartseva. At Karbovskaya's home religious books and 31 test tubes containing concentrated carbohydrates were confiscated. From Furlet, in addition to a large collection of religious literature, the following were confiscated: a transistor radio, a typewriter, paper, carbon paper, stapler and staples, a wooden binding machine, a money box containing 1,000 roubles, eight suitcases, seven briefcases and 13 bags. In the yard outside the house charred papers were discovered and confiscated.

On 6 April **Sofia Prokopevna Furlet** was arrested.

At the house of **Maria Pavlovna Podosinnikova** the following were confiscated: a camera, a photo enlarging machine, photographs, lenses and other photographic equipment, a Grundig tape recorder, a Bible and a number of exercise books containing religious notes and two state bonds.

At **Yakubina's** house state bonds to the value of 1,090 roubles were confiscated as well as savings bank books, a 'Spidola' radio, two tape recorders, a 'Panasonic' cassette recorder, cassette tapes, photographs, a packet of carbon paper, typing paper, tape recordings of a religious and human rights nature, staplers and staples, 16 pamphlets in a foreign language, books published in the U S S R — handbooks and guides to proofreading, editing, stenography and typing; juridical literature; and books about the problem of freedom of conscience and church/state relations in the U S S R — 35 titles altogether.

Ponomaryov, while carrying out the search at Yakubina's house, insulted her, threatened her with prison and a beating; he also threatened to incinerate her together with her house.

At the house of **Alexandra Semyonovna Onishchenko** the following were confiscated: a diplomatic dictionary in three volumes, a dictionary of foreign words, the book *Questions of C P S U Ideological Work,* a course of lectures on the history of scientific atheism, pamphlets and books published by the 'True Witness' which were found in a hiding place under the house in the cellar, together with the historical novel *At the Dawn of Christianity* (published by A. S. Suvorin, 1893), human rights texts, 25 suitcases, briefcases, travelling bags, five handbags and a few cardboxes and sacks containing samizdat literature, photo-

graphs, manuscripts and tape recordings. From the storeroom in the yard 29 large photographic negatives were confiscated; in addition, a tape recorder, a slide projector and 33 test tubes containing concentrated carbohydrates were confiscated. The search record stated: 'During the search, planks were taken out in living rooms and auxiliary buildings, cellars and attics were investigated, the ground in the yard was examined with the aid of metal detectors.' During a search a mine detector was also used.

* * *

On 15 April the Adventist **Semyon Fyodorovich Bakholdin** (born 1929) was arrested in Tashkent. The arrest was preceded by a search.

On 19 April **Timofei Ivanovich Krivoberets** (born 1940) was arrested in Tashkent.

* * *

On 25 April fresh searches were carried out in Riga in connection with the Shelkov case. The following were searched: Ya. N. Galetsky and his father N. I. Galetsky, L. M. Timma; K. K. Jodzevičiene, E. A. Vaitkutiene, and A. V. Borisova.

During the search at the house of **Yaroslav Nikolayevich Galetsky** there were only two small girls — aged 4 and 6 — at home. The searchers took the lock off the gate and broke down the door into the house. The children shut themselves up in the bedroom. A few minutes later the door to the bedroom was broken open. The children were interrogated by Dolgoleva, who was in charge of the search. She asked the little girls where their daddy and mummy prayed, where the 'little books' out of which their parents prayed were kept, who else lived in the house, who came to visit them, and did they know so and so? (The Code of Criminal Procedure allows the interrogation of minors only in the presence of their parents or a teacher.)

Photographs, an exercise book containing religious notes, a letter and a piece of paper with a poem on it were confiscated from Ya. N. Galetsky's house.

At the house of **Nikolai Ivanovich Galetsky** the following were confiscated: *Instructive Stories for Children*, religious pamphlets in Latvian, and notes of telephone numbers. During the search the door was broken down and its veneer damaged, holes were made in the wall, people crawled about in the attic, searched the barn and dug up the vegetable garden.

After the search, N. I. Galetsky was interrogated at the procuracy. He was asked how he had come by the books seized in the search, whom he knew in Riga with links with foreign countries; he was asked about the financial and domestic side of his life, for example where his children were now living. (N. I. Galetsky's son Rostislav is now

leading an illegal existence regarding his place of residence.) Nikolai Ivanovich refused to answer these questions as they either had no connection with the case or were contrary to the Decree on the Separation of Church and State.

In the flat of **L. M. Timma** religious literature, manuscripts, notebooks, notepads and a typewriter were confiscated. Afterwards Timma was interrogated about the evidence uncovered during the search. He refused to answer questions, giving the following reasons: during the search the door of his flat had been broken down; nobody except Baklanova, who was in charge of the search, had shown him their identity cards; the literature confiscated was of a purely religious, non-libellous nature.

* * *

The Moscow Helsinki group (document 45) and **A. D. Sakharov** (16 April) have spoken out in defence of the Adventists.

* * *

A number of members of the Church of Seventh Day Adventists have formed 'a group of the All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists to promote legal defence and factual investigation concerning the persecution of believers in the U S S R'. The leader of this group is **Rostislav Galetsky,** the secretary is Leonid Samoilov, the members are Nina Kuznetsova, Lyubov Sytnikova, Lyudmila Strelnikova, Nadezhda Prisypko and Anna Zubareva.

In April the group produced a series of documents on the arrests and searches in Tashkent and Riga (documents 26, 27 and 28) and on secret searches, surveillance and bugging of Adventist houses (documents 29, 30).

On 11 May the group held a press conference, at which the group's document 31 was read out:

> For two years the group to defend religious rights, whose existence we have just announced, has been (unofficially) concerned with doing all in its power to promote the rule of law. Today (11 May 1978) the group announces openly its official existence, its functions and activities.

The journalists were given the Declaration of the group. It states that the group will concern itself with the following activities:

— collecting information and complaints from religious citizens, both those who belong to the All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists and those belonging to other religious associations;
— giving the widest publicity to 'information about the arbitrary

violence and repression which result from the dictatorship of state atheism';
— appealing, protesting and complaining both to the local authorities and to international human rights organizations, as well as to the governments of countries which took part in the Helsinki conference;
— taking part in legal/educational work among religious citizens persecuted because of their faith;
— giving aid to the persecuted and their families.

* * *

In the settlement of Enem, Krasnodar territory **Nina Fyodorovna Mikhel** was fined 30 roubles in February because her children do not go to school on Saturdays (this has no influence on their abilities — the children learn the lessons they have missed and do the homework). The headmaster of the school, Z. M. Yagumov, the class teacher Z. B. Khotko and the teacher Motyagina, publicly ridicule and insult Misha and Nadya Mikhel, threatening to put them in a boarding school and to deprive their mother of parental rights.

In the same settlement **Dina Alekseyevna Podyachaya** was also fined 30 roubles. She is also being threatened with deprivation of parental rights.

Pentecostals

In March the Muscovite **Anatoly Vlasov** (*Chronicles* 46, 47) sent a statement to the K G B attached to the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian S S R, demanding the return of his property (13 objects), confiscated from him during a search on 8 August 1977 (*Chronicle* 46). In the statement he points out that the search record mentions anti-Soviet and libellous material, but this does not apply to the tape recorder, 20 cassettes (blank or with recordings of religious services), three Bibles and a notebook, which were confiscated from him.

On 13 April officials of the Kaluga K G B, Ermachenko and Butarev, interrogated **Ivan Fedotov** (*Chronicle* 48) and his **wife Valentina** (*Chronicle* 47). The Swedes Sareld and Engström (*Chronicles* 46-48) testified that Valentina Fedotova had given them a letter from her husband, who was then serving a prison term (*Chronicles* 34, 36 and 41) while in the flat of A. Vlasov in Moscow. The letter described the administration's treatment of prisoners. In autumn 1977 during an interrogation in Minsk (*Chronicle* 47) Valentina had already been questioned about this. This time the investigators told V. Fedotova that she had given libellous material to foreign security agents. The Fedotov couple were given a formal warning according to the Decree issued by the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet on 25 December 1972. I. Fedotov told the investigators that he had served 10 years on a charge of inciting people to sacrifice a child to God, and 3 years under article 190-1, and he asked if the people who had fabricated these charges against him would be made to answer for them. The Fedotovs refused to sign the text of the warning.

* * *

The Kozino village soviet authorities (Rovno region) tried to stop the religious funeral of **G. N. Trotsky.** People who had assembled for the funeral were driven away. The funeral was held up for four hours. The presbyter of Dubno congregation received threats that he would 'come to a bad end'.

On 13 May in the village of Izbichnya, Komarichi district, Bryansk region, a prayer meeting at the flat of **Maria Voronina** was broken up. The local authorities and vigilantes used violent measures, paying no attention to the age of believers — a number of Pentecostals were dragged out by the arms and legs into the roadside mud.

* * *

Since the beginning of 1978 the authorities of the town of Chernogorsk, Krasnoyarsk territory, have constantly been putting pressure on the Pentecostal congregation, trying to make them abandon their wish to leave the U S S R, and to force them to register the congregation. Since 22 January officials of the soviet executive committee, policemen, teachers and representatives of 'public opinion' have been turning up at religious services. Officials call the believers' meetings unlawful and demand that the congregation register in the near future. If this does not happen, all the members of the congregation will, in their words, be subject to criminal charges. **Roman Roda,** presbyter of the congregation (*Chronicle* 45), preacher **Ruts** and the believers **Klimentenok**, **Luzgin** and **Usenko** are constantly summoned for talks with deputy chairman Andryushchenko of the soviet executive committee, with Montorova, an official for religious affairs, with the procuracy and the administrative commission.

Between the end of January and the end of April presbyter Rod was fined 50 roubles four times for holding religious services; the owner of the house where the services were held, L. I. Klimentenok, was twice fined 25 roubles; other Pentecostals — Usenko and Luzgin — who let their houses be used for meetings, were fined 50 roubles each.

Baptists

Events in Rostov-on-Don (continuation of report in *Chronicle* 47)

In March the Baptist congregation was practically deprived of the

possibility of holding prayer-meetings. The believers were trying to meet on a plot of land belonging to N. Zakharova (*Chronicle* 47), where a tent demolished by the authorities used to stand. On days when meetings were held, vigilantes led by deputy chairman Arutyunov of the city soviet executive committee and police chief Likhobaboi would arrive there ahead of time. Sentries would detain believers while they were still out on the street and push them into buses marked with signs saying 'Welcome!' The Baptists were then taken to the police station, where they were charged with breaking the law, for example — with making an attempt on the life of a policeman, disobedience to the authorities, and so on. This was followed by arrest for 10-15 days or fines. Those detained at the police station were put in the cooler, and some were beaten up.

In March over 70 members of the congregation were arrested for 10-15 days.

* * *

At the beginning of May the Rostov Baptist congregation notified the chairman of the city soviet executive committee about a forthcoming important prayer-meeting. On 7 May, two days before the meeting was due to take place, mass arrests of believers began in the city.

Believers were roused from their beds by people climbing through their windows and breaking down their doors. Searches were conducted involving the confiscation of religious literature and ordinary objects — without the sanction of the Procuracy. The Baptists were even pulled off suburban trains. About 2,000 people were arrested altogether. Many were sentenced to 10-15 days' imprisonment. In the special reception centres some people had their hair cut off, others were taken to the venereal disease clinic and forced to give blood samples. **Lyubov Ovchinnikova** was detained in the clinic, though the doctors declared her to be healthy.

After the Baptists complained to Moscow, the local authorities began to release those imprisoned without waiting for their sentences to end.

On 13 May the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the U S S R sent a letter to I. A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov regional party committee, demanding that he end these illegalities.

* * *

On 10 March **Pyotr Danilovich Peters** (*Chronicles* 47, 48) was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment under article 190-3 of the R S F S R Criminal Code ('Organizing or actively participating in group activities which contravene public order'). Only the father of the accused was able to be present at his trial. His friends and fellow-believers who tried to get into the courtroom were pushed into buses and taken to the police station, where they were held until evening.

* * *

On 5 March traffic police detained Baptist **Valentin Erofeyevich Naprienko** in the town of Chuguyevo (Kharkov region). His Zhiguli car was searched without a warrant from the Procurator and 460 copies were confiscated of the book *Homiletics*, reproduced from the official edition by the 'Christian' publishing house of the Baptist Council of Churches; Naprienko was also deprived of his driving licence and even of his car, without being given any documents about their confiscation. Naprienko was given a certificate stating he had been detained for three days, stamped by a sobering-up station, a document which his place of work in Donetsk refused to accept. He was sacked from his job. Naprienko's complaints have resulted in the Procuracy threatening him with criminal charges.

* * *

1,350 religious books have been confiscated from **Vibe** and **Petker** (*Chronicle* 48) who were detained in Dzhambul in December 1977. They were held for 10 days in the town department of internal affairs, then released.

Zherebnenko, Karman, Kreker and **Yakimov,** from Novosibirsk, who were detained in December 1977 (*Chronicle* 48), were also released. (In *Chronicle* 48, the surnames Vibe and Zherebnenko were wrongly spelt.)

* * *

On 3 February 1978 a search was carried out at the house of Zherebnenko in Novosibirsk, 'to confiscate illegally produced religious literature and means of publication'. The search was carried out by the Novosibirsk regional procuracy (led by senior investigator Bashutin) at the request of the republican procuracy of the Kazakh S S R. 180 large-print unbound Bibles were confiscated, as well as about 100 small-print Bibles published by the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists in 1968, 54 copies of a German psalm-book, 216 copies of the first issue of the journal *Herald of Truth*, 200 copies of issues 2 and 3 of the same journal, a large number of bulletins and pamphlets typed in blue print, and some cardboard and paper. Although Zherebnenko stored all the religious literature openly, the searchers examined and sounded out not only the cupboards but all the walls, attics and cellars in the house.

* * *

On 13 February a search was carried out at the home of Baptist **V. Ya. Smirnov** in the town of Dedovsk, Moscow region. Bibles, Gospels, hymn books and money belonging both to the church and to himself were confiscated. Later his own money and some copies of the Bible were returned to Smirnov.

On the same day, searches were also carried out at the flats of other believers belonging to the Moscow Baptist congregation. Religious literature was confiscated.

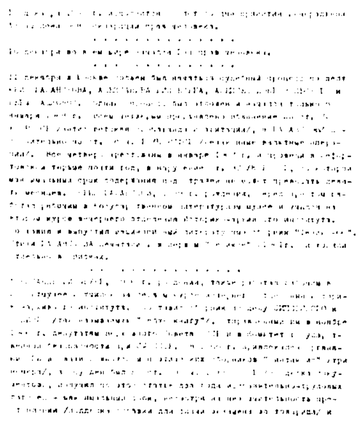
In 1977 the Moscow congregation received a document allowing it to purchase a house for prayer meetings. Smirnov had been entrusted with the safe-keeping of donations for the building of the prayer-house. About 9,000 roubles of church money were confiscated from him.

* * *

The Baptist **I. Ya. Pauls** returned to the town of Kokchetav after serving a term of imprisonment (2 years, 6 months under article 130, part 2, of the Kazakh S S R Criminal Code [=article 142 of the R S F S R Code], 'for religious propaganda and teaching minors religion'). The verdict provided for an additional punitive measure: deprivation of the right to work as a doctor (Pauls is an oral surgeon). After Pauls complained the Kokchetav regional court cancelled this clause. Although there is a shortage of oral surgeons in the town, Pauls could not find work in his field. At the same time he started to receive visits from police officials, who threatened to bring criminal charges against him for parasitism. Finally Pauls managed to get work as a stevedore. Because of the heavy work, he developed a lung abscess and was sent to hospital. The doctor treating him had to give an explanation to representatives of the district party committee (they doubted if Pauls had been so ill that he had to be sent to hospital).

* * *

The Council of Baptist Prisoners' Relatives has composed an open letter addressed to heads of state, the U N and all the world's Christians. The letter is dated 19 March. It states that since the new Constitution was adopted, the persecution of believers in the U S S R has increased. It describes the violent dispersal of prayer-meetings and the many fines imposed in Omsk, the recent arrests and searches of Baptists in Central Asia (*Chronicle* 48), the sentencing of the Kingisepp printers (*Chronicle* 48), the events in Rostov-on-Don (*Chronicles* 47, 48 and this issue), the Naprienko case (see above), the prosecution for parasitism of members and clergy of the Council of Churches who are found living on the charity of their fellow-believers (*Chronicles* 47, 48), and the position of Kryuchkov, Chairman of the Council of Churches, who has been forced to hide from the authorities for many years.



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1 Page 1 of *Chronicle* no. 1 dated 30 April 1968. The editors point out that Human Rights Year recently began on 10 December 1967, then start to describe the trial of the young intellectuals Yury Galanskov (who died in a camp in 1972) and Alexander Ginzburg (whose new indictment, ten years later, features in this issue). On the *Chronicle*'s tenth anniversary see pp 102-3. **2** Balys Gajauskas, b 1926, Lithuanian polyglot imprisoned 1948-73, sentenced to 15 more years in 1978 for nationalist activity. See pp 11-14. **3** A group of supporters of human rights, photographed in Moscow in 1977: *l to r* Naum Meiman, Sofia Kalistratova, Pyotr and Zinaida Grigorenko, Natalya Velikanova, Fr Sergei Zheludkov, Andrei Sakharov; *sitting* Genrikh Altunyan of Kharkov (see p 92) and Alexander Podrabinek (see esp pp 2, 38-9).

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4 *On right* Nikolai (Mykola) Matusevich, b 1948, Kiev editor and member of Ukrainian Helsinki Group sentenced to 12 years in 1978, with his friend Evgeny Obertas. On the trial see pp 5-9. **5** Olga Geiko (Olha Heiko, in transliteration from Ukrainian), wife of Matusevich, who joined the Group in 1977 and testified at his trial. **6** Miroslav Marinovich, 9 1950, Kiev engineer and Group member sentenced to 12 years at the same trial.

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7 Baptist leader Rev Georgy Vins photographed with his son Pyotr in a Siberian camp when Pyotr visited him in February 1978. Pyotr, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was sentenced to 1 year in April 1978. On his trial see pp 9-11. **8** Pyotr's younger brother Alexander, in Kiev, points to the location of his father's camp in Yakutia, 3,500 miles away. **9** Ivan Kandyba, b 1930, a lawyer imprisoned 1961-76, now a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, living near Lvov and harassed by the K G B. See p 39.

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10 Vyacheslav Chornovil, b 1938, Lvov journalist sentenced in 1972 to 9 years (6 plus 3) for editing the *Ukrainian Herald;* in 1978 he was being harassed in Siberian exile, 3,500 miles from home. See p 33. **11** Iosif Zisels, an engineer in Chernovtsy, Ukraine, subject to K G B harassment for his dissenting activity. See p 87, also *Chronicles* 44 and 48. **12** Dmitry Mikheyev, b 1941, a physicist sentenced to 8 years in 1971 for trying to escape abroad and circulating critical literature, with his mother, 1978. Released early in 1976, he has since been trying to emigrate. See p 76. **13** Mikheyev before his imprisonment, c 1970.

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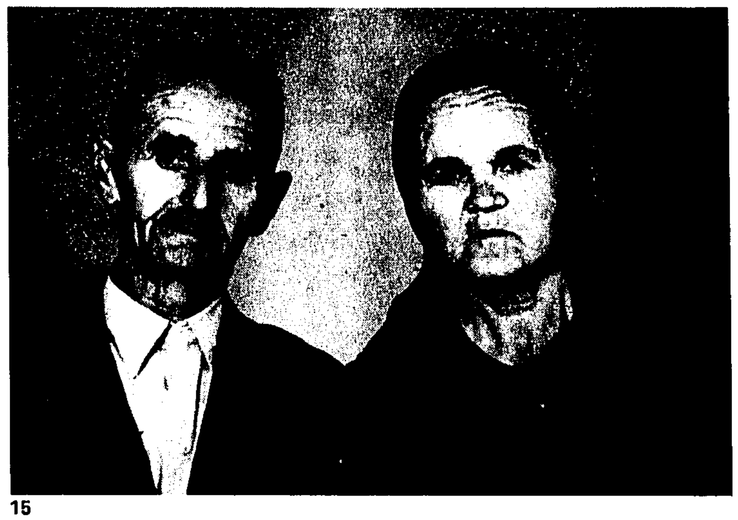

15

14 Aishe Seitmuratova, b 1937, Crimean Tatar activist imprisoned 1971-4 for her role in the national movement to return to the Crimea, refused permission to emigrate since 1976, with Zinaida Grigorenko. See p 49. **15** Abduldzhemil Mustafayev (b 1897) and his wife Makhfire (b 1910), parents of Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhemilev, 1977. Since his release Mustafa has been refused permission to visit them in the Crimea. See p 48.

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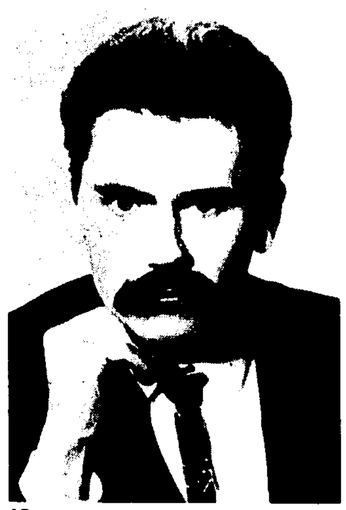

18

16 Dr Valentin Morkovkin, *3rd from right*, chief psychiatrist of Moscow's Kashchenko mental hospital, with his deputy, Dr Maslyayeva, *4th from right*, outside the hospital in 1967. With them: a visiting American delegation consisting of, *r to l*, Dr H. Visotsky, Dr W. Barton, Dr S. Yolles, unknown, M. Gorman, unknown, and Dr P. Sirotkin. In 1978 Morkovkin was less friendly to a visiting psychiatrist concerned about one of his 'patients', Evgeny Nikolayev. See p 37. **17** Mikhail Zhikharev, an engineer from Sochi who was arrested in 1974 for critical writings and interned in psychiatric hospitals in Chernyakhovsk, Krasnodar, then Sochi, where in early 1978 he was being treated cruelly. See p 38. **18** Nikolai (Mykola) Plakhotnyuk, b 1936, a doctor from Kiev interned in mental hospitals since 1972 for his role in Ukrainian dissent. See p 36.

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19 Valentin Naprienko, a Baptist from Donetsk detained by police for transporting copies of an officially published book on the art of preaching. His car was confiscated and he lost his driving licence and his job in a factory. See p 67. **20** Rev Gennady Kryuchkov, chairman of the Council of Baptist Churches, which broke away from the officially recognized Baptist church in 1965. His family lives in Tula, but after a period of imprisonment he has lived in hiding from the police since about 1970. See p 68, also *Chronicle* 34, p 73 and illustration 35. **21** Vasily Smirnov, b 1913, imprisoned 1972-5, Baptist from Dedovsk near Moscow, whose home was raided by police in February 1978. 9,000 roubles collected by the Moscow Baptists to make an officially sanctioned purchase of a prayer-house, were confiscated from him. See p 68. **22** Vasily Golub, b 1930, imprisoned 1966-70 and 1972-5, Baptist and gas worker from Voroshilovgrad in Ukraine. See p 72.

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23 The interior of the hut (or 'tent') built in 1977 by Baptists in Rostov-on-Don for prayer meetings, on the land of congregation members, the Zakharovs. In August 1977 the hut was forcibly demolished by police, then rebuilt by the Baptists, then demolished again. See *Chronicle* 47, pp 59-60. The central notice reads 'We Confess the Crucified Christ'. **24** The remains of the hut after demolition.

25

26

25 Rev Pyotr Peters taking an open-air service on the site where the hut stood. Born in 1942, imprisoned 1973-6, Peters was sentenced again in connection with these events, in March 1978, to 2½ years. See p 66. **26** A view of the congregation at one of the open-air services, autumn 1977. In May 1978 the Rostov authorities arrested 2,000 Baptists in an attempt to prevent the resumption of these services. See p 66.

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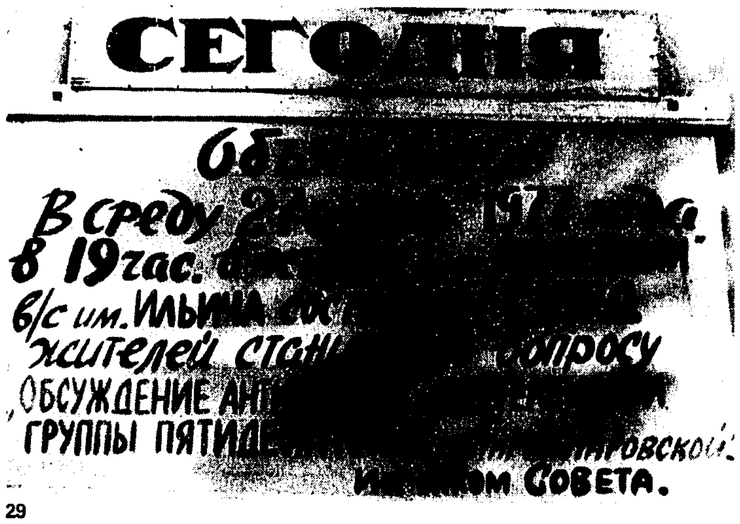

29

27 Ivan Pauls, b 1947, an oral surgeon in Kazakhstan, was arrested in 1975 and given 2½ years for Baptist teaching. On his return home he could not resume his work, even though oral surgeons were in short supply, and was forced to do heavy manual labour. See p 68. **28** Filip Ruts, Pentecostal preacher in Chernogorsk, central Siberia, whose community was being persecuted in early 1978 for refusing to register with the authorities and for applying to emigrate. See p 65. **29** A notice announcing the meeting to condemn Pentecostals described in *Chronicle* 47, pp 89-90. This community in Krasnodar territory continues to be persecuted for its desire to emigrate. See p 79 in this issue. The notice reads: 'Today. Announcement. On Wednesday 27 July 1977 at 1900 in the summer cinema Yubileiny of the Ilich state farm there will be a general meeting of the inhabitants of the village to discuss the anti-social activity of the group of Pentecostals in Starotitarovskaya Station. Soviet Executive Committee.'

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30 Viktor Vasilev, Pentecostal of Vilnius who has been refused permission to emigrate with his family and evicted from his home. See p 80. **31** Ivan Fedotov, b 1929, Pentecostal minister in Kaluga region, imprisoned 1974-7, now harassed again by the authorities. See p 64. **32** Vladimir Shelkov, b 1895, head of Adventist church arrested in widespread police crackdown on Adventists in March 1978. See pp 57-64.

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33 The Podyachy family of Adventists from Krasnodar territory, which in early 1978 was being harassed by the authorities. The parents were threatened with having some of their children forcibly taken away from them. See p 64. 34 Nina Mikhel, an Adventist in the same village threatened with similar sanctions. See p 64.

The members of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives write:

> You received hundreds of letters from believers during the time when the draft Constitution was being discussed, asking that the law of the land be concretely defined to ensure that religious believers find it truly possible to consider themselves equal citizens of this country ... Has the time not come, at last, to normalize relations with the believers of this country? God is waiting, He is not slow, but he is patient.

The authors of the letter insist that the following demands must be satisfied at once: the legislation on religion, alien and unacceptable to believers, must be abolished, and prosecution of believers for non-acceptance of this legislation must stop; all Christian prisoners must be released immediately; the constant interference in the internal affairs of the Church must cease; believers should not be prevented from maintaining clergymen through their own resources; Kryuchkov, head of the Council of Churches, must be guaranteed his freedom and given the opportunity of freely conducting services in church; immediate steps should be taken against the Council for Religious Affairs for its failure to carry out its primary task: the provision of buildings for use as prayer-houses by religious congregations; the confiscation of buildings assigned to believers for prayer-meetings should be forbidden and all fines imposed in this connection should be paid back; the money confiscated during searches in Dzhambul and Dedovsk must be returned to the churches immediately; all the religious literature confiscated during the searches in Kazakhstan in December 1977 (*Chronicle* 48) should be returned; the bugging of believers' homes must be stopped; those who want to emigrate because of persecution for their faith should be given the opportunity to do so.

From the Pages of the Soviet Press

On 16 March, the newspaper *Industrial Karaganda* published an article, 'The Law applies to Everyone', by E. Shirokoborodov.

According to the author, the workers at the 'Maikudun' mine had written to the paper about the fact that not very long ago in their district

> a so-called 'Sunday school' for minors was functioning. About 100 children were studying at the school. The spiritual teachers were **B. V. Enns, E. G. Frize, F. K. Frize** and **Z. P. Gertsen.** They taught the children religious songs and poems and acquainted them with various chapters of the Old and New Testaments, organizing examinations with the help of special question-papers.

After explaining that 'in our country religious instruction is only pos-

sible in the family, conducted by parents', Shirokoborodov writes:

> ... religious extremists indulge in gross violation of Soviet laws. For example, a few years ago an attempt was made to establish a 'Bible school' for children in Temirtau. Of course the school very soon ceased to exist. And now forbidden activities have again appeared, this time in Karaganda.

The author quotes a letter from 'extremist supporters of the so-called Council of Evangelical Christian and Baptist Churches (C E C B C), which has 'taken it on itself to collect hundreds of signatures from religious citizens living in Karaganda, Temirtau, Tokarevka, Kievka and even in Dzhezkazgan':

> We, Baptists of the Karaganda fellowship, having received news from our sister in the Lord, **Nina Zakharova,** who lives in the town of Rostov-on-Don at Barkovskogo St. 14, are greatly alarmed by the evil deeds of the local authorities ...

The believers' letter reports that the Pervomaisky district soviet executive committee (under the Rostov city soviet) has deprived N. P. Zakharova of her rights as guardian over her sister Lena (*Chronicle* 47); Lena is going to be put in a children's home; and Nina and Lena are forced to wander from one place to another, as their house has been confiscated. Shirokoborodov writes:

> ... there have been no evil deeds in Rostov, no trace of them. These provocative rumours have been spread by members of extremist groups of Baptist schismatics, including N. P. Zakharova herself. And now, as a result, the party and soviet authorities, even people abroad, have been inundated with letters and telegrams ...

Shirokoborodov asserts that 'Baptists from registered congregations have no connection with the letter'. Basing himself on the newspaper *Evening Rostov* of 13 October 1977, Shirokoborodov informs us that 'no one has confiscated the Zakharovs' house' and that 'no one has ever established guardianship of Lena'.

Shirokoborodov writes of C E C B C supporters as follows:

> The unlicensed activity of the leaders of this movement is so inhuman that they do not even have the support of the World Baptist Alliance ... However, White émigré reactionaries and foreign anti-Soviet and religious centres are in touch with the 'schismatics'. ... Freedom of conscience is interpreted by them as unlimited freedom of religious propaganda ...
>
> Individual leaders of these congregations have been brought to book more than once by the administrative authorities. Other measures have also been taken with regard to them. For example, because of the efforts of the October district soviet and public opinion among the district teachers, the 'Sunday school' mentioned by the miners ... was successfully closed. But the extremists don't give up. In the private flats of believers, preaching activities among young people still go on ...
>
> In the Kirov and Sovetsky districts a group of Baptist schismatics led by **D. Lavrov** is functioning. In Tokarevka a similar group is headed by hospital-worker **P. Varkentin, I. Dik** (caretaker at an official building) and **L. Tsempel** (an official of the district Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy). Their preaching is permeated with the idea of necessary suffering for Christ, and of readiness to make sacrifices in the name of God. Lavrov, for example, a man sentenced for criminal activities, now touches up his past, representing it as suffering for a religious ideal ...
>
> What is the aim of supporters of the Baptist Council of Churches? Chiefly, unlimited religious propaganda ... freedom to teach children religion.

Shirokoborodov writes of the Temirtau congregation of believers:

> This is a registered congregation, but from the very beginning of its existence a group appeared which essentially supported the position taken by the 'schismatics'. They mask their true feelings in various ways, but their actions speak for themselves.
> The leaders of the congregation (**Pauls**, the head of the church council, preacher **Pankrats** and others) summon members' meetings and arrange prayer-meetings for minors without the necessary permission of the executive committee of the town soviet. A group of C E C B C supporters, headed by **Yantsen,** who have infiltrated the ranks of the congregation, work among the believers to support illegal, anti-social activities. In particular, they organized the collection of believers' signatures on a 'protest' against the alleged violation of the civil rights of the Rostov Baptists.

Shirokoborodov writes:

> The voluntary commissions of the Lenin, October and Kirov district soviet executive committees have grown slack in their work. Only this can explain the activity of the Baptist schismatics, the fact that illegal assemblies of religious young people are taking place in private flats ...
>
> It would seem the time has come ... to remove Pauls and certain other members from their executive positions in the church and deprive them of registration.

Shirokoborodov describes the work done by the atheists of Temirtau: when atheists 'mobilized all their forces and means for the battle

against religion', 'active atheist public opinion' forced the Baptists to 'transfer their activities to another district'. But even there they were not left unnoticed:

> As a result of efforts made in schools, labour collectives and social organizations, the role of sectarian families as sources for spreading religiosity is constantly discussed. Nevertheless, of course, complete victory over the sectarians is still far off.

* * *

The newspaper *Voroshilovgrad Truth* of 19 March 1978 published an article 'Caught Stealing' by G. Dubrovin in its courtroom section.

The article describes the trial (on charges of 'embezzling and stealing state property' — article 91, part 1, of the Ukrainian S S R Criminal Code) of **Vasily Andreyevich Golub,** presbyter of the Baptist congregation, who was working as a gas-fitter at the Voroshilovgrad 'Vtorchermet' production works. Dubrovin reports that:

> during the investigation some rumours were spread that V. A. Golub was 'suffering' not so much for stealing, but 'for the faith' ...

Golub was accused of having deceived the drivers E. P. Bobryshev and N. I. Daryushin (by saying he had permission from the management) and having taken 5.2 tons of metal scrap out of the factory. Golub 'committed such a grievous sin', because he wanted to help the family of **Alexei Timofeyevich Kozorezov** (in 1971-76 A. T. Kozorezov served a 5-year sentence under articles 142, part 2, 190-1 and 227, part 1, of the R S F S R Criminal Code — see also *Chronicle* 38; his wife is mentioned in *Chronicles* 38 and 41), by building them a cellar, as the Kozorezovs could not find the material to line it.

> The defendant ... himself admitted he was a thief ... He came to trial in no way because he was a believer or was being persecuted in some way for this.

The article states that 'Soviet laws on religion are not to the taste of the Baptists and they often deliberately break them'.

> They try to avoid registering their congregations and hold prayer-meetings in defiance of the law. One such congregation in the regional centre is headed by Golub, Kozorezov, **Butkov, Balatsky** and others ...
>
> What do they really want? They want to preach sermons wherever they like, engage in charitable activities, convert children and young people to 'the faith', and so on.

Dubrovin states that Golub had served 4 years' imprisonment in 1966-70 and 3 years in 1972-75 'for violating the Soviet laws on religious cults'.

> For the same crimes A. T. Kozorezov was twice sentenced and served long terms of punishment; earlier he had lived with his family in the town of Omsk and was famed there as a violator of Soviet laws. They present themselves as 'martyrs for the faith', supporting each other, hiding their true aims and deeds from the believers, and slandering Soviet law. They are hostile to the Soviet way of life and turn people away from active participation in social life.

N. G. Stetsenko, the head of a workshop, who appeared at the trial in the role of public prosecutor, 'tore the mask of holiness off' Golub's face and revealed his 'real personality':

> ... the court, taking into account the sincere repentance of the defendant, as well as his large family, gave V. A. Golub a suspended sentence of 3 years' imprisonment. The defendant has made good the material damage he caused to the factory.

* * *

The newspaper *Bryansk Worker* published an article on 24 March by A. Makarov, the C R A Commissioner for Bryansk region. It is called 'The Law and Freedom of Conscience'. Makarov writes:

> ... in the Bryansk, Suzemka, Komarichi, Trubchevsk, Pochep and a few other districts, sectarian associations which avoid registration are not being brought to book ...
>
> This allows the supporters of the so-called Council of Baptist Churches ... to organize mass assemblies illegally and to demand completely unlimited religious propaganda ...
>
> Individual extremist members of the Baptist community carry on religious rites outside the premises of prayer-houses and try to force their views on their neighbours. For example, uninvited visitors were haunting the thresholds of the villagers' houses in Vygonichi, disseminating typed material of a religious nature, until they were stopped by the authorities. On the same day a second group chartered a bus — supposedly for a 'wedding' — from the transport services centre and drove off to the village of Baklan in Pochep district, where they carried out similar illegal activities. Some time later, this group was detained as far away as the Seredina-Buda district in the Sumy region of the Ukraine.
>
> Naturally the authorities ... cannot and should not put up with such escapades. It can only be regretted that in Pochep district they are being sluggish about putting an end to them ...

The article says that the Baptists of Bezhitsky [a district in Bryansk city] try to provoke conflicts with the authorities, so that they can keep their flock in 'a state of constant tension' and 'propagate the

idea that they need some kind of special rights, such as the right to conduct unlimited religious propaganda'. In conclusion, Makarov draws the attention of the authorities to the possibility of dissolving agreements granting believers the use of a prayer-house:

> These clauses of our law should be brought to the attention of the authorities, particularly in those districts where illegal activities on the part of fanatically inclined believers are most common.

However, Makarov admits that:

> There have been cases where believers were refused registration of their religious community or repairs to their prayer-building without any cause, while students have had their religious affiliation mentioned in their reports.

The Right to Leave

On 21 April **Lidia Artemovna Valendo** of Minsk (*Chronicle* 48) was arrested in an electric railway carriage by a policeman and men in plain clothes. She was taken to the police station and from there to the republic psychiatric hospital. At first they refused to admit her, but after a conversation between the policeman and the doctor (in private, of course), she was admitted.

The Directives on Urgent Hospitalization have been repeatedly disregarded. For example, the first commission did not examine Valendo until 11 May, whereas the examination is supposed to take place within 24 hours.*

* * *

Marija Jurgutiene, who has been trying for four years to obtain permission to go to her husband in the U S A (*Chronicles* 36, 44, 45), sent a statement on 4 May to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Griškevičius.

* * *

Since October 1977 **Reshat Dzhemilev** (*Chronicle* 48) has been trying to obtain permission to emigrate to the U S A. On 28 March 1978 he was told in the Tashkent O V I R that in mid-February O V I R had already decided to refuse him. Notification of this, according to the O V I R official, had been sent to him three times by post. Dzhemilev

[**Information Bulletin* no. 9 of the Working Commission on psychiatric abuse reports that she was released on 25 May 1978.]

replied that he had received no notification, although he lived only a few blocks away from O V I R. 'Then the post office are not doing their job — make a complaint to them,' was the reply. To Dzhemilev's question as to the reasons for their refusal, they replied: 'Your relative is not close enough.' 'Who determined how distant or how closely related my brother is to me?' asked Dzhemilev. The answer: 'Our superiors investigate these matters.'

* * *

On 16 June 1977 **Vadim Ivanovich Konovalikhin,** an inhabitant of Neman in Kaliningrad Region (born 1943), handed in a statement to the U S S R Supreme Soviet renouncing Soviet citizenship and applying to leave the U S S R. After this he attempted several times to hand in his documents to emigrate, but they were not accepted.

On 4 October 1977 Konovalikhin declared a hunger-strike, of which fact he informed the current session of the Supreme Soviet. On 6 October he was forcibly hospitalized in the Kaliningrad region psychiatric hospital, where he was told that he would be released if he ceased his hunger-strike. The next day, after he had handed in the appropriate statement, he was released. (Konovalikhin had had contact with psychiatry before: in 1968, when he was doing his military service with the navy, he was discharged in connection with a suicide attempt and was registered as a psychiatric patient.)

After his release Konovalikhin continued to try to obtain permission to emigrate. He sent a statement to Shchelokov, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and appealed to the U N Human Rights Commission. When on 23 March 1978 he received a refusal from the Kaliningrad O V I R, Konovalikhin again declared a hunger-strike.

At that time proceedings were instituted against him under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code.

In the town of Sovetsk in Kaliningrad Region, a search was carried out in the flat of **Roman Kosterin,** a friend of Konovalikhin, in connection with his case.

On 28 March Konovalikhin's own flat was searched. Copies of his letters and statements to various departments were confiscated. Konovalikhin was issued an order to undergo a forensic-psychiatric examination. He was made to sign an undertaking not to leave the town.

At interrogations, the investigator of the Sovetsk Procuracy Kudashkin asked Konovalikhin what the 'Free Trade Union' and the 'Helsinki' Group were.

Konovalikhin was placed in the Kaliningrad region psychiatric hospital to undergo an in-patient psychiatric examination.

On 4 April the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes sent a letter to the chief doctor:

The Working Commission informs you that V. I. Konovalikhin, who is in your hospital awaiting forensic psychiatric examination, was examined in the month of April by a consultant psychiatrist of the Working Commission. As a result of the examination, the following conclusion was reached:

'On the basis of an objective examination of V. I. Konovalikhin and of information about his medical history given by him, it may be concluded that Konovalikhin Vadim Ivanovich shows at present no symptoms of mental illness, neither has he shown any in the past (when he was interned in psychiatric hospitals).

He is fully responsible for his actions and behaviour.'[7] ...

The application of compulsory medical treatment to Konovalikhin in connection with charges against him under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code would be considered by the Working Commission as the use of psychiatry for political purposes.

On 27 April A. Podrabinek sent a similar letter to the Procurator of Sovetsk.

* * *

From December 1977 to April 1978 **Tamara Alexandrovna Los** (born 1955) of Mineralnye Vody sent seven letters and two telegrams to Brezhnev demanding permission for herself and her family to emigrate. The only reply was summonses to the Procuracy, the police, the K G B and the Town Party Committee, where she was warned that she would be made to answer for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'.

On 26 February 1978 the head of the passport office notified T. Los that she could leave the U S S R with her family. After the forms had been filled in, she was told that she must be examined by a medical commission; the head of the passport office, Romanov, declared to Los that she was mentally ill. Afterwards Los and her family stopped filling in documents.

In May a consultant psychiatrist of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes examined T. Los and concluded that:

> Tamara Alexandrovna shows no symptoms of mental illness at present, neither did she ever show any previously.[8]

* * *

In 1968 and 1969 **Dmitry Mikheyev** tried several times to travel to his fiancée in Hungary; he was refused permission. The party committee of the Physics Faculty of Moscow University did not give him a reference in view of his 'political immaturity'. Neither was he permitted to invite his fiancée to Moscow.

In 1970 Mikheyev attempted to leave the U S S R using the passport of a foreigner, but was arrested in Sheremetevo airport and tried for 'attempting to betray the motherland' (*Chronicle* 21). In October 1977 he was pardoned and released, after which he applied to O V I R; he was told that he needed an invitation from relatives.

In spring 1978 Mikheyev appealed twice to Brezhnev by letter. His statement of 20 April ends:

> I consider it my duty to warn you that I intend to obtain the right to leave the country by using every available legal means. I will not be stopped by any persecution whatsoever.
>
> I inform you that if my petition is not granted I will be forced to appeal to world public opinion for help and to publicize all the details of my biography.

Jews

Paul Ionovich Solodnik (Chernovtsy, Ukrainskaya ul. 11, kv. 10) is a 'refusenik', as his wife's parents do not give her permission to emigrate. Solodnik is a doctor.

Mikhail Naumovich Livin (Minsk, Kuznechnaya ul. 54, kv. 44) in November 1977 was refused permission to emigrate because of the 'non-consent of his wife's relatives'.

Rafail Mikhailovich Rozhansky (Sverdlovsk, Akademicheskaya ul. 13, kv. 33) in October 1977 was refused permission to emigrate as 'his parents are staying in the U S S R'. Rozhansky has a sister and an aunt in Israel. He is a construction engineer.

In July 1972 **Uriel Gavrielovich Malayev**, his parents, his three brothers and his sister applied to emigrate, and in November they received permission. A few days later U. Malayev was told that he and his wife had been refused permission. His parents, sister and brothers left while he stayed. From 1973 to 1977 Uriel Malayev applied again and again and was refused each time. In 1977 Malayev was at last given the 'reason' for the refusal: 'Your relatives live in the U S S R!' Malayev is a shoemaker; his wife is a hairdresser.

In 1975 **Ilmiya Tashayevich Ashurov** (Nalchik, ul. Suvorova 85, kv. 2) handed in his documents for an exit visa and was refused without a reason being given. In 1977 he again handed in his documents and again received a refusal without a reason being given. Ashurov is a metalworker.

Ilya Leibovich Khmelnitsky (Minsk, ul. Kozlova 16, kv. 24) in February 1977 was refused permission to emigrate, for 'security reasons', even though he had never had a security pass.

David Shvarts (Lvov, ul. Kutuzova 34, kv. 2, tel. 74-62-29) was refused permission to leave in June 1977. The reason: he had graduated from Moscow Aeronautical Institute. Shvarts is an automation engineer.

Alexander Bentsionovich Magidovich (Tula, ul. N. Rudneva 60, kv. 65) has been a refusenik since 1973 for 'security reasons', although he stopped working in a factory doing secret work in 1969. Magidovich is a radio engineer. In October 1977 he appealed to the Foreign Minister of Great Britain for help.

* * *

On 21 December 1977 a meeting was held at last of representatives of the 'Rossiya' collective farm in the Talovaya district of Voronezh region (*Chronicle* 48). Not one of the people who wished to leave the collective farm was permitted to speak. It was decided by 85 votes against 17 to refuse them permission to leave the collective farm.

The new chairman of the collective farm, A. G. Kuvaldin (the previous one had been promoted to Head of the District Agricultural Administration) and the chairman of the village soviet announced to the inhabitants of Ilinka: 'You will live and work here until the day you die — we will not let you go anywhere.'

The district and regional procuracies replied to complaints, saying there had been no infringement of the democracy of the collective farm, and no reason could be found for the organs of the Procuracy to intervene.

A statement on this subject by the Moscow Helsinki group (document no. 49) says:

> What is most shocking is that all this is not contrary to the 'Model Statutes of a Collective Farm' ... where ... there is not a single word about free departure from the collective farm!

Pentecostals

This spring the U S Embassy in the U S S R forwarded invitations to approximately 130 Pentecostal families in Estonia and Leningrad Region. In Leningrad Region they were received; in Estonia they were not.

In April a large group of Pentecostals from the Caucasus, the Ukraine and Rostov Region appealed to President Carter and the American Government, requesting them to send invitations to them from the U S A.

* * *

This spring several Pentecostals in Batumi who had handed in their documents to emigrate were deprived of their residence permits. The District Procuracy maintains that they were illegally registered. The Pentecostals are: **A. Temnikova, Z. Bondarenko, N. Noskova,** and the **Kapustin** couple. After their residence permits had been cancelled, they were dismissed from work, whereupon the town authorities ordered them to 'clear out of the town immediately'. The victims complained to Brezhnev, Rudenko, and to the highest Soviet organs of Adzharia and Georgia. There were no answers. In Moscow, in the reception room of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Shchelokov, they were advised to return to Batumi to wait there for a decision on their emigration. When the believers returned to Batumi, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Adzharia ordered them to leave the town immediately.

* * *

In March, in the village of Zhaden, Rovno Region (*Chronicle* 48), where nearly the entire congregation had handed in their documents to emigrate (approximately 40 families), the chairman of the District Soviet Executive Committee asked all those who wished to emigrate to prepare immediately to leave. He said that their documents would be handed over to them at the border. At the same time, he announced to all the inhabitants of the village that extra kitchen-gardens would be allotted to them (at the expense of those who were leaving, he said). After some time the authorities' talk about an imminent departure ceased. On the other hand, the pressures on the congregation over the holding of prayer meetings in the village eased.

In places where there are no people wishing to emigrate (in Bystrichai, Mokvin, Kholopy, Drokhovo and other villages of Berezno District) believers are not allowed to meet, they are fined, and prayer-meetings are interfered with.

* * *

On 18 April the newspaper *Sovetskaya Kuban* again published an article containing harsh attacks against the Pentecostal Presbyter of Starotitarovskaya Settlement, **N. P. Goretoi** (*Chronicles* 47, 48). The author of the article 'Bitter is the Bread of Foreign Lands', **A. Zenkov,** writes that Goretoi 'repeatedly went to Moscow with the purpose of passing slanderous information to foreign representatives' and also that he 'continues to incite believers to send slanderous statements to various departments'. On 22 April the article was published again, in the newspaper *Tamanets.*

The Pentecostals of Starotitarovskaya sent collective and individual letters to the editorial offices of these newspapers. They accuse Zenkov of slandering and harassing their presbyter.[9]

* * *

Victor Vasilev of Vilnius (*Chronicle* 48) sent another statement to the 'Government of Lithuania and the USSR'. Attached to the statement were the signatures of 58 of Vasilev's fellow-workers, who were in accord with his emigration.

On 29 March Vasilev was summoned by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR, Major-General **Žimbulis.** He told Vasilev that if he continued to try to obtain permission to emigrate, imprisonment or a psychiatric hospital awaited him.

Germans

Teodor and Otilia Dymko (*Chronicle* 46) again appealed to the Chancellor of the FRG to help them emigrate. Teodor Dymko's father, two brothers and two sisters are in the FRG. The Dymko couple have renounced their Soviet citizenship; they do not vote. They have eight children (the eldest is 16, the youngest is two).

* * *

In 1965 **Alexander Miller,** wishing to emigrate and seeing no legal means of doing so, attempted to cross the Soviet-Turkish border, but was arrested by border guards. He was held in prison for six months and in a psychiatric hospital for seven, after which he was released.

In January 1977 his sister emigrated from Latvia to the FRG. Having received an invitation from her, on 4 October Miller handed in his documents to emigrate to the Bukhara OVIR. On 21 December he was refused on the grounds that his mother was staying in the USSR. On 23 December Miller sent a statement requesting permission to emigrate to the MVD of the Uzbek SSR. The statement ends:

> In one of the issues of the weekly paper *Abroad,* a letter from a Jewish émigré who recently left the USSR was published. He wrote that his emigration had been a tragic mistake and that he was prepared to spend five years in prison in order to return to the USSR.
>
> I, Miller Alexander, am willing to spend five years in prison if I am guaranteed that after my release I will be permitted to emigrate. I am prepared to confirm this in an official statement.

* * *

On 20 February 28 German families in Estonia, who have been trying to obtain permission to emigrate to West Germany, formed the organization 'In Defence of the Family'. At a general assembly they endorsed a 'Programme Planning Document' and Statutes. The 'Document' states:

> The voluntary organization 'In Defence of the Family', according to its statutes, ... ceases to exist as a juridical entity after the acceptance of the petitions of all members to re-unite their families by joining their relatives in West Germany.

A statement on the foundation of the organization, the 'Document' and the statutes were sent to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

* * *

On 4 April **Nelly Teirer** (*Chronicle* 48) was lured by means of a trick into the Issyk department of the Alma-Ata KGB (her husband was summoned, and she went with him). There the deputy head of the department, Kolesnikov, told her:

> At the beginning of November you sent a letter to Moscow; whom were you writing to? Who is the Tanya you wrote to? The letter contains anti-Soviet material. Do not write any more of these letters. Who is the Tanya you are expecting? How does she happen to have your address? Where was the letter to be sent? Whom was she supposed to pass it on to? You are writing to people you do not know, you have associated yourself with people with foreign connections who send slander abroad. Break off your associations with your friends in Moscow, and with the Embassy. You will be in the West soon enough; do not take the liberty of speaking against the Soviet government when you get there.

On 18 April the head of the Alma-Ata OVIR, Kanalin, informed the Teirer couple (*Chronicles* 45, 46, 48), **Valentin Klink** (*Chronicles* 34, 45, 48) and **Khelmut Martens** (*Chronicles* 45, 48) that they were permitted to emigrate to West Germany. 'When you meet your friends, tell them that you were allowed to leave not because you handed in your passports, but because you have relatives there. Do not meet representatives of various groups abroad, and do not give any interviews,' added Kanalin.

Have Left

In March the biologist **Ilya Glezer** (*Chronicles* 24, 27, 37) left the USSR, having served three years in a camp and three years' exile. He returned from exile in January. For the period of his efforts to obtain an exit visa he was given a temporary residence permit in Moscow, after being refused several times at first.

On 22 March an activist of the Jewish emigration movement, **Dina Beilina,** a refusenik of six years' standing (*Chronicle* 48), left the USSR.

Alternative Culture

Since 1974 an artists' movement to make art independent of the authorities has become well known: the 'bulldozed' exhibition and the exhibition of the Izmailovsky Park in Moscow (*Chronicle* 34); the exhibitions in the 'Bee-keeping' pavilion (*Chronicle* 35) and the 'Model House of Culture' at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements (*Chronicle* 37); and the exhibitions in the Gaz Palace of Culture and in the Nevsky House of Culture in Leningrad, and numerous 'flat exhibitions' (*Chronicles* 35, 36, 44). The *Lepta* and *Arkhiv* collections (*Chronicle* 43) and the journal *37* (*Chronicles* 43, 48) have appeared in Leningrad samizdat.

In January 1977 **Vadim Nachayev** (*Chronicle* 48) and his wife **Marina Nedrobova** organized a Museum of Contemporary Painting in their flat (Leningrad, Sredne-Okhtinsky prosp. 55, kv. 58). An exhibition of paintings of the 50s and 60s, a portrait exhibition, and a posthumous exhibition of the Primitivist artist **A. Ivanova** were held in the flat.

On 15 November 1977, the day the 'Biennale-77' opened in Venice, as a sign of solidarity an exhibition of 17 Leningrad artists and seven from Moscow was held in the same flat. After a brief period the exhibition was closed down by the police.

On the same day, 15 November, Vadim Nechayev made a speech to Moscow artists. In it he said:

> A few years ago a movement of independent artists standing for the right to create freely got under way, primarily in Leningrad and Moscow ...
>
> A new concept appeared — Alternative Culture. It has no founder, no programme, no manifesto. It ranks with such concepts as 'cultural movement', 'spiritual renaissance', 'intellectual explosion' ...
>
> In the past year, however, there has been a decline, due to the persecution and emigration of many talented artists and writers. Culture cannot exist under a blockade; it will either break through it or perish. I consider it my duty to break the conspiracy of silence surrounding independent culture, to give it the opportunity of a normal existence ...

On 12 December 1977, in the flat of Nechayev and Nedrobova, a conference was held on the subject: 'The Moral Significance of Unofficial Culture'. The principal lecture was given by Vadim Nechayev. A report on 'Academics and Alternative Culture' was made by the physicist and mathematician **Mark Pekker** (a Jewish refusenik). Father **Lev Konin,** a priest (*Chronicles* 45, 46), entitled his speech on the

re-awakening of religious consciousness and neo-Christianity 'The Pre-Dawn Dreams of Russia'. One of the editors of the journal *37*, **Tatyana Goricheva**, spoke 'On Christian Responsibility'. The sculptor **Olga Pekker (Sladkovskaya)** told about her idea of a monument to the victims of the Personality Cult [of Stalin] (for this idea she was expelled from the Tauride art college: the official reason for her expulsion was 'professional ineptitude').

* * *

On 26 December,

> For activities incompatible with the demands made in the Statutes of the U S S R Union of Writers, activities which manifested themselves in:
> — the organization, production and circulation of the manuscript collection *Arkhiv*, which is of a nature alien to the socialist outlook;
> — the circulation of statements defaming Soviet state policy in the area of culture;
> — and also the organization of exhibitions in support of the anti-Soviet festival in Venice (Biennale-77)

V. Nechayev was expelled from the Union of Writers (in *Chronicle* 48 the report on Nechayev's expulsion contains inaccuracies).

V. Nechayev, M. Nedrobova, M. Pekker, O. Pekker, L. Konin, **K. Kostsynsky (Uspensky)** and **V. Ovchinnikov** have signed [January 1978] an 'Open Letter from Leningrad Cultural Personalities to the International P E N Club', supporting the proposal by **G. Vladimov** to form a Russian section of the P E N-Club.

V. Nechayev was summoned to the Leningrad O V I R where it was suggested that he emigrate. Nechayev said he would think it over.

On the night of 16-17 April Marina Nedrobova heard noises outside the door of their flat. When she opened the door she saw rising flames. Nechayev and his guest put out the fire. When the fire-brigade arrived, they established the cause of the fire: arson by means of a bottle of fuel. The police refused to take fragments of the bottle for analysis.

The Trial of Gooss

On 25 March 1977 the people's court of the Kirov district of Leningrad gave **Vladimir Gooss** under article 224, part 3, of the Russian Criminal Code ('illegal storing ... of narcotic substances without intent to sell') a suspended sentence of 2 years' imprisonment, with compulsory conscription for labour.*

V. Gooss (born 1950) entered art college at the age of 16. After a year he was sentenced under article 206, part 2 ('malicious hooligan-

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[*This punishment involves living in a place designated by the authorities and doing a job assigned by them, but not otherwise living in captivity.]

ism') and article 191-I, part 2 ('resistance to a police officer or a people's vigilante') of the Russian Criminal Code to 2½ years' deprivation of freedom, which he served in full.

Gooss is an artist. His works were shown at the exhibition of independent artists in the Nevsky House of Culture and, after he was tried, in the exhibition of solidarity with 'Biennale-77'.

According to the charges against him, on 6 December 1976 Gooss was detained by police officers, in a state of extreme intoxication; at the police station, a metal Validol tube containing hashish was taken from his trouser pocket; when his flat was searched afterwards, a matchbox containing hashish was found.

At the trial Gooss said that he had been invited to the home of a certain Igor. They got drunk and Gooss woke up in the police station, where he was told by investigators that they had found narcotics in his pocket. Then they told him that narcotics had also been found in his home. Gooss explained that he did not know where the narcotics in his pocket and in his flat had come from (in the flat they were taken from the cupboard of his wife's sister).

The witnesses Saarik and Akimov testified that on 6 December, as they were taking a walk, they saw two young men who had been 'horsing around'. Saarik took a toy whistle out of his pocket and blew it. Immediately a policeman appeared; a minute later — another one. The policemen took Saarik, Akimov and one of the two men who had been 'horsing around' (it turned out to be Gooss) to the police station.

It transpired in the interrogation that Akimov was a vigilante. At the trial it also transpired that there were two records of the search of Gooss's person: in one of them, which Gooss had not signed, the capsule of hashish was mentioned; in the other, drawn up two hours later and signed by Gooss, it was not mentioned.

The witness Bolshakova (61 years old with 2 years of education), who witnessed the search in Gooss's flat, said at the trial: 'Well, he (investigator **Semyonov** — *Chronicle*) set me in front of the cupboard and said: "Watch closely, I'm going to get into the cupboard," and he shows me his hands. "See, they're empty," he says. Well, then he got the little box off the top shelf of the closet.'

Gooss's wife **Lyudmila Sokolova** testified that three days before the arrest of her husband, on Friday, Igor invited Gooss to meet some people who wished to see his paintings. Lyudmila suggested that these people came to their home on Saturday or Sunday. Igor insisted that Gooss come to his home, even if he brought only one painting and a few drawings. This seemed suspicious to Lyuda and she said that she would come. The next day, Saturday, Igor returned unexpectedly; he said that 'they' wished to meet Gooss himself, and fixed a rendezvous for 12 noon on Monday, when Lyuda would be at work.

Defence counsel S. M. Zaitsev drew the attention of the court to numerous inconsistencies in Gooss's case, which had become clear in the course of the court investigation. He demanded the acquittal of the accused.

The court (chairman — **E. I. Kotelevskaya,** prosecutor — **V. I. Osipenko**), ignoring all the arguments of the barrister, did not even summon 'Igor' to the court.

Gooss is serving his 'compulsory conscription for labour' in Kingisepp [Estonia].

Discussion of the Draft Constitution in Georgia

On 24 March the republic newspaper *Dawn of the East* published the Constitution of the Georgian S S R. Article 75 of the draft runs:

> The Georgian S S R provides for the use of the Georgian language in state and public organs, cultural and other institutions, and takes all possible care about its development.
>
> In the Georgian S S R, following the principle of equality, the free use of Russian, as well as of other languages used by the population, is provided for in all these organs and institutions.
>
> No privileges or restrictions in the use of any of these languages are permitted.

In the republic a 'nation-wide discussion' of the draft began. A special session of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian S S R to adopt the Constitution was fixed for 14 April.

In the course of the discussion a proposal was put forward to preserve in the new Constitution the provision in the present Constitution stating that Georgian is the state language. One of the people who put forward this proposal is the well-known linguist, **Academician Shanidze** (80 years old). In the University of Tbilisi and many institutes, the collecting of signatures under this proposal was begun.

A few days before the special session was due to open, rumours began to circulate to the effect that a demonstration was being prepared. Leaflets appeared in the university. A day or two before 14 April, a certain **Chkhaidze** appealed to the K G B: 'Save my daughter — she will perish!' She was saved: a search was made and leaflets were taken from her.

On the evening of 13 April there was an atmosphere of unusual animation in the city. That evening the 8th regiment of the internal security troops was prepared for action. That same evening the Chairman of the Constitution Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party **E. Shevardnadze,** summoned the Rector and the deans of the university and told them:

> Take care of our youth — our gold reserves, our future. We have the sad experience of '56 (in 1956 a pro-Stalin demonstration in Tbilisi was fired upon — *Chronicle*). As for your hero Gamsakhurdia [*Chronicles* 45-48] — any day now he is going to appear on television and confess that he is an agent of foreign secret services.

On 14 April the demonstration began at the university building and went down Rustaveli Boulevard to the Government House, where the Session of the Supreme Soviet was being held. Several thousand people took part in the demonstration. The demonstrators carried placards with the slogan 'Our Native Tongue!' and recited poems of the Georgian classics about the language. Some of the participants shouted 'Freedom for Gamsakhurdia!', but others stopped them. As they passed the K G B building somebody shouted 'Kote, Kote, where is your son?' (as if addressing the late Konstantin Gamsakhurdia).[10]

Along the path of the demonstration soldiers of the 8th regiment and policemen stood at ten-metre intervals. Every five minutes police cars drove past. Across the street from the university building a policeman and a man in plain clothes gave a continuous report of events from telephone boxes.

At about nine pm a police car drove up to the university and from inside somebody shouted into a megaphone: 'Your proposal has been accepted. If you do not believe me, if you doubt my words, it will be announced to you presently on television.' At the same time on Rustaveli Boulevard various people addressed the demonstratbrs, urging them to disperse, since their proposal had been accepted. The Minister of Internal Affairs exclaimed: 'For once in your lives believe us!' Finally, Shevardnadze addressed the demonstrators. He read the final text of article 75:

> The Georgian language is the state language of the Georgian S S R.
>
> The Georgian S S R takes care about the fullest development of the Georgian language and provides for its use in state and public organs, institutions of culture, education and others.
>
> In the Georgian S S R the free use in these organs and institutions of Russian and other languages used by the population is provided for.
>
> No privileges or restrictions in the use of any of these languages are permitted.

He then made a short speech. At about the same time, copies of the article were brought out from the printing-office and distributed among the crowd. Then the demonstrators began to disperse.

The next day **Avtandil Imnadze,** a cameraman who had filmed the demonstration, was arrested.

* * *

From Shevardnadze's speech to the 'Constitution' session:

> In the course of the discussion the attention of the public was focused on draft article 75, which had been formulated in a new way. We thought a lot about that article, and we received not a few proposals worthy of consideration. We carried out a study of public opinion among representatives of the workers, collective farm workers and the intelligentsia, and among students and youth as a whole.
>
> The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party and the entire Constitution Committee, guided by the principle of continuity and basing itself on the democratic nature of our society and the Constitution, taking into account the results of the nationwide discussion of the draft Constitution, came, during the period of preparation for this Session, to the conclusion that it is expedient to allow to remain in force the well-known formula of the present Constitution proclaiming Georgian as the state language.

* * *

In the Constitutions of the other republics there is no analogous formula.

Miscellaneous Reports

Moscow. On the evening of 9 May **Raisa Rudenko** (*Chronicle* 46) stood by the Lenin library for seven minutes in the rain with a placard saying: 'Release my husband!'

* * *

On 22 March the Ukrainian Supreme Court, after examining the appeal of **Smogitel** (*Chronicle* 48), left the sentence unchanged.

* * *

In December 1977 **Vladimir Grigorev** was tried in Tomsk under article 190-1 of the Russian Criminal Code. Until his arrest at the end of 1976, he worked as head of the correspondence department of the newspaper *Dawn of the North.* It is also known that he graduated from the Higher Party School.

* * *

Chernovtsy. On 3 May a local policeman came to the house of **Iosif Zisels** (*Chronicle* 44) and announced that a theft had been committed in the town and that a female acquaintance of his, who had come

from Moscow to see him, was suspected of it. At the police station it very soon 'became clear' that neither Zisels nor his guest had anything to do with the theft. Then they tried to find out from Zisel's friend what he had been doing in Moscow when he was there two months earlier (*Chronicle* 48).

Zisels sent a complaint to the Deputy Regional Procurator Pashkovsky, but received no reply of any substance.

* * *

Moscow. On 12 March **A. D. Sakharov** and his wife **E. G. Bonner** participated in a demonstration (*Chronicle* 48). From 13 to 15 March the telephone in their flat was cut off on an imaginary pretext (for 'non-payment').

On 22 March Sakharov was summoned to appear at the Moscow Procuracy at 4 pm on 23 March. At the appointed time he was received by the Deputy Procurator of Moscow, V. V. Nesterov, and an unknown man. Nesterov said (as A. D. Sakharov recorded from memory):

> The Procuracy is informed that on 12 March 1978 at approximately 6 pm, with a group numbering about 19-20 persons, you committed acts severely disrupting public order. Your actions, of a nature bordering on hooliganism, provoked other citizens seriously to disrupt public order.
>
> The Procuracy of Moscow is aware of the fact that you have allowed such actions to happen before. We will not open the archives, but we know that you have been warned about answering for such actions. I have summoned you here in order to tell you that we are humanely warning you that if such actions are repeated you will be made to answer for them with all the severity of Soviet law. Do you understand my warning?

A. D. Sakharov answered: 'I understand your words, but I would like to state that there was no disruption of public order.' Nesterov interrupted him: 'I am asking you whether you understand the warning you have received. Our conversation is over.' The entire 'conversation' lasted four minutes.

* * *

Kiev. On 24 April the biophysicist **Grigory Minyailo,** head of a laboratory in the Academician Strazhesko Scientific Research Institute, was dismissed. This happened the day after Minyailo had arranged for two doctors to travel to visit political exile **Vyacheslav Chornovil's** mother, who was seriously ill (see 'In Exile'). In Minyailo's absence his laboratory was inspected and an expensive lens of an imported instrument was found missing.

* * *

Orekhovo-Zuyevo (Moscow region). On 20 December 1977 at a meeting of one of the party groups of the 'Respirator' factory, the 'personal case' of senior engineer **Vladimir Stepanovich Tyulkov** (*Chronicles* 46, 47) was examined.

The occasion for this was Tyulkov's statement of 16 December that he was leaving the Soviet Communist Party 'in connection with his disagreement with the party on issues of internal policy' and also a 'memorandum' from the head of the Orekhovo-Zuyevo department of the K G B, V. D. Bukhov.

The 'memorandum' stated that Tyulkov:

— on a number of issues 'adheres to views incompatible with the name of communist';

— 'listens regularly to Western radio programmes and is acquainted with some dissident literature';

— in June 1977 refused to testify in the case of **V. K. Gridasov** (*Chronicles* 46, 47);

— sustains friendly relations with **G. A. Bogolyubov** (*Chronicles* 46, 48), who 'is already under investigation for anti-social behaviour and may undergo corresponding punishment' (in January 1978 Bogolyubov was sentenced to 1 year of ordinary-regime camp; the details are not known to the *Chronicle*);

— met the 'former priest' **Dudko** (*Chronicles* 38, 39);

— spoke approvingly of the anti-social activities of **Sakharov** and **Solzhenitsyn;**

— 'during conversations behaved insincerely and "demagogically" ' (from January to March 1977 Tyulkov was summoned five times to the Orekhovo-Zuyevo department of the K G B for 'conversations');

The 'memorandum' also reported that:

— the Orekhovo-Zuyevo K G B disposes of the testimonies of Tyulkov's close acquaintances which confirm the 'depravity' of his convictions and views;

— in July 1976 a letter 'was addressed to Tyulkov but not received for reasons beyond his control'; it was a letter from Gridasov to the newspaper *Baltimore Sun* which gave a slanderous picture of Soviet reality and the life of workers in the Soviet Union, and for which the latter [Gridasov] was sentenced under article 190-I of the Russian Criminal Code to 2 years' imprisonment' (*Chronicles* 46, 47);

— the Orekhovo-Zuyevo department of the K G B issued a warning to Tyulkov through the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Procuracy according to the decree of the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet of 25 December 1972 (*Chronicle* 47).

At the meeting five persons spoke (out of 83). All of them, including

the factory director, spoke positively about the work of Tyulkov, who had worked in the factory for 25 years; however, each of them proposed that Tyulkov should be expelled from the Soviet Communist Party.

Tyulkov, after confirming his wish to leave the party, spoke unfavourably about the Party's economic policy (particularly in agriculture) and pointed out 'the harmfulness to society of the bureaucratic ossification of state and public institutions' and 'the violation by the government of the rights and freedoms proclaimed to the citizens of the U S S R'. He announced that he was 'liberating himself with satisfaction from the fetters of party loyalty and coercive party discipline, which manifested themselves in the form of an ideological whip and turned human beings into mere small change'.

The meeting 'unanimously' (with three abstentions) expelled Tyulkov from the party 'for anti-party behaviour and crude violation of the party rules'.

After the meeting the management of the factory deprived Tyulkov of his security pass and told him to move over to the non-classified subsection of the factory. Tyulkov refused. On 27 February 1978 the factory trade union committee sanctioned Tyulkov's dismissal. By a director's order of 28 February Tyulkov was dismissed as of 1 March 'under article 254 of the Russian Labour Law Code'. The Orekhovo-Zuyevo People's Court rejected Tyulkov's suit to be reinstated in his previous position at work. In particular, the court stated:

> It is not within the competence of the court to discuss the legality of the removal of the plaintiff's work security pass. The court has obtained no proof that the plaintiff was dismissed from work for his criticism.

(This is what Tyulkov had written in his statement of claim.) The Moscow regional court rejected Tyulkov's appeal.

* * *

From 11 to 5 April Dr **Gery Low-Beer,** a member of the British Royal College of Psychiatrists, was in Moscow. At the request of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, Low-Beer examined some former political prisoners who had been held in psychiatric hospitals and made reports on the state of their mental health. On 14 April Low-Beer visited the Kashchenko psychiatric hospital (see 'In the Psychiatric Hospitals'). Low-Beer gave **Alexander Podrabinek** a letter from Professor Rees, President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, in which he states in particular that the college is at present studying the material of the Working Commission on the case of **Rozhdestvov** (*Chronicle* 47). In its letter of reply the Working Commission thanked the college for its activity in defence of victims of psychiatric repression in the U S S R, and expressed hope for further collaboration.

* * *

Sverdlovsk. In October 1977, on the eve of the 60th Anniversary of Soviet rule, the 'Ipatiev house' in Sverdlovsk, where Nicholas II was shot, was demolished. This action apparently stemmed from the fact that in recent years a pilgrimage to this house has begun. A plaque saying 'Here, by decision of the Ekaterinburg revolutionary tribunal, the last emperor was executed' was removed about six years ago.

In the two-story 'Ipatiev house', made of brick, which belonged to the merchant Ipatiev before the revolution, there was a cultural educational school. Two weeks before the demolition the school was transferred to another place.

The demolition took place at night. Cranes, bulldozers and large tip-up lorries were driven to the house, and the place was surrounded by soldiers and police. Notwithstanding the time of night, a large crowd gathered (more than 300 people).

* * *

Moscow. Vsevolod Dmitrievich Kuvakin (*Chronicle* 48) has been issued a warning at a police station to 'cease his parasitic way of life'.

On 17 April he handed in a statement requesting a job placement to the Commission for Job Placement of the Kuibyshev District Soviet Executive Committee in Moscow.

The next day Kuvakin was summoned to the Executive Committee where the head of the commission, **A. P. Aleksandrovskaya,** told him that members of the commission wished to have a talk with him. Two men, who did not introduce themselves, then spoke with Kuvakin. He was asked about the causes and reasons for his dismissal, about the causes which had prompted him to criticize the internal policy of the U S S R, about the reasons why he had 'deliberately publicized the fact that he had been dismissed at the demand of party organs'.

Later Kuvakin learned that one of his interlocutors was Volkov, a doctor from the Kuibyshev District Psychiatric Clinic No. 8.

On 3 May a local inspector of the 101st police station, A. N. Leontev, demanded a written explanation from Kuvakin on the subject of his failure to find a job. Then Leontev inquired whether there were any mentally ill persons in his family, whether he was on the register of a psychiatric clinic (Kuvakin answered all the questions negatively). Leontev gave Kuvakin a written order to go to the polyclinic for an examination 'to determine his capacity for work'.

* * *

Kharkov. On 24 February in the Kharkov K G B offices Colonel Palyarus issued a warning to former political prisoner **Genrikh Altunyan** (*Chronicles* 9, 11, 21, 22) according to the decree of the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet of 25 December 1972. It was announced to Altunyan that after he had come out of prison he 'had not started on the road to correction and had continued to pursue anti-social activities in oral and written form, thereby damaging state security'. He was also told that 'if the said acts are continued, they may entail criminal proceedings' and that the warning would be brought to the notice of the Procuracy and the administration of the 'Kinotekhprom' enterprise (where Altunyan works). Altunyan refused to sign the record of the warning and instead of his signature wrote:

> I emphatically protest against the illegal actions of K G B officials Colonel Palyarus and Captain Shafranyuk, which show in their description of my whole life since I was released in 1972 as being damaging to state security. My summons was also illegal, while the reference to the decree of 25 December 1972 is groundless, as this decree was not openly published.

On 28 February Captain Shafranyuk came to Altunyan at work and in the presence of several representatives of the administration read the K G B's 'warning' to Altunyan.

* * *

Odessa. On 20 and 21 April **Anna Mikhailenko** (*Chronicles* 42, 44) was summoned to the K G B for a 'talk'. There the K G B official Zavgorodny had a conversation with her on the subject of 'the circulation of literature' (*The Gulag Archipelago* in particular). At the end of the second 'talk' he gave Mikhailenko a 'warning according to the decree'.

* * *

L. Sery (*Chronicles* 42, 47) has written an open letter to **Klebanov** (*Chronicle* 48 and this issue).

At the beginning of April he was summoned to the Odessa K G B for a talk on the subject of the Free Trade Union. There he was told that there would be no such trade union and that it was just as well that he hadn't left his 'official' trade union.

On 18 April Sery handed in a statement that he was leaving the trade union. Among the reasons he gave were:

> — the inability of this trade union to fight for the workers' rights.
> — the vassal-like submission of the trade union to the authorities, the government and the administration.

On 25 May a trade union meeting was held for the workshops where Sery works. At the meeting Sery's statement of 18 April was read out. 14 people spoke. Most of those who spoke condemned Sery, although they admitted that he worked well. At the end, Sery was called upon to speak. He finished with the words:

> In the name of all who are oppressed, persecuted and illegally convicted, I, Sery Leonid Mikhailovich, declare my protest, and with head held high I leave your trade union. I have nothing more to say.

Interrogations in Police Stations

The *Chronicle* has already written twice about the extortion of testimony from people under investigation by means of torture and beatings (*Chronicles* 36, 48). Below are two more testimonies:

> In 1976 on the night of 25-26 December I was arrested by officials of the town O V D from police station no. 1 on suspicion of having committed a crime. At that time I was at my nephew's, where police officers arrested me and dragged me on the floor by the hair and started kicking me. The first ones to beat me were local policeman Arslanov M. M. and a part-time officer whose name I do not know, who lives at Lenin Prospect 81. Then more police officials came and started beating me up. This was seen by my niece Nadia and nephew Grisha Kapayev and a friend who was spending the night at their place. When I was ordered to put on a coat I could not straighten up, since they had beaten me in the stomach and in the chest, but I took my coat and we went outside. Again they started beating me, and urged their dog on, but it ran around me and did not attack me. Then they threw me into a car and took me to the police station no. 1. There I got out of the car, but before I could step on to the ground, I was struck, and fell down. They picked me up again and began to beat me, but would not let me fall. There were some more police officers there, whose names I do not know. There were these ranks: a first lieutenant and some sergeant-majors, and some sergeants also beat me, after which I was thrown into a cell, followed by the dog-handler and another policeman; they also struck me, and then I collapsed; **Igolkin** saw this — he had been arrested too. As he recounted afterwards, they came in and kicked me in the small of the back and in the stomach. Then they took me out of the cell and started beating me again. I don't remember what they did to me then. I was revived with water. Then I was taken back to a room where police officers were standing, and one of them said 'Give him to me, I'll fire the whole clip at him', and he came up to me and struck me. Again I can't quite remember what they did to me then. I heard a shout far away and when I started coming to, I heard one of the policemen saying 'Call

the doctor'. When the doctor came and gave me an injection, he said 'Don't beat him any more'. Then they interrogated me and drew up a record, also under threat.

Vladimir Alekseyevich Deryagin,

Born 1942, residing Lenina St. 81, flat 63, Sterlitamak. At present I am in the Sterlitamak investigation prison. 1 February 1977. My nephews live at: Rayevskaya St. 34, Sterlitamak.

A Statement

To the Supervisory Procurator of the Bashkir A S S R from prisoner under investigation **A. P. Budiev,** b. 1958, residing in Marshanovka village (which is under the Ryazanovo village soviet).

I request you to examine my complaint against policeman Nogayev of the Ryazanovo village soviet, Sterlitamak district, and investigator of the district police department Akhmetzyanov. On 20 January I was summoned to the district police department. Akhmetzyanov read me a statement by citizen Firsova, in which she accused me and others of theft of money and rape. I did not commit these crimes, and I began to say that I had taken 30 roubles and returned them to her before her statement had reached the police. When Akhmetzyanov was interrogating me alone, he threatened me and told me that he was reluctant to beat me up in somebody else's office. When he had finished interrogating everybody who had been summoned to the police station, Akhmetzyanov called me to his office. Our local policeman Nogayev was in the office, and he started questioning me. I refused to answer and he started to beat me on the head, saying 'Come on, confess'. I lost consciousness several times, and as a result of the beatings a stitch came loose on my stomach. He beat me until I agreed to sign the record which Akhmetzyanov had drawn up. All this time Akhmetzyanov was in the office and saw how I was beaten. Three days later my mother brought me food and shouted through the door that my father had also been beaten for refusing to testify. A policeman swore at her for this. On 4 February investigator Akhmetzyanov came to see me in the investigation prison of Sterlitamak. When I was summoned to him, I told him I had signed the record after I had been beaten up in his presence by policeman Nogayev and that I rejected my evidence and requested another investigator. When I tried to write at the bottom of the record that I had been beaten, he snatched the pen out of my hand and said that I could complain in a separate statement. Then investigator Akhmetzyanov began to threaten me, saying that I would be given another investigator with even stronger fists, and that I would be beaten until I confessed my guilt fully.

4 February 1978

The Free Trade Union

Chronicle 48 reported that on 12 March the wife of **Evgeny Nikolayev,** when she tried to enter a psychiatric hospital to visit her husband, was detained in the corridor and taken to a police station. **Gavriil Yankov** (*Chronicle* 48), who accompanied her, was arrested. He was accused of breaking the residence regulations and imprisoned on Matrosskaya Tishina street (in the investigation prison). Investigator Nekrasov was in charge of Yankov's case; according to Yankov, he was not once interrogated.

The K G B officials who led the arrest of Yankov removed nearly all the papers from his wallet, without making any inventory. Demanding the return of the papers, Yankov began a hunger-strike on 16 March. Two controllers (warders) then beat him up in an attempt to make him end his hunger-strike.

On 10 April **V. D. Kuvakin** (*Chronicle* 48 and this issue) wrote a letter to Yankov in prison, offering to take on his defence at his trial — 'in my own name as well as in the name of the trade union of which you are a member'.

On 26 April Yankov was sent for psychiatric examination at the Serbsky Institute. On 8 May Yankov ended his hunger-strike.

* * *

At the beginning of May **Vladimir Klebanov** (*Chronicle* 48) was transferred from a psychiatric hospital to an investigation prison.*

On 11 May in Podolsk (Moscow region) **Valentin Poplavsky** was sentenced to 1 year under article 209 of the Criminal Code.

The End of Snegiryov's Case

Gely Snegiryov was arrested on 22 September 1977 (*Chronicle* 47). While under arrest he declared a protest hunger-strike which continued for 29 days. On the ninth day force-feeding was begun. Soon the lower half of his body was paralysed. A letter of 7 April from the Ukrainian Helsinki Group reads in part:

> As a result of barbaric treatment and violence Gely Snegiryov has been struck down by paralysis and turned into a total invalid.
>
> Investigator Chyorny and other officials took advantage of the writer's disastrous state of health to force him to write a confession, and then transferred him to the October hospital in Kiev. Friends and acquaintances are not allowed to visit him, and there is reason to believe that Gely Snegiryov is near to death.

[**Information Bulletin* no. 10 of the Working Commission on psychiatric abuse reports that soon after this he was tried and interned in the Dnepropetrovsk S P H.]

On 1 April the republic newspaper *Radyanska Ukraina* published the letter 'I am ashamed and I condemn'. Under the letter was the signature 'G. Snegiryov'. On 6 April this letter was reprinted in the newspaper *Visti z Ukrainy*, which is directed at Ukrainians abroad (here it did not contain a sentence which had appeared in *Radyanska Ukraina*, in which the half-paralysed Snegiryov thanked the K G B investigators 'for providing qualified medical assistance'). On 12 April *Literary Gazette* published the letter in Russian.

Judging from the published letter, Snegiryov's case is closed. It is not clear whether it was closed in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure or whether Snegiryov was pardoned.

At first nobody, not even Snegiryov's wife, was allowed to visit him in hospital. His wife managed to get a note to him. Snegiryov raised a protest and obtained permission for his wife to visit him.

On 10 April Snegiryov underwent an operation in the neurosurgical research institute (presumed diagnosis — a cancerous tumour in the spinal region), after which he was taken back to the October hospital.

It was suggested to **Galina Snegiryova** that she take her husband home, but as it was not possible to organize the proper medical care at home, she did not take the risk of accepting.

To the best of people's knowledge, Snegiryov is not the author of the letter which was published in the newspapers: in a letter which he did sign he asked to be released in view of his illness and promised not to take part in political activities.

Letters and Statements

110 signatures: 'To all the citizens of our country, to all honest people abroad' (March 1978)

A protest against the deprivation of Soviet citizenship of **P. G. Grigorenko** (*Chronicle* 48), ending with the appeal:

> We appeal to all our compatriots, to all rational and honest people of the world, to demand of the Soviet government: Give Pyotr Grigorenko back his Motherland!

Sergei Ermolayev: 'In defence of P. G. Grigorenko' (15 March 1978)

> ... Must we really reconcile ourselves to the current practice of depriving of their citizenship those who uphold human rights in the U S S R — Alexander and Natalya Solzhenitsyn, Vladimir Maximov, Vladimir Bukovsky and others, and now — Pyotr Grigorenko?
>
> We are convinced that nobody can deprive a citizen of his Motherland. Belonging to Russia, communion with her, is determined not by a compulsory place of residence, nor by nationality, but by the spiritual roots which bind a person to the life of her people, to its past, present and future ...

'To the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian S S R, Sarkisov'; 'To the President of the U S A, J. Carter'; 'To the A F L-C I O federation of trade unions'; 'To the government of West Germany'; 'To the Armenian community abroad and the world public'.

In five appeals **Asya Bubuyan** (*Chronicle* 48), the mother of **Shagen Arutyunyan,** a member of the Armenian Helsinki Group, his wife **Asya Nagapetyan** and his brother **Marzpet Arutyunyan,** request 'intervention in the matter of the release' of Shagen.

M. Landa, I. Zholkovskaya-Ginzburg and **S. Khodorovich** (12 April 1978)

In connection with publications in Western newspapers which cast doubt on the activity of the Aid Fund for Political Prisoners (*Chronicle* 46), the authors — the managers of the Fund — declare:

> that the arrest of Alexander Ginzburg has not interrupted the activity of the Fund, moreover the Fund has increased in size ... To permit the seizure of the Fund's resources would be to deprive of support hundreds of families who are being persecuted as a result of people exercising universally recognized human rights.

Later they write:

> To give an idea of our activities we will quote approximate figures, which we consider to be available for publication ...
>
> Assistance to prisoners under investigation or in camps, prisons, exile or psychiatric hospitals, and also to their families, mostly their children (30-40 roubles per month for each child) and to elderly parents, takes approximately 75 per cent of our expenses. Partial reimbursement of the expenses of relatives in travel to places of captivity for meetings takes about 9 per cent. Legal expenses (lawyers, fines, deductions from wages for refusal to testify, and so on) take about 7 per cent. Aid on release, and afterwards if necessary, takes a little over 8 per cent. Other expenses take under 2 per cent.
>
> The Fund is now giving assistance to about 300 prisoners (in camps, prison, and also exile), to their families and children (about 120 children), to more than 30 prisoners in psychiatric hospitals and their families, and to about 30 families suffering extra-judicial forms of persecution ... It is important to stress that this assistance is given regularly.

In the Soviet Union the principal difficulties lie not in the fact that the Ministry of Finance strives to control charitable activity, but that the K G B, together with the M V D, is striving to close it down altogether, apparently as being something alien to the goals of building communism.

The statement ends with the words:

We hope that there will be a sufficient number of noble people in the West who will assist both in the successful resolution of the problems of the Fund on their side of the border, and, as before, in giving extensive moral support to the Fund's activity in our country.

V. Bakhmin, A. Podrabinek: 'Appeal to foreign psychiatric associations' (17 April 1978)

The authors, members of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, request that the necessary steps be taken to form as soon as possible the international committee to investigate the abuse of psychiatry stipulated by the Congress of Psychiatrists in Honolulu (*Chronicles* 47, 48).

A. Podrabinek: 'To the Procurator-General of the U S S R, Roman Rudenko'

Having sent to the addressee *Bulletin* No. 6 on the case of **Rozhdestvov** (*Chronicles* 47, 48), A. Podrabinek writes:

... the Working Commission considers the numerous crude violations of the norms of criminal procedure by the courts of first and second instance to be sufficient grounds for a protest by you to the R S F S R Supreme Court.

A reply to this letter was sent from the R S F S R Procuracy on 24 February. The last sentence of the reply reads: 'There are no grounds for protesting against the court decision referred to.'

20 signatures: 'To the governments which participated in the Helsinki conference; To the international "Helsinki" organization; To the U N Human Rights Commission'.

The authors, for the most part Ukrainian defenders of the rule of law, request the addressees 'to support the movement to defend the rule of law in the Ukraine and to raise their voices in defence of the convicted and persecuted champions of human rights'.

A. Berdnik: 'To the U N; To the Human Rights Committee; To the Amnesty International Organization. To the Chairman of the Presidium of the U S S R Supreme Soviet, L. Brezhnev' (9 May 1978)

On the anniversary of the Victory over Fascism I declare a hunger-strike, demanding the release from his dungeon of the front-line soldier, war invalid, commissar, poet and philosopher Mykola Rudenko ...

The Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights in the U S S R: 'To Pope Paul VI' (19 January 1978)

In the letter the Vatican's attitude to the persecution of the church, religion and believers in the U S S R is criticized.

One of the evident truths from the experience of defending human rights is that a loud protest never makes things any worse for those whose rights are being defended.

The authors remind the Pope that the Soviet government values the Catholic church as an extremely influential organization and is compelled to take its voice into consideration.

The silence of the Catholic church hierarchy causes widespread displeasure not only among the Orthodox, Baptists, Pentecostalists and Adventists in the U S S R, but also ... among the Lithuanian Catholics and the former Uniates of the Ukraine.

In the authors' opinion, in contemporary circumstances, the Uniate church of the Ukraine could also lead an open existence.

... The acceptance into its own jurisdiction of the Uniates of the Ukraine, who were forcibly thrust at it, is one of the most immoral acts of the Moscow Patriarchate.

The authors criticize Radio Vatican and call upon the Catholic church to speak out in defence of all persecuted Christians in the U S S R.

L. Bogoraz: 'Open letter to the President of the U S S R Academy of Sciences A. N. Aleksandrov' (22 April 1978)

The letter is written in connection with a petition of the Academic Council of the Russian Language Institute of the U S S R Academy of Sciences to deprive the author of her higher degree (*Chronicle* 48).

... The party banishes heretics and miscreants from its ranks, thus ensuring their unity. The Academic Council of the Russian Language Institute has excommunicated me from scholarship for ending my loyalty to the Party (but I was not bound by loyalty to it as a researcher on phonology), as if *Marxism* (in the conventional sense) and *Linguistics* also formed an indissoluble unity. I would like to know the opinion of the President of the Academy of Sciences: are scholars who are not party members obliged to submit to party discipline, to confess the party ideology? In which areas of life are they 'not to dare to have their own opinion'?

The absurdity of the situation which concerns me personally has provoked the light-hearted tone of my letter. But the general situa-

tion — the functioning of scholarly organizations like the Academy of Sciences as an executive mechanism of state and party policy — is serious enough, and Soviet and foreign colleagues must realize its potential danger.

O. Ya. Meshko: 'To the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U S S R' (March 1978)

After relating the search of her home on 9 February and her interrogation on 14 February (*Chronicle* 48), O. Ya. Meshko requests 'an end to the illegal and extra-judicial persecutions' of herself and her son **A. Sergienko** (who is finishing a 7-year sentence in the Perm camps). She asks for the return of everything that was confiscated during the searches.

L. Sery: 'To George Meany' (March 1978)

Leonid Sery (*Chronicles* 42, 47) appeals to the President of the A F L-C I O. After describing his material situation and that of other workers, he again requests help to leave the U S S R. The letter is signed: 'A worker-dissenter (or dissident), father of seven children, the Christian believer Leonid Mikhailovich Sery ...'

* * *

On 11 March *Pravda* published a letter from the R S F S R People's Artist, Director of the U S S R Bolshoi Theatre and U S S R State Prize laureate **Algis Žiuraitis**, 'In Defence of the *Queen of Spades*'. Under the letter was an editorial note giving names not mentioned in Žiuraitis's letter: the producer **Yu. Lyubimov**, the conductor **G. Rozhdestvensky**, the composer **A. Shnitke** (on 8 March *Literary Gazette* published an editorial 'reply', 'To Dot the i's', about Yu. Lyubimov).

Yu. P. Lyubimov, G. P. Rozhdestvensky and A. G. Shnitke sent a reply to *Pravda* with detailed professional arguments against A. Žiuraitis's attacks; however, it was not published.[11]

* * *

M. Zotov: 'Appeal to all people of goodwill abroad'.

Mikhail Vasilevich Zotov (445035, Kuibyshevskaya oblast, g. Togliatti, Novozavodskaya ul. 89, kv. 10) has been trying for 15 years to arrange an exhibition of his pictures.

> ... I can explain what brings me — once a woodcutter, mason, shepherd, metalworker, in my time the best milling-machine operator of the Kuibyshev Water Department Construction Unit, a soldier, after five wounds an invalid of the Patriotic War, now a staff artist of the Togliatti milk combine, to appeal to people of goodwill in the West and to propose to them — all who can, who are in a position to — to take 100 of my pictures as a gift ...
>
> Even collective appeals from the workers have not helped ...
>
> One artist, after he had looked my pictures over, commented: 'Yes, of course, if all this is exhibited, there will be long queues ...'
>
> Appeal to the government of the U S S R. Ask them! You yourselves know what to do. I want only one thing: to exhibit my pictures in whichever country will accept them.

E. Orlovsky: 'On the draft Constitution of the R S F S R' (letter to the editors of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*) (2 April 1978, 14 pages)

The author proposes: to remove from the draft Constitution of the R S F S R articles which repeat similar articles in the Constitution of the R S F S R; to introduce an article forbidding the application of unpublished normative acts, acts which contradict the Constitution, and acts which have not been approved by a session of the Supreme Soviet; to introduce an article 'on freedom of information' (a draft article is given); to stipulate the right to defend constitutional rights; and to set up a Constitutional Court.

On 22 April the editors of *Sovetskaya Rossiya* wrote to E. Orlovsky that his letter commenting on the draft had arrived too late.

E. Orlovsky: 'On the question of the freedom to emigrate from the U S S R' (1 May 1978, 9 pages)

> ... I consider the right to leave one's country and return to it one of the most important democratic rights, one of those which are of great significance for the correct development of society ...
>
> The right to emigrate serves to a certain extent as a guarantee against tyranny within the country ... But I am by no means in agreement with the idea that the right to emigrate is *the* most important democratic right. I consider far more important, for example, the right to receive information freely, within the country as well as from other countries ...
>
> But I consider massive emigration undesirable and harmful, whether of Jews, Russians or other nationalities. Emigration appears to me harmful both to the emigrant and to society, as it deprives society of capable, energetic and honest people ... Emigration undoubtedly weakens the so-called democratic or human rights movement ... Neither can I recognize as normal the fact that in various groups and commissions which examine questions of the observance of democratic rights in the U S S R, a significant and sometimes leading role is played by people who have applied for permission to emigrate ...

The author points out several demands to the authorities made by members of the Jewish Emigration Movement which he considers un-

lawful (most of these demands concern refusal of emigration for 'security reasons').

E. Bonner, N. Meiman, I. Nudel, V. Slepak: 'To the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Begin' (end of January 1978)

The letter was written immediately after the end of the 40-day hunger-strike of **Eduard Kuznetsov,** one of the 'aeroplane men'.

The authors point out that in 1970, when Kuznetsov and his comrades planned a hi-jack, there was no article in the Criminal Code with a corresponding punishment, and the articles of the code according to which they were tried ('betrayal of the motherland' and 'theft on a particularly large scale') were far-fetched. The article punishing hi-jacking of aeroplanes (article 213-2) was only added to the Criminal Code in 1973.

> The world public is now particularly sensitive to everything related to the hi-jacking of aeroplanes and the taking of hostages, but the convicted men committed neither of these acts ...
>
> Amnesty International's refusal to adopt those who were convicted in the 1970 Leningrad trial saddens us deeply and seems to us faint-hearted and unworthy ...
>
> Now even the most severe sentences of 15 years are more than half over. You, Mr Prime Minister, are personally acquainted with the hell of the Soviet camps. You know that to be in them is a long-drawn-out torture. You know that their main purpose is the physical and moral degradation of the prisoners ...
>
> We ask you to use all your authority and all the influence and opportunities of the government of Israel to effect the release of **Anatoly Altman, Gilel Butman, Mark Dymshits, Vulf Zalmanson, Izrail Zalmanson, Eduard Kuznetsov, Iosif Mendelevich, Aleksei Murzhenko, Boris Penson, Yury Fyodorov** and **Leib Khnokh.**

The *Chronicle* is Ten Years Old

On 30 April 1968 the first issue of the *Chronicle of Current Events* came out. On the occasion of its tenth anniversary the *Chronicle* has received several letters.

The statement of the Moscow Helsinki Group says:

> ... The ten years of the *Chronicle of Current Events*' existence are ten years of struggle for publicity, against the intolerance and injustice of our society, a struggle to make it more open, more democratic and generally humane.

From the letter of **A. Podrabinek:**

> I know people who were moved by reading the *Chronicle* to protest openly against social injustice and totalitarianism. For, knowing about the sufferings of his neighbours, not every man can walk past comfortably without showing moral support, without defending the oppressed.

From the letter of **I. Kovalyov:**

> ... during the investigation of the case of **S. A. Kovalyov,** my father, the investigating organs received numerous positive answers in reply to their inquiries to official organizations as to the accuracy of the *Chronicle*'s information.

The *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church* mentioned in its message of congratulations (*Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church* no. 32) the constant attention of the *Chronicle of Current Events* to Lithuanian problems.

The editors of the *Memory* collection (*Chronicle* 42) write:

> The *Chronicle* was born during the events of 1968, and is by its very essence the printed embodiment of the spirit of 1968 based not on a political but a moral and spiritual resistance, the *word of truth.* Its tenacity confirms the significance of this attitude in the interpretation of 'current events', and, in our opinion, reflects the unity of the Resistance principle, which was first fully thought out ten years ago. Perhaps it is precisely the very existence of the *Chronicle* which is the core binding the Resistance toegther ...
>
> The *Chronicle* is not only the people who compose its text, but those who send it information, and those who copy and circulate it, and perhaps even those who only read it. This is what assures the *Chronicle*'s existence, its basic indestructibility.

Documents of the Moscow Helsinki Group

Document No. 39 (14 March 1978): 'On the conference in Belgrade'

> The Belgrade Conference is over. The final document did not reflect the five-month discussions on various aspects of the fulfilment of the Helsinki Final Act and particularly on the fulfilment of its humanitarian aspects. The whole of the final documents contains no mention of human rights and is a step backwards from the Act itself, which confirms the indissoluble connection between the observance of human rights and security and cooperation ...
>
> We also see a potential danger in the final document in the fact that the conditions of the 1980 Madrid Conference will be in part determined by this final document, which contains no mention of human rights ...

Document No. 40 (15 March 1978): 'A statement on the case of **Anatoly Shcharansky'** (see 'Helsinki Groups under Investigation').

Document No. 41 (15 March 1978): 'On **P. G. Grigorenko's** depriva-

tion of Soviet citizenship' (*Chronicle* 48).

Document No. 42 (18 March 1978): 'On **M. Rostropovich's** and **G. Vishnevskaya's** deprivation of Soviet citizenship' (under this document there reappears the signature of **Malva Landa,** who has just returned from exile — see *Chronicle* 48).

Document No. 43 (6 April 1978): 'Discrimination against the Crimean Tatars; **Mustafa Dzhemilev**' (see 'Persecution of Crimean Tatars').

Document No. 45 (6 April 1978): 'Persecution of Adventists' (see section 'Persecution of Believers').

Document No. 46 (20 April 1978): 'Deprivation of the right to work and the right of residence, for political purposes' (see 'After Release' in *Chronicle* 48 and this issue).

Document No. 47 (21 April 1978): 'The abuse of the laws on labour'. On forced labour through application of article 209 of the Russian Criminal Code and corresponding articles in other republics: cases of **I. Begun** (*Chronicle* 46), **P. Vins** (*Chronicle* 48 and this issue), **M. Dzhemilev** and **A. Seitmuratova** ('Persecution of Crimean Tatars' in this issue), **L. Murzhenko** ('Arrests, Searches, Interrogations' in this issue) and **V. Poplavsky** ('Miscellaneous Reports' in this issue).

Document No. 48 (27 April 1978): 'The *Chronicle of Current Events* is Ten Years Old.'

Document No. 49 (30 April 1978): 'On the violation of the right of collective farm workers to emigrate and to leave the collective farm' (see 'The Right to Leave').

Samizdat News

Socialists as Portrayed by A. I. Solzhenitsyn (8 pages)

In an article signed with the pseudonym 'An Old Socialist', the author writes about 'A.I.'s totally incorrect, biased and distorted description of political exile in the 20s and 30s' in Volume III of *The Gulag Archipelago.*

The Soviet State System and Psychiatry (8 pages)

The author of this anonymous article, a psychiatrist by profession, affirms that there is no deliberate agreement between the K G B and the psychiatrists who carry out forensic-psychiatric examinations. He writes that the K G B knows how to have political detainees placed in psychiatic hospitals even without any such agreement — by making use of the 'humanist' tendencies of psychiatrists and the vagueness of

diagnostic criteria in psychiatry, and the existence of psychiatrists of different 'schools'. The author concludes:

> Then is there such a thing as psychiatric terror in the U S S R, or not? There is. By whom is it carried out? By state organs (the K G B, the courts). Psychiatrists are used in this terror as an ignorant mass of people who do not understand the meaning of their actions ...
>
> There exists the inhumane practice of placing 'political' patients in special prison hospitals. ... And this practice ... is a shameful state crime. And in the struggle against psychiatric terror in the U S S R, publicizing of this shameful phenomenon must be emphasized ...
>
> Such a change of emphasis in the struggle will be more clearly understandable to the entire psychiatric community in the U S S R and will facilitate the quickest possible re-education of the mass of doctors and psychiatrists and the democratization of their views.

In Defence of Economic Freedoms. Issue No. 1 (262 pages). Compiled by **K. Burzhuademov.**

The collection is dedicated to the analysis of the dissenting intelligentsia's opinions on the economic problems of our country.

The collection opens with an article by the compiler entitled 'I accuse intellectuals — white-collar workers and consumers — of resistence to economic freedoms ...', in which he proposes that the country's economic ailments be overcome by the activity of 'economically free people' (ie by means of black market enterprise).

Later he includes reactions to this article from people involved in the humanities, engineers, mathematicians and 'economically free people'. The compiler analyses their replies.

The collection also contains excerpts from samizdat, tamizdat and Soviet works on economic themes, reviews of these works by the compiler, and 'open letters' by **Viktor Sokirko** on the same subjects.

The collection ends with an article by the compiler, 'Samizdat must be paid for', as a basis for discussion.

V. Sokirko: A Soviet Reader Works Out his Convictions ... (212 pages)

The book consists of the author's reviews of a number of samizdat books and articles (books by **I. Shafarevich, M. Popovsky, A. Moskovit,**[12] **A. Yanov** and the collections *Self-awareness* and *Democratic Alternatives*). Also included are notes on some officially published books (for example *The Philosophy of the Common Cause* by **N. F. Fyodorov**) and books stamped 'for official use' **(Max Weber:** *The Protestant Ethic*).

In these reviews and in the final commentaries, the author states his attitude on a wide range of questions: the alternative paths of Russian history, the characteristic features of capitalism, socialism and de-

mocratic socialism, and the priority of political or economic freedoms in the struggle for human rights. The author regards works of a liberal-democratic tendency, particularly the articles in the collection *Self-awareness*, as nearest to his own convictions.

Sergei Cheremukhin: 'Off they go again!' (2 pages) 'A Day in the Life of a Donor' (3 pages) 'Those who govern us' (3 pages)

From the first article:

> 'Off they go again!', exclaim with a sigh of sadness and indignation an ever-increasing number of people in our country, on hearing on the radio or reading in the newspaper the reports of the latest flight into the cosmos ... Why all this, with our poverty? With our yearly increasing shortage of food supplies? ...

From the second article:

> On close examination, the reason for a donor's enthusiasm turns out to be elementarily, mathematically simple. Every donor, apart from a day off work on the day he gives blood, receives one day's paid holiday. Moreover, he is allowed ... a certain amount of scarce food, usually not available in the shops.

For the third article, 'How those who govern us live' would be a more exact title.

Information Bulletin No. 4 (May 1978, 97 pages)

This issue of the bulletin contains materials related to the cases of **Ginzburg, Orlov** and **Shcharansky** for the period October 1977 to May 1978 (Issue No. 1 was summarized in *Chronicle* 44; Issue No. 2 in *Chronicles* 47 and 48). *Chronicles* 47 and 48 publicize parts of these materials too.

Aušra (The Dawn) No. 10 (50), March 1978, 50 pages.

The article 'The Historical Significance of Lithuania' (signed **J. Medvegailis**) is dedicated to the history of Lithuania, which is constantly distorted by Soviet historians. The author points out that Lithuanian schoolchildren are taught almost nothing at all about Lithuanian history. In the article 'Empire of Terror', (signed **A. Živintas**) the conduct of Soviet leaders and those of Western countries in their relations with their peoples is compared. The article 'On the Altar of Freedom' is dedicated to **Balys Gajauskas,** who has already served 25 years (1948-1973) and has again been arrested. In the article 'Unity and Publicity' the fate of **Jonas Matulionis** is described; he served nine months' pre-trial imprisonment and then received a 2-year suspended sentence (*Chronicle* 47): he is continually shadowed, he is not given work, or if he is, he is fired. The author calls on all Lithuanians — including party officials and Chekists — to remember that they are Lithuanians and are living among their own people, who do not forgive betrayal but value magnanimity. The article 'The Significance and Theoretical Bases of Propaganda' describes the official means of receiving, distorting and circulating the information used by propaganda officials.

Aušra (The Dawn) No. 11 (51), May 1978, 55 pages.

The issue is dedicated to **Balys Gajauskas** and **Petras Paulaitis** (*Chronicles* 32, 44, 46).

The article 'The Partisan War In Lithuania' discusses the problems of the Lithuanian struggle for independence in 1944-1954 and gives some statistics. The author estimates that in all about 100,000 persons participated in the struggle and that half of them perished. He raises the question: was the partisan movement historically justified, doomed as it was to failure and to bringing cruel repression on the peaceful population? The author answers positively. The continuation of the article 'The Significance and Theoretical Bases of Propaganda' is printed. The articles 'For What?', 'We will not disappear!' and 'After the Belgrade Conference' discuss the contemporary internal policy of the Soviet government: a policy of persecution of dissenters, repression of national movements and active Russification of the border regions.

Aušrele (Little Dawn), 16 February 1978, 66 pages.

The journal reprints some articles from the *Herald of Freedom* (*Laisves Šauklis*) which is no longer printed — 'suppressed by the secret police'. Some of them are listed in *Chronicle* 45.

Endnotes

1. This date, 3½ weeks later than the date on the *Chronicle*'s title-page, is nonetheless correct, and illustrates one aspect of how the *Chronicle* is compiled. A cut-off date is chosen by the editors (in this case 14 May 1978), and then all material about events prior to that date is collected, edited and put in order. This process takes several weeks in the conditions the editors work in. But if important material arrives at the last moment, from a fully reliable source, it is sometimes inserted even if its date is later than the chosen cover-date.
2. By mid-September Nikolayev had been released. He spoke at a press conference of the Moscow Helsinki Group reported in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 22 September 1978.
3. Far-right anti-semitic groups used by the tsarist authorities in the early 20th century to carry out pogroms against Jews.
4. This 854-page book, *Tashkentskii protsess*, was published in Russian in 1976 by the Herzen Foundation (Amstel 268, Amsterdam — C). It concerns the trial of 10 Crimean Tatars in 1969.
5. The Russian edition of *A Chronicle of Human Rights in the U S S R* (see Bibliographical Note).
6. Cf. note 1 above.
7. The full text of this psychiatric report (6 pages) by Dr Alexander Voloshanovich is in the possession of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, London, and other medical bodies.
8. Note 7 above applies also to this report (4 pp).
9. Copies of these documents and Zenkov's article are in the files of Keston College, Kent, as are other religious documents referred to in this *Chronicle*.
10. Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, father of the arrested Zviad Gamsakhurdia, is regarded by many Georgians as their greatest modern novelist.
11. It circulated, however, in samizdat, and has reached the West.
12. Pseudonym of Igor Efimov, who recently emigrated.

Bibliographical Note

The original Russian text of *Chronicle* 49, 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 16-39 and 46-8 have been published by Amnesty International Publications with annotations and names

indexes, all issues except number 16 still being in print (see inside back cover). Numbers 1-11 appeared in full, 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 40 to 45 of *A Chronicle of Current Events* will be published in English by Amnesty International Publications in 1979. 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), and (documents of Helsinki groups) in the four volumes of *Sbornik dokumentor Obshchestvennoi gruppy sodeistriya* . . . (same publisher). In French the best sources 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; in Italian: *Russia Cristiana*, Via Martinengo 16, 20139 Milan, Italy, bi-monthly; and in Dutch: *Rusland Bulletin*, Fijnje van Salverdastraat 4, Amsterdam-W, Netherlands, 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.

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