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Summary:

Bulletin by the Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA, an independent peace organization in the Soviet Union. Three issues were editor Sergei Batovrin and published from New York City. They contain news on the peace movement in the Soviet Union and the harassment and imprisonment of activists by the government.

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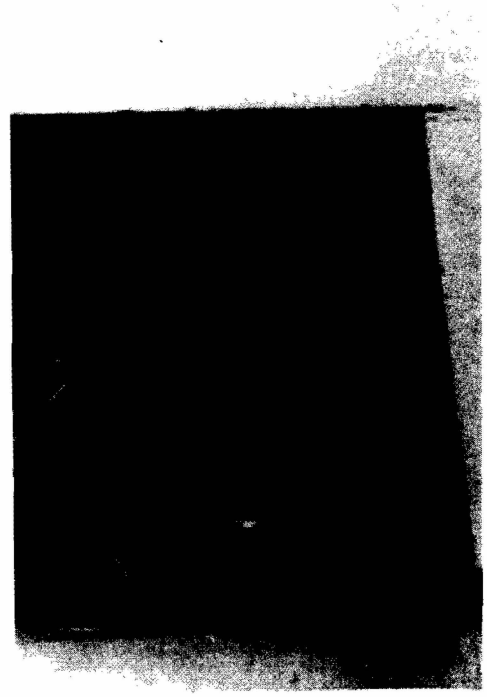
RETURN ADDRESS: MOSCOW

ISSUE . VOL. 1
TEMBER 1984.
E GROUP FOR
STABLISHING TRUST.
1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS BULLETIN ON INDEPENDENT PEACE ACTIVITY IN USSR.



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Appeal

TO THE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLICS OF THE USSR AND THE USA

The USSR and the USA have the means to kill in such proportions that would end the history of mankind.

A balance of terror cannot be a reliable guarantee of safety in the world. Only trust between peoples can create a firm assurance of the future.

Today, when elementary trust between the two nations has been completely lost, the problem of trust has ceased to be simply a question of bilateral relations. This is the question: Will mankind be wiped out by its own destructive capabilities or will it survive?

This problem demands immediate action today. It is, however, very obvious that political leaders of both sides are incapable of coming to any sort of agreement about significant arms limitations in the near future . . . to say nothing of genuine disarmament.

Due to their political interests and circumstances, politicians find it difficult to be objective on disarmament issues.

Recognizing this, we do not wish to accuse one side or the other of not wishing to promote the peace process, nor certainly of any aggressive designs for the future. We are convinced of their genuine desire for peace and curtailment of the nuclear threat. However, the search for the path to disarmament has become difficult.

We all share an equal responsibility for the future. The active peace movement among citizens of many countries proves that this is understood by millions of people.

But our common desire for peace must not be blind. It must be perceived and expressed in concrete terms. It must be presented in the context of actual conditions.

The world is concerned about its future. Everyone understands that there must be dialogue if the threat is to be removed.

The prevailing principles of conducting bilateral dialogue must be changed immediately.

We are convinced that the time has come for the public not only to confront decision makers with the issue of disarmament, but also to participate in the decision-making process with the politicians.

We are in favor of a four-sided dialogue -- for dialogue in which average Soviet and American citizens are included on an equal footing with political figures.

We favor consistent and ultimately complete destruction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and other forms of mass destruction, and for limitations of conventional weapons.

We view the present program for the search for peace as the following:

1. As a first step to abolish the nuclear threat, we appeal to everyone who does not desire the death of his neighbor to submit his own specific proposals on bilateral limitations and cutbacks of weaponry, and, most of all, for the establishment of trust. We call for each such proposal to be forwarded simultaneously to the governments of both countries and to representatives of independent public peace groups.

We hope especially that our call will be heeded by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States, whose governments bear the main responsibility for maintaining the safety of the world.

2. We call upon the citizens of both countries to create combined international public groups, based on the principles of independence. Their functions would include: the receipt and analysis of individual proposals on disarmament and promoting trust between nations; the selection of the most interesting and realistic proposals; bringing these proposals to the attention of the respective populations about the possible consequences of the use of nuclear arms, and about all issues concerning disarmament.

3. We appeal to the scientific community, particularly to independent international scientific organizations involved in the campaign for peace, to work on scientific problems directly connected with the preservation of peace. For instance, at the present stage, it is extremely important to develop a unified mathematical method for evaluating the weaponry of the opposing sides. We call upon scientists to create independent research groups to scientifically analyze citizen proposals.

4. We call upon political leaders and the media of both countries to refrain from mutual accusations about intentions to use nuclear weapons for aggressive purposes. We are convinced that such accusations only inflame distrust between the sides and thus make any constructive dialogue impossible.

5. We view as necessary guarantees of the establishment of trust that the USSR and the USA must create conditions for the open exchange of opinions and to inform the publics of both nations on all issues on the process of disarmament.

We appeal to the governments of the USSR and the USA to create a special international bulletin (with a governmental guarantee of distribution in both countries) in which both sides would conduct a dialogue, hold discussions, and would make public reports on the following issues, among others:

a. An analysis of disarmament negotiations and the documents of negotiations

b. An exchange of opinions and proposals on possible ways to limit arms, and on disarmament

c. An exchange of proposals on the establishment of trust

d. An exchange of information on the possible consequences of using nuclear arms.

Such a bulletin would provide an opportunity for independent citizens' peace groups to participate in general discussions, publish uncensored materials, especially proposals on disarmament and trust and information on (various) peace movements and the steps they have taken.

We appeal to the governments and public opinion of the USSR and the USA since we are convinced that everyone who understands that the future needs to be defended must have a genuine opportunity to defend it!

MOSCOW, USSR
JUNE 4, 1982

THE GROUP FOR ESTABLISHING TRUST BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE USA

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UPDATE UPDATE UPDATE UPDATE UPDATE

UPDATE СОБЫТИЯ

THE PEACE GARDEN

At the end of April, the Trust Group planted a garden in Moscow opposite the station of the 70th police precinct. They used seeds sent to the USSR as a gesture of peace from the American Fellowship of Reconciliation. Eleven Group members helped prepare the soil and sowed the seeds so as to form the words "Ban the Bomb" in two languages. The garden had been intended as a symbolic spot where peace activists from all countries would come to plant flowers when visiting Moscow. Signs in the hands of the activists made clear their intentions to passers-by. While preparing the garden, the Group was joined by a number of people living in a neighbouring building. The police in the 70th police district didn't at first understand what was going on, or how they were supposed to react. The seeds were already planted, and placards with peace slogans, explanations, and the inscription 'Flowers instead of Bombs' set up, when the police finally receiv- orders and intervened. Participants in the action were held for interrogation and the posters confiscated. But the garden itself remained untouched. The Garden of Peace was destroyed completely only two weeks later after the flowers had come up forming clearly the words BAN THE BOMB. The Group is going to plant a new Peace Garden in a different part of Moscow, and hopes that members of the Western peace movement will also join in. Contact: Vladimir and Maria Fleishgakker, SSSR, Moscow, ul. Malaya Kommunisticheskaya, dom 18, kv. 14. Perhaps in this case the garden will prove more long-lived.

ANTI-WAR TRADITION

June 1, in Moscow, the Independent Initiative group and the Group of Good Will held three antinuclear demonstrations. At least 500 people took part in the demonstrations which took place at Moscow's Tsaritsino Park, the River Train Station, and at metro station "October Field." According to approximate counts, some 400 people were held, including both demonstrators and a number of chance passers-by. In Tsaritsino Park, about 100 people participated in a meeting almost free from harassment. It seems the police had depleted their forces by concentrating on preventing the demonstrations at the locations within city boundaries. Most of the demonstrators taken into custody were released the same day. At present, nothing concrete is known about those who are still being held.

Last year, also on June 1, the Independent Initiative group held its first anti-nuclear protest at Tsaritsino Park. About 200 people were taken in by the police. Despite the arrests, about 40 participants managed to make it through police lines and into the forest where they held a meeting. The choice of June 1 as a demonstration date is not by chance. It was on June 1, 1971, when 1500 people from the Moscow counterculture held an unsanctioned protest against the war in Vietnam at 'Manezh' Square, next to the Kremlin. The demonstration was cruelly supressed. The protestors were surrounded by bus-loads of policemen and truck-loads of soldiers from the internal army; they were then beaten mercilessly and arrested.

Around 200 of the "hippies" were thrown for several months into psychiatric hospitals; a comparable number served 15 days in jail. Many members of the Independent Initiative and Good Will groups participated in the events of 1971; twelve years later, they chose this date for holding annual anti-nuclear demonstrations. Aside from anti-nuclear slogans, this years rally included a number of signs protesting the war in Afghanistan and service in the army.

THOSE WHO MADE IT THROUGH POLICE LINES: members of Independent Initiative demonstrating on June 1 1983 in Tsaritsino park. In the center /under BAN THE BOMB/Popov & Troyansky - both are held now in mental hospital.

CONVERSION 1984

On the 12 April, the Moscow Trust Group attempted to hold a seminar conference on the theme of conversion —the transfer of East West military expenditures to peaceful applications. For presentation and discussion, the scientific-research section of the Group prepared two reports: 'Towards a Theoretical Foundation to the Question of Conversion,' and 'An Econometric Model of the Process of Conversion.' The discussion materials included a list of proposed humanitarian projects according to which the resources liberated from military budgets could be most efficiently put to use serving the world's needs. Some examples: programs for the elimination of epidemic diseases, exploring global ocean resources, fighting world hunger, resolving the problem of insufficient fresh water suplies, finding alternative energy resources. The reports stressed the economic efficiency with which resources from military budgets could be used to serve peaceful goals: thus (for example), funds sufficient for the eradication of malaria, a disease from which some 1 billion people suffer, would equal the cost of two strategic bombers.

The group invited to the seminar both Soviet and Western journalists, foreign diplomats, as well as representatives of the Soviet official Peace Council, including its president, the political columnist and

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editor for Pravda, Yurii Zhukov. Representatives from Trust Groups in other cities also planned to attend. The event was to have taken place at the MEDVEDKOV'S apartment.

Representatives of local unofficial peace groups were stopped and held by the KGB on their way to Moscow. Yurii Zhukov and other invited Soviet officials did not come. In their place, towards the beginning of the seminar, a brigade of KGB operatives showed up. 40 agents cordoned off the house, blockaded the apartment, and prevented Western jounalists and diplomats from entering the conference. 14 members of the Moscow Group for Trust were held by the KGB and interrogated at a police station for 8 hours. During the interogation, KGB officers cynically confided to seminar chairperson, Mark Reitman, their gratitude for the invitation to the Soviet Peace Committee, asking them to be sure to invite [the Committee] to all future events, so that the KGB might always know in advance about the groups activities. The KGB agents were happy to joke on this subject, arresting the seminar participants with the words, "Yurii Zhukov asked us to say 'hi' for him." Three members of the peace movement from Gorky who had managed to get to Moscow were also arrested at the seminar: their fate is not known.

KROCHIK'S TRAGEDY

It has recently become known why the physicist, Gennady Krochik, left the Group for Trust in January 1984. In June 1982 (the time of the international peace march in Moscow), having been sent out of Moscow on a forced business trip to Novosibirsk, the two Trust Group members Krochik and Blok were grabbed by KGB agents in the Novosibirsk airport as they were attempting to fly back to the capitol city. The two men were terrorized by the KGB for a twenty-four hour period.

In November of 1983, as he was returning from Riga to Moscow, Gennady Krochik was seized with a sudden paranoic psychosis: he believed he was again in Novosibirsk and that the KGB were terrorizing him. It is clear that this formerly healthy man suffered a mental breakdown as the result of the extreme mental strain under which he had been living for a year and a half.

In connection with his peace activities, Krochik was constantly subjected to intense KGB persecutions. In Fall 1982, for example, he underwent exhausting interrogations up to four times a week over a period of several months. A member of the Trust Group, psychiatrist Igor Sobkov, had not formerly noticed in Krochik a tendency toward mental disorders, but often had noted that after interrogations or searches Gennady was left in a state of shock. After Krochik's bout with illness in the Riga airport, his family was forced to hospitalize him. Undergoing a course of treatment, and aware of his fragile state, Gennady Krochik announced his departure from the group and moved from Moscow to Kishinev. At present, Krochik is once again hospitalized as a result of attempts by KGB agents to force him to publicly denounce the group.

PRISONERS OF PEACE

LIDIA LATSIS-DORONINA

57-year old Lidia Latsis-Doronina, who was arrested in January 1983 for distribution of the Group for Trust's proposals in Riga, and who was sentenced to 5 years in the camps and 3 years exile, is presently located at a camp in Mordovia. She suffers from tuberculosis, as well as diseases of the heart and liver. Her ADDRESS: 431200 SSSR, Mordovskaya ASSR, Tengushevski Raion, pos. Barashevo, uchr. ZH-X-385/3-4

ALEKSANDER VORONA

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According to the latest information, Aleksandr Vorona, an activist in the Soviet independent peace movement, has been transferred to Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric hospital where he is undergoing forced treatment with neuroleptic drugs. Aleksandr Vorona was arrested in 1983 in Novosibirsk in connection with his distribution of the Group for Trust's peace proposals. The thirty-two year old Aleksandr Vorona has already served 9 years as a political prisoner in psychiatric hospitals as punishment for having, in 1969, written a letter to a radio station with the request that they give some information on the attempt which was made on Leonid Brezhnev's life in that year. As a result of torture and forced 'treatment', Aleksandr Vorona has been crippled for life. His latest incarceration may prove fatal: VORONA's ADDRESS: SSSR, 320006, g. Dnepropetrovsk, ul. Chicherina, 101, uchr. YaE-308/PB

OLEG RADZINSKY

Group for Trust activist, Oleg Radzinsky, who has been exiled to the Tomsk Region, continues to be denied medical attention and has been transferred to hard labor at felling logs. His wife, Elena, who has followed him into exile, is expecting a child. In recent months the KGB is threatening him with an extension of his term in exile.

His exile address: SSSR, Tomskaya obl., Asino, Do vosstrebovania

OLEG RADZINSKY

POPOV AND TROYANSKY

Yurii Popov and Sergei Troyanskii, activists in the Independent Initiative Group who were arrested for organizing an anti-nuclear demonstration in the Moscow park 'Tsaritsino' in December 1983, are being given sulfazine shocks and forced treatment with neuroleptics.

Sulfazine shocks are widely used for punishment in Soviet Psychiatric Hospitals. Sulfazine causes shock, and then extreme pain, sharp fluctuations in body temperature from extreme minimum to extreme maximum, and an overall diseased state for a 48-hour period. The use of sulfazine was forbidden in 1940.

Yurii Popov is located at the 14th psychiatric hospital in Moscow.

VLADIMIR GERSHUNY

Vladimir Gershuni, who was among the first 74 signers of the Group for Trusts original declaration, before the Group's existence had been made public, is at present being held at a special psychiatric hospital in Alma-Ata. He was arrested in June 1982. He has

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formerly been held in psychiatric hospitals as a political prisoner. In 1978, Dr. Gary Low-Beer of the British Royal College of Psychiatrists examined him, and pronounced him to be in good mental health: his results were published in the British medical journal "Lancet" in May 1978. Gershuni has no relatives.

His Address: SSSR, 483310, KazSSR, Alma-Atinskaya Obl., g. Talgar, pos. Alekseyeva, uchr. LA-155/7.

"HOOLIGANS" FOR SURVIVAL

" . . As before, so also today, we hold that not one opportunity, not one chance should be let to slip by to return to the path of negotiation. An ever more significant role in this matter must be played by . . broad circles of society."

K. U. Chernenko, head of the Soviet Government, First Secretary of the CPSU

On the 10th of May, the Moscow Group for Trust made an announcement to the governments of the USSR and the USA calling for the re-establishment of disarmament negotiations.

May 12, the Group sent to leaders of the USSR and USA an appeal that the two countries initiate contacts at the highest levels.

May 18, the group collected 428 signatures under a petition calling for renewal of negotiations without preconditions.

May 19, the coordinating committee of the Group for Trust took on responsability for collecting signatures on the streets of Moscow. Committee members Alekseï Lusnikov, Mark Reitman, Nikolai Khramov, Olga Lusnikova and Alexander Rubchenko went to Arbat Street —one of Moscow's main boulevards—to collect signatures under a petition requesting renewal of superpower

MARK REITMAN (CENTER) COLLECTING SIGNATURES

negotiations. They held in their hands official Soviet posters (bought in a political poster shop on Arbat St.) stating PEACE IS EVERBODY'S BUSINESS. In the minutes before their arrest they managed to collect 350 signatures. Passers-by were cueing up in lines in order to sign. The people in line reacted angrily when the Group members were arrested, even attempting to prevent the police from shoving Group members in the waiting police car.

After 7 hours of interrogations with the KGB at the 22d police precinct, four members were released, while a fifth, Alexander Rubchenko, was accused

KHRAMOV (CENTER) SURROUNDED BY THE PLAINCLOTHES KGB-MEN. POSTER IS CONFISCATED.

PETITION IS CONFISCATED

POLICEMAN ARRESTING LUSNIKOV

of petty hooliganism. The court gave him 15 days for petty hooliganism. In his sentence, the essence of his hooliganism was put as follows: " . . was standing on

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some Center Digital Archive printer printed by 'Plakat' publishers stating PEACE IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS and collecting signatures under some sort of appeal."

Rubchenko responded to his arrest with a hunger strike. After 3 days, Rubchenko, who is a severely handicapped person, lost consciousness. The police attempted to have him admitted to a hospital for force feeding, but the attendant doctors, noting his dangerous condition, didn't dare take responsability for him.

Disregarding his dangerously ill condition, two days after Rubchenko's release, the authorities arrested him again. Policemen pryed their way into his apartment through a window. Rubchenko had just enough time to call friends to let them know he would continue his hunger strike. At present, having served his second 15 day sentence, Alexander Rubchenko is again free.

On the 3 of June, Group for Trust activists once again went out onto Moscow streets to collect signatures. This time they stood on Peace Avenue, near the general headquarters of the official Soviet Peace Council. As soon as Aleksei Lusnikov and Nikolai Khramov were seized by Police, Mark Reitman and Lev Dudkin came in to take their place. Just as happened on May 19, people wanting to sign the petition began to form lines, and during arrrests expressed their anger to the police. A curious side-note: As police were stuffing Mark Reitman and Lev Dudkin into their car, several people ran up from out of the crowd, shoved aside the policemen, and, grabbing the petition out of Reitman's hands, dramatically signed their names to it, then returned it to Reitman through the gate of the police vehicle.

Two members of an American anti-nuclear group were present at the scene and witnessed the arrests. After questioning, all of those held were released.

June 4, another series of arrests and interrogations took place. Nikolai Khramov was expelled from Moscow University. June 6, the Group again attempted to collect signatures on the street. The Group informed the Soviet Peace Council of their plans beforehand, inviting representatives of the Council, including its president, Yurii Zhukov, to participate. As a result, the KGB blockaded the apartments of Group activists. Eighteen people were put under house arrest.

Soviet law does not legally sanction use of house arrests, considering it, to the contrary, a criminal offense.

KHRAMOV:

On June 6, agents of the KGB beat up Nikolai Khramov in the courtyard of his apartment building. June 7, he was arested at his home, accused of "resisting the authorities," and was immediately put on trial. All the same, the People's Court of the Kalinin district of Moscow declared him innocent: a unique event. Apparently, his arrest had not been planned on, and the KGB failed to work out the decision with the judge. Immediately after the court declared Khramov to be innocent, police returned him to their headquarters, locked him in a room, and left him there, without food, for one week. After what had happened became known,he was taken to a court in a different district of Moscow and sentenced to 15 days in jail. This time Khramov was offered food, but he declared a hunger strike.

IMMEDIATLY AFTER HIS RELEASE NIKOLAI KHRAMOV WAS DRAFTED. PREVIOUSLY HE WAS EXEMPTED FROM MILLITARY SERVICE DUE TO POOR VISION.
HE SAID THAT PREFERS JAIL TO SERVING IN THE ARMY.

PEACE EDUCATION

In May, the Moscow Group for Trust came out with the first issue of their journal "Trust." The Group's thick, quarterly journal contains articles, documents, and photographs which reflect the Group's activities, and also its point of view on questions of peace, disarmament, and the humanization of relations between East and West. Supporters of the Group reproduce the journal using regular photo cameras. It is distributed in cities throughout the USSR.

SEMINARS:

The group continues to hold its weekly seminars in Moscow. The international seminar on questions of peace, which the group holds on Fridays, normally takes place without incident. No doubt this can be explained by the regular participation of Western peace activists who are visiting the USSR; the KGB wishes to avoid displaying in front of them its normal manner of dealing with Soviet peace activists. At the same time, the scientific research seminars on questions of peace, and the social anti-nuclear seminar, both of which are held weekly, often fall victim to KGB blockades. The weekly gathering of the Group for Trust's coordinating committee take place under siege by the KGB, and under intensive surveillance. Despite the difficult conditions, the group still manages to hold regular meetings—at least one per week.

According to the group's estimates, no less than 2000 people in 18 cities of the USSR participate in distribution of the Group's written materials.

INFORMATION:

In May, the Group began widespread distribution of its new selection of materials on the medical effects of nuclear weapons. Comparable materials do not exist in official publications. The possible exception might be academician Chazov's book, which came out for propogandistic reasons in a tiny printing of 7,000 copies, and which is not to be found on sale in Soviet bookstores.

Among other materials being distributed by the group for Trust in the Soviet Union are a collection of humanitarian proposals for normalizing relations between East and West submitted by Soviet citizens, and a collection of articles by Mark Reitman on problems of peace and war in literature, history, and contemporary reality. The Group has received many responses from Soviet citizens to the Group's theoretical articles on the conversion of military budgets toward peaceful ends. Maria Fleishgakker's articles on establishing personal contacts between East and West have been widely circulated.

In Riga, despite difficult underground conditions, participants in the independent peace movement are continuing performances of pacifist plays. The internal exhibit of anti-war posters which the Group for Trust held in Moscow last Fall has been sent to other cities of the USSR.

HOSTAGE

The KGB is attempting to prevent Sergei Batovrin from continuing his work for peace. A founder of the Moscow Group for Trust, Batovrin was forced out of the Soviet Union in May 1983 after years of harassment, including forced internment in a psychiatric hospital, house arrest, and death threats. At the present time he is living in New York and is the foreign representative of the independent peace movement in the USSR.

Since April of this year, the KGB has been making attempts to hamper his peace activity in the West. Among other measures, the KGB is pressuring him by taking hostage in Moscow his wife's mother, Mrs. B. Faibishev. After Sergei Batovrin and his family was sent out of the USSR, Mrs. Faibishev submitted an application for emigration in order to reunite with her daughter, Natalia Batovrina. In April, the Soviet authorities denied her an exit visa, and made clear to her that she would never see her daughter or grand-daughter again as long as her son-in-law continued his peace activities. Since May, the police have begun to terrorize Mrs. Faibishev with police raids and interrogations. The actions against Faibishev were presented to her as directly related to Batovrin's peace activities. Mrs. Faibishev has no other relatives in the

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USSR. She is being threatened with dismissal from her work. Her hostage status was conceived of by the KGB as a means of severing the ties between the Soviet and Western peace movements.

The fate of Mrs. Faibishev is not a private matter concerning only the Batovrin family: It is a question of principle concerning a person's right to work for peace, a right which, in the final analysis, will determine the fate of the world.

Mrs. Faibishev's address: SSSR, 127322, Moscow, ul. Milashenkova, d. 13, korp. 2, kv. 48.

ALEKSANDR SHATRAVKA

MESSAGE FROM UCHR. 158/3

Volya Shatravka, the mother of Alexander Shatravka, an imprisoned member of the Group for Trust, was able to meet with her son for the first time this April after two years of separation. Alexander was arrested in July of 1982, accused of distributing the peace proposals of the Group for Trust, and sentenced in April 1983 to three years in the camps. His wife, Anna Gordienko, was unable to visit him at the prison camp for lack of funds to make the trip.

After the visit, Alexander Shatravka's mother transmitted to the Group a message from her son. He stated that after his sentencing he has been subjected to constant pressure from the KGB and prison administration to come out publicly against the Group, to denounce it and assert that "only the government of the USSR can concern itself with questions of peace." Shatravka said that he considers himself an active member of the Group, and is continuing his peace activities in the camp, spreading peace information among the inmates. It has become known that Shatravka is being threatened with an extension of his prison term. According to a law which was introduced in the Soviet Union December of last year, the camp administration is allowed to lengthen the term of imprisonment without trial for a term up to five years if it considers that the prisoner has violated camp regime.

Alexander's mother said that, as before, her son is morally firm, but that his health has deteriorated alarmingly. That he has been cruelly treated was already known. When, for example, on 1 January 1983, at the Sverdlovsk Transfer Prison, guards found a note addressed to Western peace activists in Shatravka's cell, they led him out into the prison yard, stripped him, and beat him with clubs and rubber hoses. Subsequently, in prisons and camps, he has been beaten frequently. In August 1983 he felt forced to declare a 25-day hunger strike to protest the beatings, other cruel punishments, and the denial of correspondence privileges. As a result of the fast, he fell ill with dysentery. Though severely ill, he was deprived of any medical assistance and barely survived. He subsequently developed a severe form of asthma, but is still denied even elementary medical help. In recent months, as a result of the protests of Western members of the anti-nuclear movement, the beatings have halted. Nonetheless, the hunger, cold, absence of medical help, and heavy labor—he has to weave wire fences by hand in freezing conditions—replace for Shatravka other forms of torture.

Since February of this year, the Moscow Trust Group has appealed three times to the head of the Soviet government, Konstantine Chernenko, requesting an investigation into violation of article 69 of the Soviet constitution in connection with the Shatravka affair, and also demanding his immediate release. Article 69 not only guarrantees the right, but obliges the Soviet citizen, to work for peace. In his sentence, Alexander Shatravka was accused of calling for the creation of independent peace groups and a dialogue between East and West. Further evidence against him was his call for creating an international bulletin in which people from the East and the West could exchange points of view on questions of peace and disarmament.

Shatravka's address in camp: SSSR Dzhambulskaya obl., g. Zhanatas, uchr. 158/3. His mother, Volya Petrovna Shatravka's address: SSSR, Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar, dom 13, kv. 3A

OFFICIAL RESPONSE

At the end of May, the Moscow Trust Group contacted the Moscow city council in an effort to get permission from the city authorities for an anti-nuclear demonstration.

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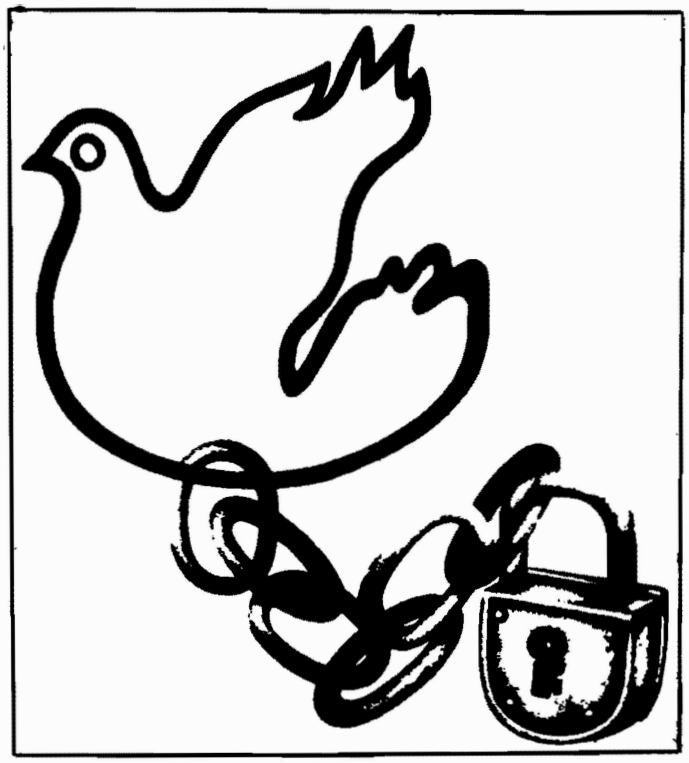
In response, on the 1st of June, Vladimir Fleishgakker was taken into custody and sent before the city prosecutor. At the prosecutor's office he was received by deputy-chief prosecutor Golubev, who cynically announced, " You may demonstrate, but only if you have permission." When Fleishgakker inquired about receiving permission, Golubev simply angrily repeated his previous statement. Golubev stressed further that the present conversation was the official "response" to the group's request for permission to hold a demonstration.

This was the Group's fourth attempt to receive permission to hold an anti-nuclear demonstration. The three previous attempts had resulted in mass house arrests by way of offical response. The Group made its first attempt to receive permission for a demonstration in June 1982: 50 Group members were put under house arrest.



DRAWING BY SERGEY BATOVRIN MADE IN MOSCOW PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN AUGUST 1982.

Prisoner of peace of 21 century

Valerii Senderov, an imprisoned independent peace activist in the USSR, has been transferred to a punishment cell. Senderov was arrested in June 1982, and sentenced to 12 years deprivation of liberty for his participation in the peace and workers' movements. In March of this year the camp administration extended his sentence—without trial—for another 5 years. By the time Valerii Senderov gets free it will already be the year 2000. Will the world survive that long, if today a peace worker in the Soviet Union can be sentenced to 17 years in prison?

NEW LAW IN USSR: BAN ON HOSPITALITY

A number of new laws have appeared in the Soviet Union aimed at limiting contacts and exchange of information between Soviet citizens and foreign visitors. The latest in the new wave of laws threatens Soviet citizens with punishment if they allow a foreigner to spend the night in their home, or give them a ride in a car, or give them "other sorts of assistance." A citizen guilty of such an offense may be fined 50 rubles, given an official warning, or undergo criminal prosecution. This new law, in effect, makes hospitality a criminal offense.

article 70

Earlier this year, article 70 of the Soviet legal code was expanded by two new points. One of these makes it a criminal offense to hold materials critical of the regime in "written or printed form." Thus, a note scribbled on a scrap of paper containing critical comments directed at the regime puts its owner in danger of spending 7 years in the camps and 5 years exile.

The other new addition to article 70 provides for 10 years in prison to be followed by 5 years in exile for receipt of "articles of value" from foreign organizations or from individuals acting in the interests of these organizations." In practice, this means that Soviet authorities may arrest at will any Soviet citizen receiving a package from friends or relatives living in the West. It also means that a Soviet citizen who receives a package from a Western peace organization, for example, a package of marigold seeds from the Fellowship of Reconciliation (such as they have been sending all this past year), could, at the governments whim, be given 15 years in prison and exile. The new law goes into effect starting August of this year.

In December of last year article 13-1 of the Soviet criminal code was put into effect making communication to a foreigner of economic, scientific-technical, or other professional (job-related) information a crime punishable by 8 years in prison. As a result, Soviet scientists may no longer print their research in foreign journals without permission from the government. The law's fuzzy-edged wording gives Soviet authorities the opportunity to classify as an offense not only any professional conversation of a Soviet citizen with a foreigner, but also, if they so desire, any contact at all of a professional with a foreigner as an "attempt to transfer professional information."

The Group for Trust sees in these new laws the unhealthy tendency of Soviet leaders to put the maximum limit possible on contacts between ordinary citizens of the East and the West. Nonetheless, the Group believes that the new laws will not make contacts impossible, and that they primarily reflect the authorities' fear in the face of rising international contacts between ordinary people. Commenting on the latest of the new laws, the Group for Trust noted that the law forbidding Soviet citizens to help foreigners may, for the first time, force them into civil-disobedience, if only because many of the peace activists who visit them in Moscow are often spending the night in one of the members' apartments, and the group has no intention of denying them common hospitality, even if Soviet authorities see fit to punish people for hospitality.

LATEST NEWS:

- NIKOLAY KHRAMOV WAS ARRESTED ON AUGUST 3
- VLADIMIR & MARIA FLEISHGAKKER ARE UNDER HOUSE ARREST SINCE AUGUST 5
- 50 PEACE ACTIVISTS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW ON HIROSHIMA DAY AUGUST 6

YOU CAN HELP: PROTEST & DEMONSTRATE !!!

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Appeal to peace activists in Europe

The fight for peace, for the removal, once and for all, of the technology that destroys people, especially nuclear weapons, is an undisputed moral imperative of our time. The contribution of the European peace movement in this struggle is enormous: it has a direct influence on the politics and the mood not only of our continent, but also of the whole world. And we must remember that Europe extends to the Ural Mountains and a considerable part of it is occupied by a state in which the numerous statements make by its leaders on defending peace and on the need for disarmament are in sharp contrast to their deeds, which are aimed at speeding the buildup of military and nuclear power. Even before you began your impressive peace marches in protest against the stationing in Europe of the "Pershing" and "Cruise" missiles, SS-20 missiles, which are capable of striking any point in Europe with a nuclear blow, and which are aimed not only at your cities and factories but at your very opportunity to conduct these marches, to express your opinion freely and to take part in important decision making in the democratic way, were already deployed in the USSR. At that time, when thousands of you were freely jumping over national boundaries with your peace marches, people in Moscow who simply spoke out in favor of establishing trust between nations as a pledge for peace (The Group for Trust), could not even leave their own homes to join the peace march made by Scandinavian peace advocates (Summer 1982) through the territory of the USSR. They are being kept under illegal house arrest, their telephones are disconnected, they are threatened with prosecution; in a word, the suppressive machinery of a totalitarian state is directed against them. All this cannot be passed over in silence, when peace in Europe is under discussion.

You have the opportunity and the right to request disarmament from your governments. Here there is no such opportunity. Therefore, include in your peace march programs also request directed to the Soviet government to dismantle all the SS-20s, to stop persecuting peace advocates in the USSR. After all, it is only by clearing all nuclear weapons out of Europe that we can hope for peace and preservation of your rights and freedom.

LENINGRAD TRUST GROUP.

LEAFLET:

Appeal to Soviet Citizens to enter into a correspondence with supporters of peace in other countries

Dear Friend!

The time has come when every man must reflect on how he can improve life on our planet.

In our opinion, the sole path to peace and disarmament is friendship and love between all people on the earth. If each of us has a friend in America, England, or Germany, then this means that each of us, even by one millionth, lessens the probability of a nuclear catastrophe.

We must get to know one another and understand one another.

We are giving you the addresses of the largest of the anti-war organizations in the different countries of the world. You can send your letter to any one of these addressing it to any ordinary supporter of peace (underline this request in your letter).

Get to know him (or her), write about yourself, share with your pen-pal your thoughts about the world. Perhaps you will become friends. If our children grow up as friends, we can rest easy about the future of peace.

(These "appeals" were dropped into mailboxes at random by the Trust Group)

LETTER:

Proposals to Trust Group from Elena Sannikova

To the Moscow Trust Group

Dear Friends:

Your group has received many proposals for the establishment of contacts based on trust between citizens of the USSR and the USA, which you have suggested as a way of solving the problem of international tension, and the threat of nuclear war.

For my part, I would like to submit a few suggestions.

1. Organize a network of international labor unions, whose members could be persons from analogous professions in the USSR and USA, along with other countries.

2. Organize an extensive exchange program between institutions of higher learning from various countries, contacts between specialist, exchanges between professors and students. For instance, a group of Soviet students might go to study at Oxford, and a group for Oxford, to Moscow State University. Friendship would be developed among young people of various nations, there would arise common interests among the students and teachers.

3. The group has already proposed an exchange program for children. One might organize childrens' vacations on an international scope: expand the network of childrens' hostels, vacation lodges for children, where children from all countries would be free to

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visit. For instance, allow any family in the USSR to send their children to the USA or another country for their summer vacations.

4. Organize contacts between soldiers in the armed forces: correspondence, gatherings, meetings. Eliminate from the military lexicon the word "enemy", since calling anyone an enemy during peace time only provokes conflicts.

5. Organize wide professional exchanges among nations in the field of medicine. Allow Soviet citizens to travel freely to the USA and other nations for medical treatment, and vice versa. Organize international clinics, asnd extensive professional exchanges between specialists.

6. Expand the network of cultural exchanges among countries, increase the number of traveling exhibitions, visiting entertainers, organize an international book exchange. Expand the network of educational institutions for the study of foreign languages, organize groups and clubs for the study of languages.

I want to suggest that the Trust Group collect all the proposals that have been sent to the Group and publish the most interesting in a separate volume. This collection would become, insofar as possible, accessible to the widest circle of readers not only in the USSR, but also in the USA. This would help citizens of both nations to initiate actions toward establishing contacts based on trust.

Present circumstances in our country, I think, will not be a serious hinderence to establishing contacts among citizens of various nations, if the overwhelming majority of the population of our country responds to your proposals.

It is very much to be hoped that your noble cause should attract an ever increasing number of supporters, no matter what.

Elena Sannikova
RSFSR 125047/Moscow
25 Oruzheny pereulok, kv. 134
tel. 250-24-68

THIS LETTER WAS RECIEVED BY THE GROUP IN NOVEMBER 1983. ON JANUARY 19, 1984 ELENA SANNIKOVA WAS ARRESTED.
AS YOU ARE READING THIS, SHE IS AWAITING TRAIL...

"Children just like the swastika"

On April 20, in Moscow, Donetsk, Ufa, Leningrad, and other cities of the USSR, young neo-fascists held demonstrations commemorating Hitler's birthday. The policemen present did not disperse and did not arrest the demonstrators, which contrasts starkly with the mass arrests carried out by the police during anti-nuclear rallies in June. Neo-fascists have been holding demonstrations in the USSR for the past five years.

In 1982 (also on April 20) 900 neo-fascists demonstrated on Pushkin Square in Moscow for over three hours while encircled by busses filled with police. No arrests were made. The demonstrators chanted "Heil Hitler." Afterward, the regional committees of the Communist Party sent bulletins to Moscow high school teachers informing them that "the children just like the swastikas and brown shirts," and "this is not a serious tendency," though "ideological work must be intensified; children should be instructed in Communist ideals."

DRAWING BY SERGEY BATOVRIN MADE IN MOSCOW PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN AUGUST 1982

Proposal

THE MOSCOW TRUST GROUP

Dear Colleagues:

We participants of the independent peace movement in the USSR, the "trust-builders," feel that, among various ways and means for real progress towards disarmament and stable peace, the following are of constructive value:

- To organize American cultural centers in the USSR and Soviet centers in the USA with libraries and movie theaters in the biggest cities of both countries. The libraries are to have newspapers and magazines, books of contemporary writers, popular science books, textbooks for studying English and Russian, audio-visual language learning equipment, etc.
- To ensure the free sale of, and subscription to, American periodicals in the USSR and Soviet periodicals in the USA.
- To bring the practice of enforcing mail delivery into conformity with the International postal rules.
- To guarantee the embargo-free export of agricultural products, of medicine and medical equipment.

We would like to hear your comments and, if possible, to get your cooperation in further promotional steps.

Moscow Summer 1982

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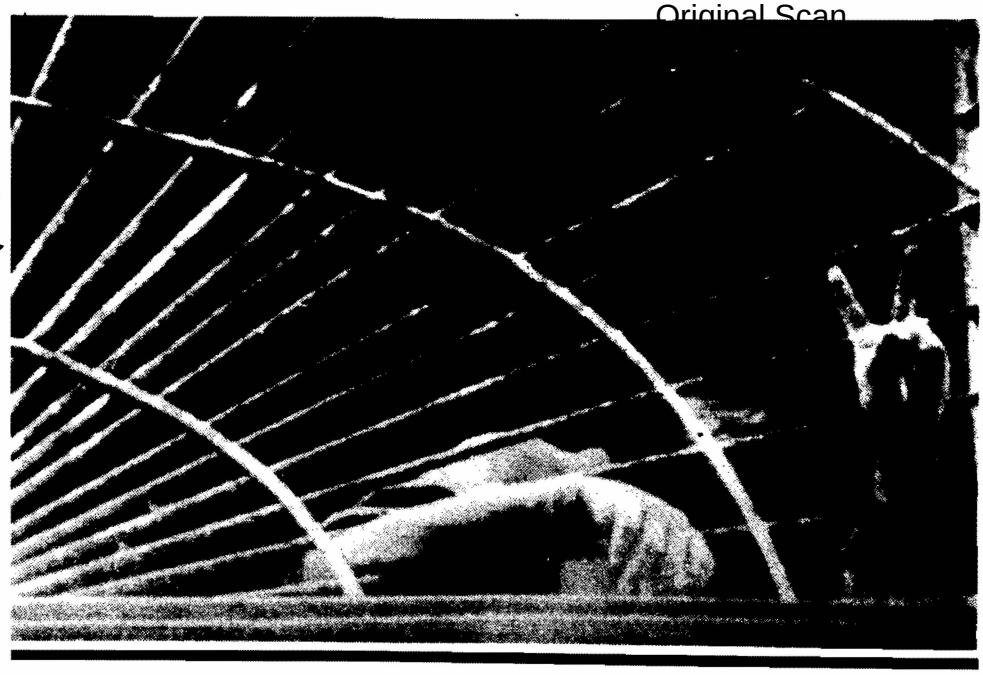
Sergei Batourin

TWO YEARS AGO - IN AUGUST 1982-HE WAS BEHIND THE BARS OF MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR HIS PEACE ACTIVITY.

THANKS TO YOUR PROTESTS - NOW HE IS FREE AND WILL ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: Article 69 of the Soviet Constitution not only guarrantees the right of Soviet citizens to work for peace, it even obliges them to do so. Participants in the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR never break Soviet laws. Why do independent peace advocates in the USSR suffer persecution from Soviet authorities?

Answer: In the Soviet Union it has become the tradition to suppress any and every independent activity and initiative. The appeal of the independent peace movement in the USSR for direct contacts, exchanges, and dialogue between regular citizens of the West and East contradicts the nature of the closed Soviet society and is looked upon as a threat by the authorities. The Group for Trust assigns responsibility for the arms race to both superpowers. This whole complex of factors accounts for the unceasing repressions of peace activities in the USSR.

Question: Do exchanges and cooperative projects involving Western peace organizations and the official Soviet Peace Council serve the cause of improving mutual understanding between East and West?

Answer: Unfortunately they do not. Exchanges and joint activities in which the Soviet side is filled with Soviet officials only create the illusion that something is happening. Western participants in exchanges often do not realize this, being insufficiently familiar with the nature of Soviet society.

But one needs only to look facts squarely in the face: Western demonstrations in the USSR take place primarily in busses and trains, and limit to the absolute minimum any chance encounters with uncoached ordinary Soviet citizens. "Meetings with the Soviet public" are invariably meetings with specially approved people who have been instructed on what to say in such situations.

The materials sent to the Soviet Union for exhibit and distribution are never exhibited or distributed. Letters sent to Soviet elementary and high schools or colleges get answered in words expressing not what the students actually think, but what they are supposed to think. Those who understand the urgency of establishing direct contacts between regular citizens of East and West can easily solve this problem. Contact regular Soviet citizens, not their unasked-for official "representatives." For citizens from the East and West to get to know one another, they don't have to ask permission from the authorities—all they have to do is meet together (Soviet law does not forbid it).

Question: The Soviet Peace Council states that it has 80 million memebers among Soviet citizens. Doesn't this prove that it represents Soviet people?

Answer: This argument often serves as a justification for those Western peace organizations who ignore the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR. "They have 80 million people while you have 10 people. Why should we complicate our relations with them for the sake of a handful of people?" But doesn't this miss the more important point? It is not a question of arithmetic that we are talking about here, but a question of principle: until every person has the right to work for peace, nuclear catastrophe just looms closer and closer for all of us. All the same, if someone happens to get a kick out of looking at this question arithmetically, this is also possible, and this presents a different picture. According to the annual report of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace (The Soviet Peace Council) they have 450 members. What happened to the other 79,999,550 members? (You can check the figures in Kharkhardin, O. Mir i Razoruzhenie, Moscow: 'Nauka', 1982, p. 206). According to the Group for Trust's last count in December 1983, participants in activities of the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR numbered over 2,000 people in 9 groups living in 16 cities across the USSR. Which makes the Independent Peace Movement almost 5 times larger than the official Committee. Where did the figure of eighty million come from? Eighty million Soviet citizens contribute yearly

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to the Soviet Peace Fund (a separate organization). These contributions are not voluntary, but are deducted from the salary as a matter of course—another of the peculiar Soviet forms of taxation. Using this figure to calculate membership in the Soviet Peace Council would be equivalent to calculating the number of Reagan supporters by counting up American tax-payers.

Since the Soviet Peace Committee was founded by Stalin in 1949 it has yet to make a peace proposal and has not even acquired a membership. The 450 members of the Soviet Peace Council are highly-payed government clerks. Where then do those "mass demonstrations" by Soviet citizens come from?

Since the Soviet Peace Committee was founded by Stalin in 1949 it has yet to make a peace proposal and has not even acquired a membership. The 450 members of the Soviet Peace Council are highly-payed government clerks. Where then do those "mass demonstrations" by Soviet citizens come from?

Until the appearance of the Group for Trust in June 1982, there weren't any. The independent peace initiative of Soviet citizens put the Soviet authorities in the position of having to prove the "mass popular nature" of their government organization, the Committee for the Defense of Peace (the Soviet Peace Council). The Committee received the directive to hold mass demonstrations.

The first was held in Moscow, at Lenin Stadium. In the whole crowd you couldn't find a single home-made sign, nor, at this "anti-nuclear rally", could you find a single anti-nuclear slogan. "We Approve the Policies of the CPSU!", "We Will Carry Out the Decisions of the Party!", or "Shame on American War-Mongers!", the signs read. One detail captures the spontaneous spirit of this workers' demonstration particularly eloquently: not a single sign was put in the hands of a demonstrator—the signs were all screwed in place at the seats beforehand.

Subsequent demonstrations have differed little from the first.

This is not to say that people in the USSR do not want peace. In a country that has experienced so much bloodshed, no one wants war. Still, not many Soviet citizens are willing to risk imprisonment in order to take part in peace activities. Hence, thus far, in the Soviet Independent Peace Movement there are still only 2,000 participants. On the other hand, how many people would be taking part in the Western anti-nuclear movement if, for coming out with peace proposals, holding seminars and exhibits, or distributing information on the medical effects of nuclear weapons' use, they were thrown into concentration camps and psychiatric hospitals?

We hope that your participation in the dialogue with Soviet citizens will expand the ranks of Soviet fighters for peace.

Notes ON HISTORY OF PEACE ACTIVISM IN USSR

The first call for an independent peace movement in the USSR came in the mid-1960's, in Moscow, with the actions of poet Yuri Galanskov. Galanskov not only called for the creation of such a movement, he also held the Soviet Union's first unsanctioned peace demonstration: When American marine forces landed in the Dominican Republic in 1966, he held a protest demonstration before the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

Galanskov was arrested in January 1977 for compiling an uncensored collection of works on literary and religious themes titled 'Phoenix 66'. He was given seven years imprisonment. Galanskov died November 2, 1972, in a Mordovian prison camp, as the result of inhuman prison conditions and the denial of medical care. He was 33 years old.

At present, in the same Mordovian prison camp where Yuri Galanskov perished, is interned mathematician Vadim Yankov, member of the independent peace movement. He was arrested in June 1982—one week after signing his name to the Group for Trust's declaration of principles—and was sentenced to 4 years in the camps and 3 years in exile. [Yankov's address in prison camp: SSSR, 431200 Mordovskaya ASSR, Tengushevsky raion, pos. Barashevo, uchr. ZhKh-385/3-5.]

In July 1968, historian Andrei Amalrik and his wife, Gyuzel, held a demonstration in front of the British embassy in Moscow to protest British and Soviet military aid to Nigeria during its blockade of Biafra. After two terms in the camps and in exile, Amalrik was forced to leave the USSR. He was killed during a car accident in Spain, under unexplained circumstances, as he was on his way to attend the opening session of the Madrid conference.

In August of 1968, 7 people demonstrated on Red Square to protest Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia: Babitsky, Litvinov, and Bogoraz were sentenced to 4 years 5 years exile; Delone and Dremlyuga—3 years prison; Fainberg was placed in a psychiatric hospital.

These were the first peace demonstrations in Soviet history.

Sakharov

The first call for nuclear disarmament to be heard in the Soviet came when academician Andrei Sakharov, inventor of the hydrogen bomb, appealed to Soviet authorities in 1955 to put an end to nuclear testing.

At the same time he completed and published the world's first research documenting the dangers of nuclear testing to the environment.

In 1963, the Moscow nuclear test-ban treaty was signed thanks to the initiative of academician Sakharov who managed to lead negotiations out of a dead-end. In 1968, Sakharov wrote his essay "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Co-Existence, and Intellectual Freedom," in which he analyzed the connection between peace and human rights, pointing out the inseparability of progress in arms control and the overcoming of the closedness of Soviet society via contacts and exchange of information between East and West. In following years he has produced many works on this theme In 1975, Sakharov received the Nobel peace prize. For the past four years he has been held under house arrest in the closed city of Gorky where he was sent in 1980, though he has never been tried for any crime, nor even have any criminal proceedings been brought against him.

On the second of May he declared an open-ended hunger strike. His fate remains unknown.

PORTRAIT OF SAKHAROV - FRAGMENT OF PAINTING BY BATOVRIN (CONFISCATED)

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"Fostering Love for the Army"

(Following are excerpts from a lengthy front-page editorial in the June 9, 1984 issue of **Pravda.** Such front page statements voice the thoughts of the paper's political editorial board, the head of which for Pravda is Yurii Zhukov, who also chairs the Soviet Peace Council. The title is as it appeared (in Russian) in Pravda.)

Fostering Love for the Army

Today, the Armed Forces of the USSR are quite well prepared to secure the defense of our Fatherland, to serve the cause of socialism and peace. Today, more than ever, we recall the words of Lenin: "We must accompany our steps toward peace with the maximum of military preparedness."

Thanks to the progressive development of our economy, the quickening of scientific and technical progress, the Soviet Army and Navy are able to constantly increase their defense power. Nonetheless, however mighty and advanced a technology these forces might wield, their main strength remains in people . . Even though, in the age of nuclear missile weaponry, a soldier may never, as they say, "meet his enemy face to face", this not only doesn't reduce, it even heightens his need for knowing his duties, for having a high level of moral-psychological qualities, a firm discipline in executing orders, endurance, bravery, straining of will, and well-coordinated activities. As it was pointed out at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, soldiers acquire these qualities all the faster, the more actively young people are nurtured with love for the Army and Navy, the more fully and properly the traditions and military experience of the armed forces are used to improve mass defense work.

. . . C. U. Chernenko noted: "As we move towards the banner jubilee—the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory during the Great Patriotic War—we must further expand our work of military-patriotic training. It is necessary to even more insistently foster in young people love for the Fatherland and hate for its enemies, a high political and class vigilance, constant readiness for heroic deeds."

Taking into account the nature of the current international situation, Party, Komsomol, Soviet, Trade Union, D.O.S.A.A.F. [volunteer army-navy-airforce support societies] organizations have begun to give more attention to training young citizens in the habits of military life, the formation of a conscious attitude toward the fulfillment of their constitutional obligation—defense of the Socialist Fatherland. .

As it expands its military-patriotic and defense work among the masses, the Party pays particular attention to the formation of patriotic feelings and political consciousness in the minds of teen-agers and younger pupils. . The trick is in finding forms of activities which are accessible to children: organizing various types of military games and sports; making good use of the lessons from elementary school military preparation classes, the stories of veterans . . In these ways we inculcate in every young person a passionate love for the Fatherland and its army; we inspire the striving to become a model soldier, develop psychological preparedness for observing the strictest discipline and order in army, navy, and airforce units. In the [Party's] over-all system of military-patriotic work, an important place is given to the orientations presented to high school seniors with a mind to their entering the military academies. . .

One of the urgent tasks before all social organizations is the strengthening of lines of command between military units and both labor and school collectives. . . In the interests of heightening the readiness of young citizens to defend the Fatherland, we

DRAWING FROM JULY 5, 1984 ISSUE OF KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. THE SIGN READS: "INSPIRED BY ITS PEACEFUL TASKS THE LAND OF LABOUR PUTS IT FIRMLY: WE CAN ALWAYS COOL OFF THOSE WESTERN HOT-HEADS"

Вдохновляясь мирными задачами,
Твердо говорит Страна труда:

Западные «головы горячие»
Охладить сумеем мы всегда.

Рис. Бор. ЕФИМОВА. Стихи Ник. ЭНТЕЛИСА.

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must by all means cultivate in them love for the technical and applied military forms of sport. . And special attention must also be taken to insure that all young men filling the ranks of army and navy collectives should have good command of the Russian language, which helps them . . to successfully fulfill their military duty. . .

In the cultivating of an active love for military affairs in our young generation, in fostering in them the habit of overcoming the difficulties which accompany army and naval service—therin lie our guarantees of further strengthening the fighting readiness of the armed forces of the USSR, our readiness to defend the gains of socialism and overall peace.

Soviet press: NEW TARGETS

An unprecedentedly harsh Soviet press campaign against Western peace activists has surfaced recently, which is notable not only for the strong words used, but the unlikeliness of its targets.

The Soviet authors concentrated their strongest words on the leading activists and organizations in the Western Peace Movement: E.P. Thompson, M. Faber, Tromp, E.N.D., I.K.V., The Bertrand Russell Peace Fund. The leading forces in the European anti-nuclear struggle were presented to readers of the Soviet articles as "agents of NATO and Imperialism", "infiltrated by Western Secret Services" into the peace movement for "ideological terrorism" against the Soviet bloc.

Among the articles were several written by prominent figures in the Soviet Peace Committee, for instance, Yuri Zhukov and I. Melnikov's article in International Life (Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn, No. 6, June 1984, pp. 105-116), and G. Lokshin's in the same journal (No. 5, May 1984, pp. 71-80). Some of the articles on the same subject appearing in the Soviet press were written by Western authors William Pomproy, a London correspondent for the Communist newspaper "Daily World" ("International Life," no. 4, April 1984, pp. 82-90), and Mark Solomon, writing for "Twentieth Century and Peace" ("Dvadtsatyi vek i mir," no. 4, April 1984). All these articles are mirror images of one another and repeat the same formulations. Most typical is the article by G. Lokshin:

"In NATO's arsenal of methods of subversion directed against the anti-war movement, an ever greater place is being given to ideological warfare. This is carried out partly with the help of various front organizations and groups that insinuate themselves into the anti-war movement. Particularly active in this sphere are the English Bertrand Russell Peace Fund and its off-shoot, the European Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. . . . In competition with the latter is the Amsterdam-based independent editorial board of the 'Campaign for Disarmament' of the so-called International Peace Communications Center (the I.P.C.C.). . . . E. P. Thompson, an English historian and sociologist, widely publicized of late, a former professor at Oxford University, is the noisiest mouthpiece of these anti-Soviet conceptions. As to the views of this Thompson concerning the internal political situation in the USSR -- views which he strenuously advertises on any convenient occasion -- these are simply a mixture of absolute ignorance with the basest of lies spread by Cold War professional . Many other 'mentors' of the anti-war movement are happy to join in with similar exercises on this theme. One of those to turn up in their ranks is the general secretary of the Inter-Church Council for Peace (I.K.V.) in Holland, Mr. M. Faber. . . . In the same context one can observe the rebirth of a revanchist [fascist] mood among the population of West Germany hidden by talk about the 'unsolved German question,' and the necessity for German reunification. It is no accident that lately the attention of the above-mentioned gentlemen has, in fact, been taken up not with anti-war statements to the public of their countries, but with attempts to pull this movement into an authentic 'crusade' against the socialist fraternity, while cynically hiding themselves behind stolen banners of peace.

"E. Thompson incites his listeners by saying: 'We have to begin acting as if a unified, neutral and peaceful Europe already existed.'"

That is how Lokshin writes. For his part, Yuri Zhukov completes this bizarre picture with the following: "Having made a painful reappraisal of the current situation, U.S. and NATO psychological warfare units are attempting to sabotage some of the anti-nuclear movements from the inside, smuggling their own instructions and ideas into them . . . . Participants at the Athens Conference were forced to meet with such a maneuver . . . carried out by E. Thompson. . . . Attempts are being made to isolate the anti-war movements in the West, to place them under a new leadership which would stand in opposition to the World Peace Council."

How did Western anti-nuclear activists manage to excite such irritation in Moscow, where only yesterday they were still greeted with applause?

The Soviet articles answer this question directly: to the Western protests against the deployment of American rockets in Europe were added protests against the deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles. And this does not suit the Moscow authorities.

Yury Zhukov writes: "Success of the cause of preserving the peace to a significant degree depends on the extent of influence of the Socialist nations on the world arena." He regards this matter optimistically, and quotes an appeal from the Central Committee: "The nerves of the Soviet people are strong. We have enough strength and means to defend the interests of the USSR, its friends and allies."

G. Lokshin expresses the displeasure of the Soviet authorities vis-a-vis the protests of the anti-nuclear movement against deployment of Soviet missiles, as follows: "Under cover of talk about [the equal responsibility of the super powers] the activists at E.N.D. have started lately to push some anti-war organizations in the West to criticize the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe. These measures they describe in categorical terms as being superfluous." The simultaneous appearance of all these articles in the Soviet press -- a press controlled by Soviet authorities -- indicates that the decision to permit them was taken by the Soviet leadership. Considering that these articles appeared in Soviet journals which, in addition to Russian, also appear in German, French and English, one can only surmise that their goal is the following: to convince the Western anti-nuclear movement that a few hundred extra nuclear missiles in Europe are not at all superfluous -- so long as they are Soviet.

Radzinsky on the line

Radzinskiy: That was generally awful. I was transported terribly. I was placed with the general convoy, that is, you understand, it seemed terrible not in the sense that everyone is transported that way, but I was unprepared. In general, when they took me, you know, it would have been all right... But I was simply hungry. Because I couldn't eat the stuff they gave us. That dry ration. That rotten herring with black bread. Those are things I can't eat. And in Lefortovo they wouldn't give me the food my relatives brought me. But in general, after vague dissatisfaction with me by the committee, as I understood it, they changed the transport date. So I left with an entirely different transport. I went to a terrible transfer prison. It's so awful here! I went to Sverdlovsk. And In Sverdlovsk they kept me for 10 days in solitary confinement on the death row... I probably weigh now, well, I don't know, the devil knows, 59 or 58, but after the transport I weighed 48 kilograms. You can imagine my state... You know, I was such a sight that when they took me from jail, "they"--the local committee--they were simply frightened. They placed me on minimum security, because they thought I would, in general... I was in such a state of shock from hunger... I didn't eat hardly anything at all. All that time--18 days. In the transfer jail the food is such that it's generally hard for me to eat, if you don't want to kick the bucket. I tried towards the end of my starving in Sverdlovsk to eat some bread. After that during the whole journey from Sverdlovsk to Tomsk I had bloody diarrhea. That's the worst thing. Because they let you out to relieve yourself twice a day. And you've got to do it, excuse me, at the count of one, two, three. So that... It's impossible to explain, but I must say that I understood for the first time what it means to be in prison... Especially, you know, when my smart relatives brought me two huge knapsacks which I could hardly lift, and I had to carry them on my back. That's the worst thing that can happen during a transport. You know how it is there? They unloaded us from the Black Maria. Everyone had to squat. Your things on your back. Holding hands. In groups of three, running. Across the tracks to the Stolypin car. Well, and one step to the right or a step to the left is considered an attempted escape. They fire without warning. I even asked them, "Are you serious, boys?" Quite, they told me, judging by appearances. I stumbled with the knapsacks. They fell on me. They slowed down the whole transport. Again we all had to squat. You understand: a phantasmagoria. Night. Railroad tracks. Switches. And a hundred squatting men, with their belongings, in quilted jackets. What a scene! Those dogs, you're afraid they'll bite you... In general, it was awful, awful! In general, a nightmare! You understand, I'm telling you only a fraction of what I could have.

RADZINSKY'S VOICE WAS RECORDED ON DECEMBER 21st 1983 DURING PHONE CONVERSATION WITH BATOVRIN

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DIALOGUE:

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO ACHIEVE THE WIDEST ONE POSSIBLE WITH SOVIET CITIZENS

1.) Get access to the already existing means of mass communication—the Western radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union in Russian and other languages of the national minorities of the USSR. Radio "Liberty", BBC, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Radio Canada . . have a listening audience in the Soviet Union of some 20 to 30 million. You should not be put off because these are government radio stations; after all, the Western peace movement makes every effort to get coverage in the mainstream Western press, even though its point of view usually dovetails with that of the government. As long as your broadcasts are being transmitted to tens of millions of Soviets—without censorship, distortion, or unnecessary commentary-- there is no reason to disdain this resource. Other, non-governmental radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union as yet do not exist; for the sake of peace and mutual understanding, you should use those means of communication which do exist.

Your broadcasts to the USSR on Western radio stations would not at all mean that you are in ideological harmony with these stations: it simply gives you the opportunity to be heard. Nor would it be any great difficulty for you to get access to the microphones of these stations and thereby reach millions of Soviet listeners without censorship or distortion.

What would be more difficult—but try to convince the radio stations anyway—would be arranging for a regular broadcast: Peace dialogue between citizens of East and West. At any rate, it would not be reasonable to use Soviet means of mass communication, as there has yet to be a case where an announcement by a Western peace organization was not either censored or distorted by them.

At the same time, remember that the united resources of Western peace organizations—of which there are thousands—could afford to produce their own radio station for broadcasts to the USSR and Eastern Europe.

2.) Print materials in Russian and send them to the Soviet Union. Every year, hundreds of thousands of tourists visit the Soviet Union. Many of them are members of the Western peace movement: these are your postmen. Peace, disarmament, human rights, preservation of the natural environment: share with Soviet citizens your thoughts on these and other topics.

3.) Take part in the international humanitarian projects proposed by the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR. For their part, independent peace activists in the Soviet Union are waiting for your suggestions on contacts and exchanges in order to consider and help realize them. **The time has come for people of West and East to listen to one another, to get to know and understand one another.** The dialogue cannot be limited only to joint discussions on the necessity for dialogue.

4.) While visiting the USSR, socialize with ordinary Soviet citizens, with people on the street, with members of the independent peace movement. Don't get carried away with contacts with Soviet official persons. Behind their hospitality hides their real work: spreading disinformation.

The Group for Trust is not calling for a boycott of Soviet officials and organizations. Nonetheless, one must not forget that these officials are not representatives of the people—the people represent themselves. No contacts in the USSR can replace contacts with ordinary people.

PEACE GARDEN

MEMBERS OF MOSCOW TRUST GROUP PLANTING THE PEACE GARDEN IN FRONT OF POLICE OFFICE.

THE SIGN ON THE POSTER READS: FLOWERS INSTEAD OF BOMBS

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WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR HUMANIZING EAST–WEST RELATIONS

The Group for Trust has worked out all the details (taking into consideration the specifics of Soviet culture), and is now ready to carry out a number of international humanitarian projects. The Group calls on Western peace organizations to join in with the Group for Trust in realizing these programs dedicated to putting East-West relations on a more human level. The basic principles behind these proposed exchanges and projects can ben seen in, for example, the following project--an exchange of photo-documents between the Trust Group and any interested peace group in the West.

The Group for Trust would welcome any peace organization's decision to exhibit in Moscow photographs depicting the medical effects of nuclear weapons' use. For its part, the Group for Trust is ready to send for exhibit in the West photographs on any theme the partner in exchange feels would deserve attention and serve the cause of peace. (Possible themes of interest to the West might include photo-documents about people and life in the USSR.)

To facilitate holding an exhibit in Moscow, the Group for Trust would: provide space for the showing, prepare the exhibit from the materials sent, publicize it to the Western press, insure a large viewing among the Soviet public. For the same exhibit, the contributions from the Western side of the exchange would be to: prepare the materials to be sent, bring them to Moscow, introduce the exhibit during the first days of the showing (for this purpose, from one to three representatives would suffice), have information ready for distribution to the Soviet press.

The group cannot guarantee that the exhibit will not be closed by the KGB. At the same time, judging from past experience--as well as from familiarity with Soviet custom--the Group can guarantee that active participation in the exhibit by a Western organization will ensure the event a longer life than it would have enjoyed if conceived and carried out by the Group for Trust alone. Perhaps two weeks. Furthermore (also based on past experience) the Group can promise that, however many days the exhibit functions, it will be seen by thousands of Soviet citizens, and will send ripples through wide circles of the Moscow public, and many other cities. After Moscow, the exhibit will be sent to other Soviet cities.

Conditions for our half of the exchange may be outlined by the Western side.

According to analogous principles and guidelines, the Group for Trust proposes and is ready to realize the following humanitarian projects:

1) . . An exchange of exhibits of anti-war posters and graphic art.
2) . . An exchange of films.
3) . . A joint international exhibit of childrens' drawings on the theme of peace for showings in Moscow and Western capitals.
4) . . Exchange of slide shows on the themes of peace, disarmament, and life and culture in our two countries.
5) . . Jointly conducted public opinion polls on questions of peace and disarmament in the USSR and the West.
6) . . An exchange of lectures on themes of peace, disarmament, and life in our two countries.
7) . . Expansion of our international seminars on questions of peace in Moscow.
8) . . Planting "peace gardens" in Moscow and in capital cities of Western countries.
9) . . An exchange of exhibits of family portraits, as well as pictures of ordinary citizens of the USSR and the West.
10) . . A "Peace Almanac": a joint publication of a collection of paintings, graphics, poetry, photography, and prose by young authors of the USSR and the West published simultaneously in Russian and English. For distribution in the USSR and the West.
11) . . Exchange of cultural centers: Soviet in the West; Western in the USSR.
12) . . Mass exchange of letters between citizens of the USSR and the West. The Group has thought of several ways to send letters which overcome the tendency of the Soviet mail system to not deliver mail.
13) . . Ten minutes of silent meditation, and reflection on peace, as a silent simultaneous demonstration to be held in the USSR, the West, and all over the world on January 1st, 1985, at 18:00 hours (6 P.M.) Greenwich Time.
14) . . Computer ties allowing discussions by computer between the USSR and the West.
15) . . Trans-continental chess matches between Soviets and Westerners by computer or phone.
16) . . Monuments to victims of nuclear testing; identical memorials to be erected in the capitals of all countries possessing nuclear weapons.
17) . . Joint public discussions to be held in parks of Moscow, New York, Paris, etc.; joint demonstrations . .
18) . . Joint publication of bulletins on questions of disarmament, in two languages, to be distributed in the USSR and the West.
19) . . Group peace discussions by telephone hook-up (allowing an entire audience to hear and participate at once).
20) . . Joint collection of signatures on petitions addressed to the leaders of the Superpowers on questions of: reductions of Soviet and American nuclear arsenals, renewal of negotiations on disarmament, bilateral conversion of military expenditures to the service of peaceful aims, measures aimed at the rapprochement of West and East on the governmental level, a halt to persecution of peace activists.

DIRECT QUESTIONS CONCERNING COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES AND EXCHANGES, AS WELL AS REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO:

SERGEI BATOVRIN (foreign representative of the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR)
1793 Riverside Drive, #5B
New York, NY 10034

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TATIANA LEBEDEVA: USSR, MOSCOW, LENINSKY PROSPEKT, DOM 78, KV. 161

LATE NEWS:

ALEKSANDR SHATRAVKA ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIMSELF BECAUSE OF BEATINGS AND TORTURES IN THE LABOR CAMP. IN DESPERATION HE HAD STABBED HIMSELF WITH A KNIFE. SHATRAVKA WAS PUT IN THE PRISON HOSPITAL AND WAS WARNED THAT HE WILL FACE AN EXTENTION OF HIS SENTENCE IF HE WILL SURVIVE.

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SUPPORTERS: THEY WISH TO CORRESPOND

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KIRIL POPOV: USSR, MOSCOW, UL. GARIBALDY, DOM 17, KORP. 4, KV.48
VLADIMIR ROZIN: USSR, MOSCOW, ANADYRSKY PROYEZD, DOM 61, KV.11
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OLGA DIOMINA: MOSCOW, UL. M. RASKOVOY, DOM 14, KV. 129
MARINA SHEDRINA; USSR, MOSCOW, UL. TAYNNINSKOGO, DOM 14, KV. 2

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USSR, MOSCOW, ZAGORODNOE SHOSSE 2, INSTITUTE PSIKHIATRII PRI AN SSSR (INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY AT USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES) ACADEMICIAN M.Y. SNEZHNEVSKY, PRESIDENT.
USSR, MOSCOW, SMOLENSKAYA PL., MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,GROMIKO.

THE INDEPENDENT PEACE MOVEMENT IN USSR

PEOPLE WHO STARTED

LEFT TO RIGHT: BATOVRIN, REITMAN, V.FLEISHGAKKER M. FLEISHGAKKER, BRODSKY, YU.MEDVEDKOV, GODYAK, OLGA MEDVEDKOVA WITH HER SON MISHA.

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POST-CARD DESIGNED BY FORMER SOVIET POLITICAL PRISONER LEONID LAMM

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