



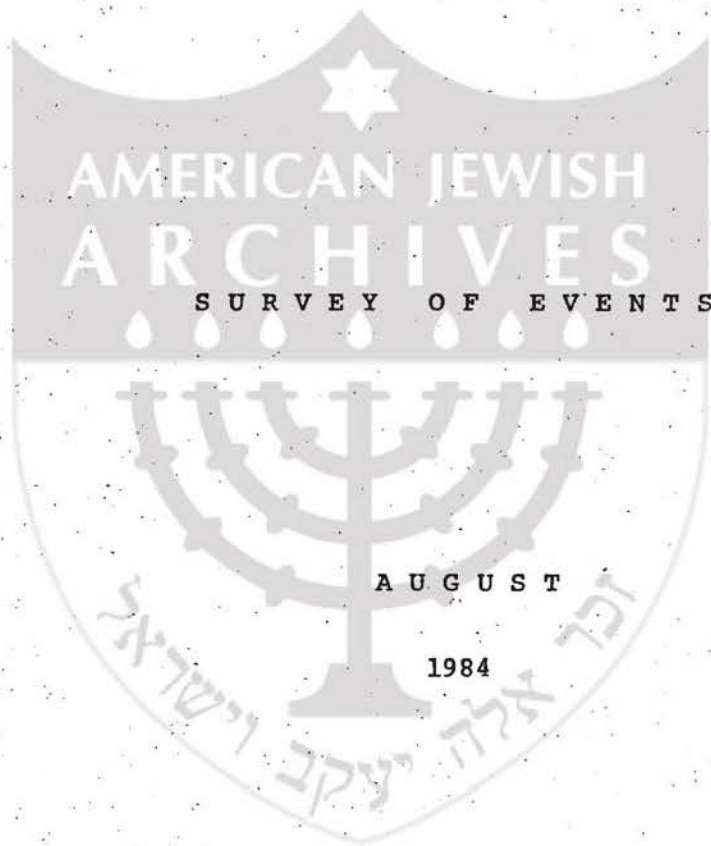
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AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

SURVEY OF EVENTS



AUGUST

1984

זכר אלהי יעקב וישראל

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Five U.S.-initiated changes in postal regulations aimed at halting Soviet disruption of international mail, were approved at the Universal Postal Union Congress in Hamburg. Among other things, the resolutions will require clearer language regarding prohibited materials, description of seized packages and stated reasons for their interception. Also approved were proposals ensuring proper handling of registered mail and return of delivery forms. The move for new regulations followed action by the Congress, initiated by Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-NY). The Soviets "condemned" Gilman's activities and counterattacked by charging that the U.S. is "responsible for disrupting normal mail traffic".

Rep. Maio Biaggi has introduced legislation, House Resolution 6092, which would halve the cost of postage on parcels sent from the U.S. to the USSR.

A joint resolution condemning the low rate of emigration of Soviet Jews was passed by Congress and sent to President Reagan for his approval. The resolution stated that the easing of restrictions against Soviet Jews would be seen as a good will signal that the Soviets are prepared to embark upon negotiations with the US in other areas as well. The joint resolution calls upon President Reagan to "urge Soviet compliance with international law", ending such violations as "the systematic interference with the practice of the Hebrew language and culture, and restriction of Jewish religious expression".

Aleksander Yakir

President Reagan called the Yakir trial "part of the Soviet campaign of increased harassment of foreigners and Soviet citizens", and expressed concern that "this may really be intended as a warning to refuseniks to stay away from dissidents and foreigners".

Walter Mondale, in protesting Yakir's "cruel and inhuman treatment", urged the Soviets "to lift the restrictions imposed upon Jews and the campaign of harassment, intimidation and government-sponsored anti-Semitism".

Aug. 24

Fifteen members of the American Physical Society cabled Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, urging him to help save Yakir "from an undeserved punishment and the Soviet Union from an unnecessary black mark on its reputation".

Thirty teenagers were recently received by the Soviet Vice-Consul in San Francisco for over an hour of talks, concerning the quality of life Soviet Jews. Valery Belokurov dismissed the students' claims as "Western propaganda". He added that it is "easy" for Jews to leave the Soviet Union, but "very difficult for them to return".

Yuri Tarnopolsky

Prof. Beatrice Loerinc and colleagues of the Dept. of Statistics and Computer Information Systems, Baruch College, the City University of New York, sent letters to the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, A.P. Aleksandrov; to Gen. Proc. Rekunkov and the Commandant of the Chita Camp. The letters include an urgent appeal for an intervention on Dr. Tarnopolsky's behalf, which would alleviate the charges of inhumane treatment currently levelled against the USSR. Copy of the letter was sent to the Soviet ambassador to the U.S.A., Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin.

Aug. 26-30 Assembled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, close to 200 chemists signed petitions to Soviet officials on behalf of Yuri Tarnopolsky, chronicling his maltreatment and appealing for redress. The chemists' message was addressed to Minister of the Interior Vitali V. Fedorchuk, to A.P. Aleksandrov and to the camp commandant at the Chita labor camp. To underscore their concern, the petitioners sent this same message to the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin.

Several letters on behalf of Yuri Tarnopolsky were sent to Rekunkov, Aleksandrov and the Commandant of the Chita Camp, by American citizens from Massachusetts.

The Clinical Chemistry News of August 1984 published an article on Tarnopolsky's condition.

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Testifying before the Republican National Committee in Dallas, Herbert Rosenthal, a member of the NCSJ Board of Governors, urged the American government to broaden its role on behalf of Soviet Jewry. Other people gave similar testimonies.

The Portland Jewish Review published a list of 12 refusenik families, asking members of the community to send them New Year greetings by registered mail.

- Aug. 21 The New York Times reported of Jeane Kirkpatrick's speech at the Republican Convention in Dallas. Among other topics, she referred to the Soviets' jamming of Western broadcasts; the denial of Jewish emigration; the brutal imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky and Ida Nudel and the re-Stalinization of the Soviet Union.
- Aug. 12 To mark the 32nd anniversary of "The Night of the Murdered Poets", the GNYCSJ issued the text of "Days Grow Darker", by Leb Kvito, on the poets murdered on August 12, 1952.
- Aug. 13 The Committee for Yiddish, Toronto Jewish Congress and the Committee for Soviet Jewry, Ontario Region, Canada, commemorated the 32nd anniversary of the execution of Soviet Jewish writers and artists by a "Night of the Murdered Poets". Among the guest speakers was Robert Nixon, M.P.P., who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union.

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NJCRAC called upon its agencies to send New Year greetings to refusenik families in the USSR.

\* \* \*

Members of the Council of the City of New York adopted refusenik families and wrote letters to Soviet authorities on behalf of Vladimir and Isolda Tufeld, Benjamin Bogomolny, Inesa Brokhina, Mikhail and Anna Shoikhet, Arkady Mai and Elena Seidel, Aleksander Kushnir, Evgeny and Irina Lein and Yuri Gelfand.

\* \* \*

Yosif Begun

Dr. Robert Goldberger, Provost of Columbia University, cabled to the Minister of Health in Moscow, asking for details on Begun's current status of illness, in regard to his hospitalization. Other similar cables were sent by Dr. Gregerman, Dr. Axelrod, Dr. Nirenberg, Dr. Lipsett and Dr. Adelstein from Bethesda, Maryland; Dr. Douglas Zipes from Indiana and Dr. Simaru, Dr. Gold, Dr. Tannenbaum and Dr. Fuks from Ottawa, Canada.

\* \* \*

Aug. 17 Aleksander Kholmiansky

NJCRAC issued a letter to 37 communities, advising that protest cables be sent in large numbers to A. Rekunkov, Proc. Gen. and to Karl I. Kimmel, the Estonian Proc. Members were also asked to make telephone calls to these Soviet officials, prior to Aug. 23, the assumed date of Kholmiansky's trial.

Aleksander Paritsky

Prof. Beatrice Loerinc, Department of Statistics and Computer Information Systems, Baruch College, the City University of New York, wrote to B.E. Paton, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, asking that Dr. Paritsky be allowed to emigrate with his family, following his release from labor camp. The letter was also sent to Petrenko, Head of the Ukrainian OVIR, and to the Soviet Ambassador to the USA, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin.

Igor and Inna Uspensky

Aug. 27

NY - The Committee of Concerned Scientists, in their News Release, stated as follows : "The stifling of two prolific careers in entomology, inspired a wave of support among participants gathered at the XVII International Congress of Entomology in Hamburg, Germany, August 20-26. Conferees from nine countries signed petitions to Soviet scientific officials expressing their indignation over the treatment of Drs. Igor and Inna Uspensky."..."In their petition to President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Anatoly P. Aleksandrov, President of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences N.N. Blokhin and Minister of Health Sergei P. Burenkov, the conferees argued that inasmuch as the Uspenskys 'have been denied the right to work professionally in the Soviet Union...they should be allowed to emigrate immediately'"

F R A N C E

Aleksander Yakir

Aug. 13 Jean Poperen, President of the European Inter Parliamentary Committee, (Deputy & No. two in the Socialist Party), sent a telegram to Gen. Proc. Rekunkov and to the Minister of Justice of the USSR, V. Terebilov, protesting the sentence of two years in camp which A. Yakir received.

Aug. 24 Mr. Harris Pulsais, an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent a letter to Mr. Malamet-Beer of Lille's Solidarity Committee with Soviet Jewry, asserting that the French Government will raise Aleksander Yakir's case on every appropriate occasion with the Soviet authorities.

Aug. 30 Mr. George Frêche, Deputy-Mayor of Montpellier (Socialist Party), sent letters to Soviet Proc. Gen. A. Rekunkov and to Soviet Minister of Justice A. Terebilov, asking them to review Yakir's sentence and grant him permission to emigrate to Israel.

Aug. 16 Yacov Levin

"The Niepomniashchi Committee" from Marseille (twinned with Odessa), sent a letter to the Mayor of Marseille, Mr. Gaston Defferre, who is also a State Minister, supplying him with details on Levin's case-history, and asking him to intervene on his behalf with the appropriate Soviet authorities.

Aug. 20 Zakhar Zunshain

Mr. George Frêche sent letters to Proc. Gen. A. Rekunkov and to the President of the Supreme Court of Latvia, with an appeal that Zunshain be granted the right to be present at his trial and defend himself.

Aug. 29 Yuli Edelshtein

Press release reporting the searches of four Hebrew teachers' apartments in Moscow, with special stress on Yuli Edelshtein's case. The press release was distributed among various committees in France and abroad, with a request to approach Soviet authorities with letters of protest.

Aug. 30 Aleksander Kholmiansky

Mr. George Frêche sent letters to Proc. Gen. A. Rekunkov, to the Proc. of Estonia Karl I. Kimmel and to the President of the Supreme Court of Estonia Robert Simson, asking them to allow Alesander Kholmiansky emigrate to Israel.

Aug. 30

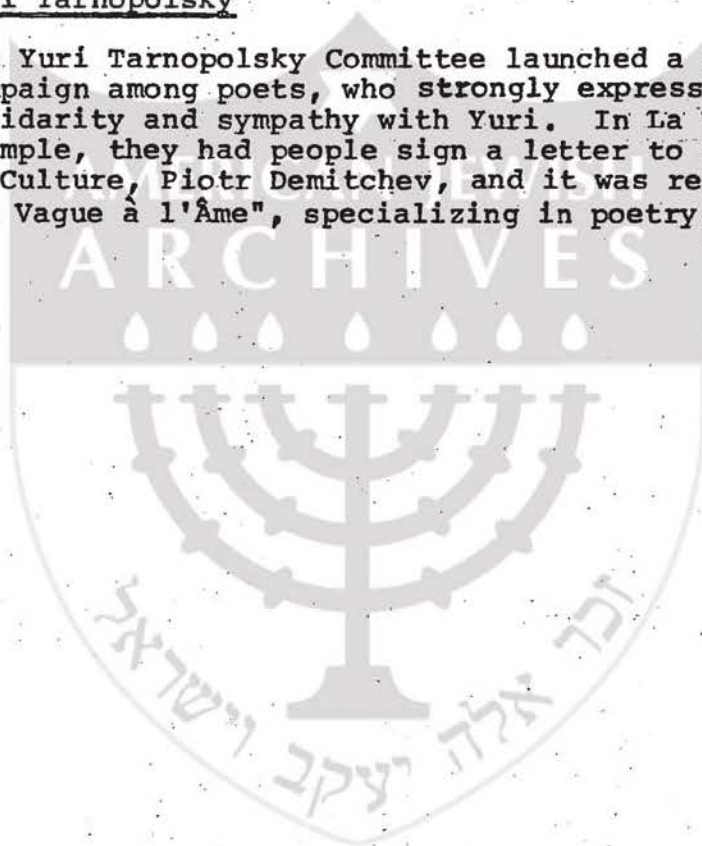
Yosif Begun

Inna Begun's letter of Aug. 23rd to Konstantin Chernenko, in which she complains of her husband's special confinement, was distributed among members of Begun's Committee and the Committee for the Defence of the Jewish Culture in the USSR, trade-unions, lawyers, professors at various universities, the press etc. The letter was also published in the journal of the Federation of Human Rights.

July-Aug.

Yuri Tarnopolsky

The Yuri Tarnopolsky Committee launched a successful campaign among poets, who strongly expressed their solidarity and sympathy with Yuri. In La Tronche, for example, they had people sign a letter to Soviet Minister of Culture, Piotr Demitchev, and it was reported of in "La Vague à l'Âme", specializing in poetry.





SWEDEN

S W E D E N

J U L Y

July 9 The Chairman of the Committee for Soviet Jewry in Göteborg and a Swedish MP, participated in an hour long radio broadcast on the situation of Soviet Jews.

ARTICLES IN THE PRESS

July 4 The editorial in Helsingborg Dagbladet was dedicated to the state of Soviet Jews. It also reported of the unaccomplished visit of the ex-President of Israel E. Katsir to these Jews.

Additional articles on this subject appeared in four other newspapers.

July 7 Marking Yosif Begun's birthday on July 9, the Committee for Soviet Jewry in Stockholm published an advertisement in Sweden's four leading newspapers, including details on his imprisonment, and an appeal to the public to send him letters of comfort.

Dagen published an article on Begun.

July 8 An article on Anatoly Shcharansky in the Expressen.

July 29 An article on the plight of Soviet Jews in Veckoposten.

A U G U S T

Aug. 8 A 20 minute long TV program, including interviews with Yelena and Arkady May in their Moscow apartment. A Swedish History Professor, who interviewed refuseniks during his visit to Moscow, participated in the program, as well as the Minister of Emigration in the Swedish government.

Aug. 10 A demonstration of 40 people took place in front of the Soviet General Consulate in Göteborg. The demonstrators, who carried banners reading "Let My People Go", danced and sang Hebrew songs. The event was broadcast on the radio, including an interview with the Rabbi of Göteborg and the Head of the Committee for Soviet Jewry.

Aug. 18 In the big synagogue of Stockholm a twin Bat-Mitzvah celebration was held, one of the girls being Maria Gronik of Moscow. The head of the Committee for Soviet Jewry in Stockholm, who is the grandfather of the Bat-Mitzvah, gave a speech on Soviet Jewry, and encouraged other members to hold similar celebrations.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK

- Aug. 23 Members of the Humanitarian Swedish Committee for Soviet Jewry sent cables to Soviet officials concerning the situation of Aleksander Yakir. Copies were sent to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm.
- Aug. 24-27 Three Swedish scientists participated in the Scientists' seminar held by refuseniks in Moscow.

ARTICLES IN THE PRESS

- August An article on Soviet Jews in Nemnets Vänn.
- Aug. 7 Göteborgs Posten and Göteborgs Tidningen published articles on the state of Soviet Jews and the Soviets' breach of the Helsinki accords.
- Aug. 8-9 Detailed articles and positive commentary in the four leading newspapers of Sweden, following the TV program of Aug. 8.
- An article in Uppsala Nya Tidning titled "The Disgraceful Crime", including a detailed description on the TV program of Aug. 8.
- Aug. 16 An article on anti-Semitism in the USSR in Uppsala Nya Tidning.
- Aug. 19 The Historian, Prof. Weibull, published an article on the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union in Svenska Dagbladet.

N O R W A Y

- Aug. 24-27 A scientist from Norway visited refusenik scientists in Moscow and participated in a seminar they held.

D E N M A R K

- Aug. 27 A fifty-minute movie on Soviet Jews was shown on the Danish TV station.

ARTICLES IN THE PRESS

- July 9 A Danish MP who visited refuseniks in Moscow, tells of her experiences and of the European Parliamentary Conference in London in which she participated, in Berlingske Tidende.
- Aug. 30 Politiken published articles both by the Danish MP and by Prof. Weibull, the Swedish Historian, who - following his visit to refuseniks in Moscow, took part in the Swedish TV program on Aug. 8.

M E X I C O

Aug. 23

Aleksander Yakir

Senator Andres Henestrosa, President of the Latin-American Committee for Soviet Jewry, and Sergio Nudelstejer, General Secretary of the Committee, cabled Gen. Proc. of the USSR A. Rekunkov, requesting that Yakir be released and permitted to emigrate to Israel.

Aleksander Kholmiansky

Martin Luis Guzman, President of the Mexican Committee for Soviet Jewry, Esther Talamantes and Pedro Ramirez Vasquez, both Vice-Presidents of the Committee, sent a cable to the Astorian Procurator, asking for the release of Kholmiansky.

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The survey of events in August for England and Israel will be included in our "Survey" for September 1984.

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES



THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE SOVIET UNION  
ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO  
SEPTEMBER 1984

In our previous review we noted that in the most diverse fields unprecedented events are taking place in the Soviet Union and are being reported in the press, whereas in the past such events, even if they did occur, were never mentioned in public. For example, the newspapers reported that the title of deputy was taken away from deputies of the Supreme Soviet by decision of the workers. The description of Zunshain's trial may serve as another example - till now not only were there no descriptions of the trials of refuseniks in the press, but there were never even any references to the fact that such trials had taken place. Another example: the American preacher Billy Graham was allowed to preach in the Soviet Union, and this was reported in the press, and so on.

In September 1984 the list of unprecedented events was, so to say, expanded.

"Sovetskaya Belorussia," on 22 September 1984, printed the speech of CPSU Central Committee Secretary E. K. Ligachev to the 20th Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party. In his speech Ligachev said the following: "During the past year more than one-third of your Komsomol town committee and district committee first secretaries have been changed, and among the second secretaries - half of all the workers." "In certain town committees and district committees of the Belorussian Communist Party... during the last three years Komsomol members constituted 70-90 per cent of those expelled or who dropped out of being candidates to the party." "In your republic every third crime is committed by a drunk."

It should be explained that until now the Soviet press, when condemning various ugly phenomena in Soviet life (if it condemned them at all), always did this using a fixed formula, which looked something like this: "Along with our great achievements there are various defects," or, "In our society, which is the happiest in the whole world, one sometimes still comes across individual renegades," and so on. It is quite clear that these formulas have nothing in common

with the statistical data cited by the CPSU Central Committee secretary.

From this speech we learn that "the first secretaries of the Komsomol oblast (regional) and krai (USSR administrative division larger than an oblast) committees have been included in the list of high ranking government appointments (nomenklatura) of the CPSU Central Committee."

In general articles about youth and about the Komsomol continue to be printed in large numbers, and, in particular, special attention is devoted to the pernicious effects of Western music on the youth. Ligachev spoke about this also in his speech, as do many articles, for example, "Barbarosa Rock and Roll - About How Those Who Manage the Musical Programs of Western Radio Stations Turn Music into an Instrument of Ideological Subversion" ("Komsomol'skaya Pravda," 16 September 1984).

Among the unprecedented phenomena there is the publishing of the names of KGB officials (about which we also wrote in our previous reviews). In the article "To Raise Political Vigilance - Guarantee of the Inviolability of the State's Border" ("Zaria Vostoka," 25 September 1984) the First Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB was named. (Even children were told about a speech of the Chairman of the USSR KGB, Candidate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, V. M. Chebrikov, in Tallin, Estonian SSR ("For Feats of Heroism and Labor," "Pionerskaya Pravda," 25 September 1984).) The article "To Raise Political Vigilance" is interesting for another reason, apart from the one mentioned above. The fact that the question of the inviolability of the state's border was raised, one might say, for no apparent reason (not in connection with Border Guard Day nor with any other event) is remarkable in itself, and even more so since the inviolability of the Soviet border was dealt with, if only indirectly, in connection with aggressors, among whom Israel, "which torments Arab countries," occupies first place.

"At the beginning of the 1980s the rate of economic growth in the USSR slowed down." This phenomenon is not only regular but it has been an on-going process. However, the fact that it was reported in the headline to the article "Soviet Economy: Stakes Are Placed on Modern Technology" is really unprecedented, even more so since the article was published in "Sputnik" (No. 9, 1984), which is a Soviet digest appearing in four European languages.

Regarding the Soviet economy, it should be noted that on 1 September 1984 retail prices were lowered ("Kommunist," 1 September 1984, and in all the other newspapers). (It is not within the scope of our review to analyze the essence of this measure, or more correctly, its fictitiousness.) Apart from this, during September in regard to the economy special attention was devoted to the problems of transport, forestry, developing the North, and for some reason pharmacies were mentioned.

A book by Karbelashvili, "There Is No Happiness without a Homeland" (Moscow, "Sovetskii Pisatel'" Publishing House, 1984), was published. There was a review of it in "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" (19 September 1984), "The Bitter Wormwood of Foreign Soil."

An article on this topic, "They Disseminate Mirages," came out in the journal "Smena" (No. 16, 1984). The following interesting lines are to be found in that article: "The Soviet state does not hinder marriages with foreigners or the reunification of families. It treats this problem humanely, it does not at all consider marriages with foreigners as disloyalty, or as a step having a political character. And this humaneness is clearly manifested in the new 'Law on Citizenship in the USSR'."

Regarding problems of foreign policy, we note the article "The Development of Consular Relations between Russia and Saudi Arabia" ("Azia i Afrika Segodnia," No. 9, 1984), insofar as it talks about the Persian Gulf and the diplomatic and consular representations of Russia in the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, in particular, in Baghdad, Cairo, Aleksandria, Aleppo, and Beirut.

More and more attention is being allotted to questions of ideology. These questions were discussed in the Politbureau. ("In the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee," "Komsomol'skaya Pravda," 28 September 1984.) A book by L. M. Zamiatin (head of the CPSU Central Committee department of foreign information), "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" ("APN" ("Novosti") Publishing House, 1984) was published, and a review of it, "Truth against Lies" ("Krasnaya Zvezda," 27 September 1984). A huge number of articles was devoted to ideological-educational work. For example, there was the article "To Improve the Organization and Raise the Effectiveness of

Ideological-Educational Work" ("Bakinskii Rabochii," 13 September 1984), which stated, in particular: "Every Communist should be able to conduct an offensive struggle with the intrigues of anti-Soviet propaganda, to expose it, to show intolerance to gossip involving unhealthy rumors and to jokes... to expose effectively the insinuations and propagandistic actions of the ideological opponent..."

The government's course of encouraging the so-called "people's power," which was begun under Andropov, this month received, so to say, a second wind in connection with the approach of Constitution Day. (For example, there was the article of D. Nikitin, head of the department for questions of the work of the Soviets in the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "The Reality of Soviet People's Power" ("Agitator," No. 18, September 1984).) Of course, the decisive role of the CPSU remains in force. For example, "The party, with its advice and recommendations, assists the socio-ideological orientation of artists in the world around them." ("The CPSU and Artistic Culture," "Argumenty i Fakty," No. 35, 1984.)

Articles about how some tourists are delighted with the Soviet Union and others, on the contrary, carry out subversive activity against it have not disappeared from the pages of the press.

Regarding foreigners, we note the article "I Do Not Notice That I Am a Foreigner..." ("Moskovskaya Pravda," 24 August 1984), in which it was reported that at a joint session of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet the question was examined of preparing in the Soviet Union national cadres of specialists and qualified workers from foreign countries.

Materials also continue to be printed about the work of the organs preserving law and order and about violations of the law. ("Session of the Commission on Legislative Proposals," "Trud," 15 September 1984; "Procurators, Investigators, Lawyers...", "Ogonyok," No. 40, 29 September 1984, where, in particular it was stated that graduates of the All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute may work in the different organs of justice, including the KGB; and other articles.)

Various articles were devoted to the national question. Of them we note: 1) "On the Path to a Classless Society" ("Krasnaya Zvezda,"

13 September 1984), where, in particular, it was stated that it is necessary to increase the number of workers from the native population in the various republics (that is, persons from the local nationalities should be given greater preference in job advancement -S.T.). This article was written by the chairman of the USSR Philosophical Society and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician F. Konstantinov. 2) "Personality: National and International Dialectic" ("Pravda," 14 September 1984), where it is stated that "National differences, as is well-known, will exist much longer than class differences."

Chernenko's speeches on the most diverse occasions and the responses to them were widely publicized. His talks and speeches, of course, were also broadcast on radio and television. (SWB, SU/7741/1; SWB, SU/7759/B/3.)

On 21 September 1984 Moscow radio gave an English broadcast of a program about Sakharov and other dissidents. (SWB, SU/7760/A1/6.)

The number of articles about crimes, drunkenness (especially of children), embezzlement, and so on decreased.

22 September 1984

S. Tartakovskaja





ISRAEL IN THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO  
SEPTEMBER 1984

In his speech at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly A.A.Gromyko stated that the US is basing its policies on an alliance with Israel and that it is not interested in bringing about a peace settlement in the Middle East ("Izvestia", 29 Sept.).

"The head of section at the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, V.I.Kobysch, the Deputy Director of the America and Canada Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Prof. Zhurkin, and the political observer of Central Television and Radio, Prof. V.S.Zorin, took part in the television program", - this is how the article "The Bankruptcy of Reagan's Policy" ("Argumenty i Fakty", No. 36, 4 Sept.) started. Prof. Zhurkin stated the following about the US in the television program: "They are running back and forth, entangled in the contradictions of their own policy which they tried to orient both towards Israel and the Arab countries."

It was stated in the article "In the Pentagon's Harness" ("Izvestia", 8 Sept.) and in other articles that, according to reports in the Israeli press, placement of American "Pershing-2" missiles would become possible on Israeli soil. Consequently, the author of the article arrives at the following conclusion: "The anti-Arab alliance between Washington and Tel-Aviv is supplemented by a strategic agreement which encompasses areas far exceeding the Middle-East and which presents a threat to the security of the Soviet Union."

A lot of space was devoted to the internal situation in Israel: the rising prices, the increasing crime rate, the inflation, etc. Among the numerous articles dealing with the new Israeli government we would like to mention especially "The Two-Headed Monster With Two Right Arms" printed in English in "Moscow News", No. 39 on 30 Sept. and in Russian

in the "Novoye Vremia", No. 39, magazine of 21 Sept. The article in the "Novoye Vremia" was accompanied by a cartoon illustrating the title.

Special attention was devoted to the tension that has been mounting in the Red Sea region. We would like to mention in this connection the article "Chasing the Ghosts" ("Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya", 16 Sept.) which states, among other things: "All the information points to the involvement of Israel and the US in the recent series of explosions in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea". There was also a radio broadcast in Arabic on the same subject on 20 Sept. (SBW SU/7758/A4/3).

It is to be noted that the aim of the article "Creation of a System of American Bases in the Years of World War II" ("Voprosy Istorii", Sept. 1984) is basically intended to supply proof for the allegation that the US was already showing an interest in establishing its own bases in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the 1940's.

The number of publications on the situation in the Arab territories did not exceed the usual amount.

There were many articles dealing with the American-Israeli alliance and also with Israel's connections with other countries: arms sales to South-Africa, the presence of Israeli instructors in Chad, etc.

The support given to Israel by the US was the subject of a Moscow Radio program in Greek on 12 September (SBW SU/7753/A4/3).

The UN activities involving Israel were given wide coverage, and the coverage given to the visits of a Jordanian and a Lebanese delegation in the USSR was no less extensive.

"Literaturnaya Gazeta" of 12 Sept. carried an article that mentioned a "Kol Israel" broadcast, a rare occurrence in a Soviet paper.

At the V Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa held in Tbilisi the representative of Syria, Akhmed Assad stated that "...in Syria we value greatly the open support and assistance provided by the people of the USSR in connection with our just struggle for restoring the rights

of the Palestinian people, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, against the plots of aggression harboured by American imperialism, Zionism and racism and their aspiration to establish their political and military supremacy in the whole of the Arab world" ("Zarya Vostoka", 29 September).

In connection with the situation in Lebanon special attention was given to the tragic events that took place in Sabra and Shatila following the second anniversary of these events (the coverage did not exceed the coverage given to the incident a year ago). Sabra and Shatila were also mentioned in Igor Belyaev's article "Israel: Looking for a Government" ("Literaturnaya Gazeta", No. 36, 5 September) devoted to the forming of the national unity government in Israel. In regard to the attempts to form it, I. Belyaev had the following to say: "It would be hard to imagine a less logical historical event than the present Peres-Shamir talks".

The events in Sabra and Shatila were also the subject of a Moscow Radio program in English on 15 September (SBW SU/7751/A4/1) and on 17 September (SBW SU/7751/A4/2), and also of a Soviet television program on 16 September (SBW SU/7751/A4/2).

In addition, there was a program on Moscow Radio in Russian (for abroad) and in English on 14 September, according to which the Israeli authorities were planning to expel 25,000 Arab men from southern Lebanon (SBW SU/7751/A4/3).

The newly formed Israeli government was also mentioned in Moscow Radio programs of 14 September - in Russian for abroad and in English - in which the government was described as not being in any way different from its predecessors.

An appeal to the Israeli soldiers stationed in southern Lebanon was broadcast on "Radio Peace and Progress" in Hebrew on 1 September (SBW SU/7739/A4/1) and a program in English broadcast on the same day spoke about Syria's attitude toward Soviet proposals regarding the situation in the Middle East (SBW SU/7739/A4/4).

We also noticed that a report on the visit of an Israeli delegation to the USSR was broadcast by Moscow Radio on 17 September in Russian - only for abroad - and in English.

In September the number of publications about the Mossad was 5 times smaller than the number of such publications in August (3 as against 15). They were: 1. "Sharing Experience in Robbery" ("Trud", 16 September) on the operations of the Mossad in Africa; "'Mossad' Against India" ("Krasnaya Zvezda", 15 September) and "Clouds Over the Island", subtitled "The Instructors From the 'Mossad'" ("Novoye Vremia", No. 39, 21 September) and dealing with Mossad activities in Sri Lanka where Mossad involvement was initiated by the CIA.

In addition, there was a program about the activities of the Mossad in Afghanistan on Moscow Radio in Arabic on 8 September (SBW SU/7748/A3/3).

The number of publications in which Israel was mentioned in connection with the subversive activities of the CIA in different countries was considerably greater this month.

21 Sept. 1984

S. Tartakovskaya

JUDAISM IN THE USSR  
ACCORDING TO SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO

SEPTEMBER 1984

An article by the head of the Jewish religious congregation in Kiev, Moisey Pikman, entitled "Our Prayers for Peace" was printed in the weekly "Visti z Ukrainy", No. 35/84/ (the weekly is published in Ukrainian and in English, i.e. for the foreign reader). Pikman tells about the care with which Jewish believers in the USSR have been treated by the state and he mentions, in particular, the number of synagogues existing in the Soviet Union.

On 20 Sept. 1984, Moscow radio transmitted a program in English on "The So-called 'Jewish problem' in the Soviet Union". It spoke, of course, about the equality enjoyed by Soviet Jews in general and about religious Jews living in the Soviet Union. (SWB SU/7758/A1/13).

As we can see, the increasing tendency of channelling propaganda on the situation of Soviet Jews for abroad included the subject of Jewish religion too.

The magazine "Sovetskaya Etnografia", No. 1, 1984, printed an article "The Interrelations Between Ethnic and Confessional Entities in the US". Significant space in it was allotted to Jewish communities in the US. The article also contains various relevant facts and figures.

The same issue of "Sovetskaya Etnografia" ("Soviet Ethnography") contains the article "The Middle-Eastern Ancestors of Fulbeh\*: a Fact or a Legend?" If we included the previous article in this review for the sake of good order, so to speak, this publication is indeed of interest to us: it states, for example, that "subjects reminiscent of Biblical tales and names of Biblical patriarchs often recur in the oral tradition of Fulbeh. The folklore of this people is literally permeated with ancient Hebrew elements and hints at events in ancient Jewish history".

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\* The Fulbeh nation is a numerous people residing in Africa. According to the article, it is part of the Ethiopian race. The Fulbeh are Moslems.

The article "In the Language of the Beginning of Our Era" ("Za Rubezhom", No. 38/84) could be included in the same category. The article deals with Aramaic, a language used by the first Christians, a language in which "two of the books included in the Bible were written", and a language which is still spoken by the inhabitants of three Syrian villages near Damascus. (The article never mentioned the important role of Aramaic in the culture of Jewish people).

The article "Lies Cannot Be Covered Up by a Nice Wrapping" ("Sovetskaya Kultura", No. 108, 8 Sept. 1984) claims that "bourgeois ideologists often carry out their work under the guise of religious activities" and mentions, in particular, a certain Ukrainian nationalist "who emigrated to the West a few years ago and who 'toured' Austria, Israel and Australia." In addition, the article also reports on the existence in the USSR of a "Jehovah's Witnesses" sect, a sect which enjoys the patronage of its main centre in the US. Finally, we find out from this article that a special column "Zionism - the Enemy of Mankind" is carried by Zakarpatye\* newspapers.

The article "By Bombs If Not by Dynamite" ("Sovetskaya Kultura", No. 113, 20 Sept. 1984) about the attempt to set fire to the Al-Aksa mosque in Jerusalem contains the following phrase: "What harm has the ancient Arab mosque caused the Zionists? In this case, we are dealing not just with religious intolerance, even though in Israel all those who do not adhere to Judaism are considered to be potential enemies of the state".

On 18 Sept. 1984 there was a Soviet radio broadcast in English about the Holocaust, in which Secretary of State G. Shultz was criticized for having stated at a "conference on different religions" (?) that everyone who had saved Jews during the Nazi occupation should be considered a hero but having failed to say anything about those who had saved people of other religious persuasion. (SWB SU/7754/A1/12).

There was much less material on the Islam: an article "Problems of Islamic Studies in the Magazine "Nauka

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\* North-western regions of the Ukr.SSR.

i Religia" ("Azia i Afrika Segodnya", No. 9, 1984), and a report on Radio Moscow in English on 19 Sept. 1984 about Soviet Moslems returning home from Mecca (SWB SU/7753/A1/4).

There were many articles about the enemies conducting anti-Soviet activities under the guise of religious observance.

The number of items on the advantages of atheism and the harm caused by religious customs did not increase.

We found it especially interesting to note that the American preacher Billy Graham was allowed to appear in churches in the Soviet Union. No matter what considerations guided the Soviet authorities, the fact itself is without precedent and as such it deserves attention. Graham's visit received about the same coverage in the Soviet English and Russian press and, in particular a large article "The Preacher Billy Graham and the Red Horse of the Apocalypse" was printed in the "Izvestia" of 30 Sept. 1984.

P.S. "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" (New York) of 23 Sept. 1984 carried an article about Billy Graham accompanied by a picture showing Graham shaking hands with a Jew wearing a tallit during his visit to the Moscow Synagogue.

16 Oct. 1984

S.Tartakovskaya

"THE ANTI-ZIONIST CAMPAIGN IN THE USSR  
ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO  
SEPTEMBER 1984

A new edition of Ts. Solodar's book "Wild Wormwood" has been published. Selections from the concluding chapters were published in three issues of "Ogonyok" (Nos. 35, 36, & 37), under the general name "The Doomed."

The fact that this wild anti-Zionist, that is, anti-Semitic, wormwood has been republished speaks for itself.

A new book by the well-known anti-Semite V. Ya. Begun, "Stories about the 'Children of the Widow'," has been published. According to a review of this book ("Dark Intentions of 'Seekers of Light'," "Sovetskaya Belorussia," 18 September 1984), the book is devoted to "exposing the reactionary essence of our ideological opponents." Among the latter is Masonry, which has close ties with the CIA. "Among the friends of the Masons is to be counted International Zionism, which uses this invisible form of government... to render influence on the policies of presidents, congresses, and governments."

A new book by V. K. Gura (he reviewed Zuev's book, "Amplitude," about which we wrote in No. B 0002), "Zionism Against Socialism and the National Liberation Movement," has been published. A review of this book appeared under the title "Instrument of Imperialist Reaction" in "Radian'skaya Ukraina" (30 August 1984).

Thus, we see that "venerable" authors of anti-Semitic literature have been brought into the anti-Zionist campaign.

"Argumenty i Fakty" (18 September 1984) published an article called "Rock - Subversion on the Airwaves." The article contains a sub-heading, "By Whose Hands is This Done, or Portrait of an Anti-Sovietist." About him it is said: "In the past he was a native of Leningrad... he became friendly with people of pro-Zionist inclinations... and, when his parents found out: their son intended to emigrate to Israel, ... the father got sick. But neither his father's severe illness nor the tears and admonitions of his mother - nothing could stop the traitor, ... his father died,



and he submitted his documents /requesting a visa to emigrate-S.T./." The subversion of this traitor consisted in the fact that he tried "by any means to instill the so-called 'rock-thinking' into the youth audience in the Soviet Union."

In the same issue of "Argumenty i Fakty" (18 September 1984) there is an article called "Heavenly Life," with the sub-title "Zionist Hawkens." The article is about Jews, and about how the Zionists insistently call them to Israel, where, as another sub-title has it, everything revolves "Around Deception and Violence." Family names are given of both Jews who fell for the Zionist bait and Jews who angrily rejected this bait.

The article "They Flee from the 'Promised Land'" ("Sovetskaya Moldaviya," 21 September 1984) tells about how "Israel in the '80s is a society smitten by violence. It gives birth to crime and violations of the law, murder and every kind of evil, every possible social ill." Further on it is stated that "these words belong to the French journalist Jacques Derogy, who lived and worked in Israel." The article was published under the heading "Zionism Without Masks."

The article "When They Leave 'Paradise'" ("Sovetskaya Litva," 17 August 1984) also describes the horrors of Israel, about which the "Zionist hunters of souls" keep silent.

The article "Hatred" ("Zaria Vostoka," 23 September 1984) is, according to its sub-title, "Reflections on the Fate of Youths in the World of Splendor and Poverty of Capital." The description of the hopeless situation in the whole capitalist world begins with Israel, and the cartoon illustrating the article has in it two symbols: the dollar sign and a Magen David.

The article "Prisoner of Obscure Dogmas" ("Izvestiya," 16 September 1984) talks about Zionist crimes, Zionist organizations, in particular B'nai B'rith, the ties of the Zionists with racists, and so on.

The article "Racists against Jackson" ("Izvestiya," 7 September 1984) reports that "the ultra-right-wing Zionist organization 'Jewish Defense League' created a special group, 'Jews against Jackson,' with the knowledge of the authorities."

The article "The Privileged Ones" ("Molod' Ukrainy," 6 September 1984), about the exploitation of the poor and the privileges of the

rich in Israel, in particular, Shaul Alzenberg, was published under the heading "Zionism without Masks."

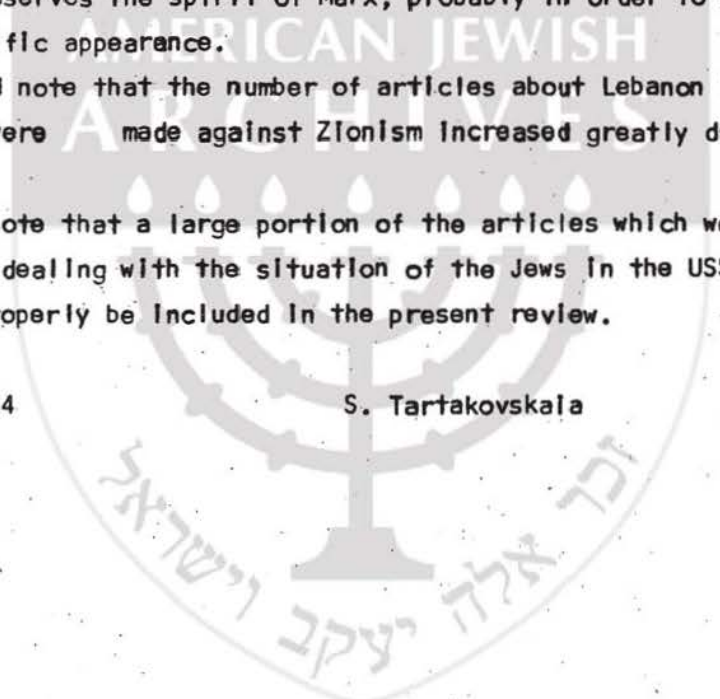
"Instrument of Imperialist Aggressors" ("Krasnaya Zvezda," 9 September 1984) is a review of the book "Zionism - Instrument of Aggressive Imperialist Circles" by S. Rokotov. It is interesting to note that this book was published last year, and there were reviews of it then. But it seems that the theme of Zionism has to be "reheated" constantly, and while awaiting new publications old ones must be "sucked dry." In addition, the review has a new formulation of the definition of Zionism: "Zionism is an integral part of the political super-structure of the imperialist powers." As we see, this definition preserves the spirit of Marx, probably in order to give a more scientific appearance.

We should note that the number of articles about Lebanon in which accusations were made against Zionism increased greatly during September.

We also note that a large portion of the articles which we have classified as dealing with the situation of the Jews in the USSR, could quite properly be included in the present review.

12 October 1984

S. Tartakovskaja



SUMMARY OF THE PROTOCOLS  
MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY  
LONDON, 19-21 SEPTEMBER 1984

Wednesday, 19 September

Opening Session

The session was opened by its chairman, the Hon. Greville Janner, QC, MP, who welcomed the delegates, mentioning the present difficult situation of Soviet Jewry and the desire of Soviet Jews to leave the USSR to be free and to be reunited with their families. He then introduced Ambassador of the State of Israel to Great Britain, Mr. Yehuda Avner.

Welcoming Address by Mr. Yehuda Avner. All political factions in Israel agree upon the importance of the Soviet Jewry issue. It is of primary importance to Israel's Prime Minister and National Unity Government. In present time of crisis we must go back to first principles, the right of Soviet Jews to repatriation in their historic Homeland.

Welcoming address by Rabbi Sir Immanuel Jakobovits. The worldwide Soviet Jewry campaign serves three primary objectives: 1) to put this issue on the world agenda, to show we care, and here there has been great success; 2) to give encouragement and information to Jews within the USSR, to make them Jewish conscious, and here there has been only qualified success, as indicated by the millions of Jews in the USSR unaffected by our campaign and by the neshira phenomenon of Jews opting out of being Jewish; and 3) to prevail upon the Soviet government to allow Jews to live as Jews and to grant them the right to emigrate, and here we have failed, as indicated by the present grim situation, reminiscent of the Stalin years. So we must reevaluate our methods and find and strengthen those most efficacious.

Welcoming address by Mr. Nigel Broomfield, head of the Soviet Department in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Offices, who spoke off the record about human rights in the Soviet Union and the problems of Soviet Jewry in particular.



Wednesday, 19 September

Session One

The session's chairman Mr. Gerald Kraft introduced Mr. Arye Dulzin.

Opening address by Mr. Arye Dulzin. The present meeting shows a strong determination not to give up the struggle for Jewish emigration from the USSR until success is achieved, in spite of the present grim situation. Persecution of the Jews has intensified in the past year since the last International Council meeting. The anti-Zionist, i.e., anti-Semitic campaign has intensified. East-West relations have worsened. Governmental and popular activities on behalf of Soviet Jewry have taken place all over the world this past year, thanks to the efforts of all the national councils for Soviet Jewry. And the activists in the Soviet Union have demonstrated great bravery and courage. They have begun to demand "repatriation to our Homeland," and not merely "reunification of families." The Soviets cannot answer this "new" claim by saying the process has been completed, as they have done regarding family reunification. This is a line of argument which has a chance of success with the Soviets. Meanwhile, we must continue to reevaluate our actions and look for new and additional ways to act. We must continue to mobilize the Jewish communities and keep Soviet Jewry constantly on their agenda. The time is good for more and more action. We must enlist the support of more political leaders throughout the world.

Report on the struggle for Soviet Jewry by Prof. Yehuda Lapidot. The Soviet authorities rely more and more on repression and intimidation. The status of the KGB has been newly enhanced. Recent changes in Soviet criminal legislation also reflect a tightening of the reins of control. Prison terms can now be extended arbitrarily, the definition of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda has been made vaguer and thus broader in application, the receipt of material assistance from abroad has been made more dangerous, if not impossible. Soviet citizens are again being encouraged to inform on one another anonymously. Press anti-Semitism has increased. Emigration has been halted. The recent cases of Prof. David Goldfarb and Prof. Efraim Katzir illustrate the new power of the KGB. A concerted effort is evidently being made to suppress the teaching of Hebrew throughout the Soviet Union. This is a blow to Zionism as such, since the language is so closely related to the movement. In spite of the worsening situation, the struggle of Jewish activists

within the USSR has intensified and become more open. There have been press conferences, hunger strikes, petitions. The Jewish activists in the USSR have adopted a new line, "repatriation" to their historic Homeland. They call for help from and contact with the Jewish world abroad, to continue in spite of the new hardships. They assert that the flow of emigrants has to pass through the State of Israel. The grimness of the present situation resembles the situation of 15-20 years ago. But there are differences. There is greater hope now after the reality of hundreds of thousands of Jews having emigrated. But there is also the danger presented by the drop-out phenomenon. It undermines the ideological basis of the struggle within the USSR, which calls for returning home, to Israel. Soviet Jews who emigrate should first come to Israel, then they can go where they want. Finally, success in this struggle depends upon the activity of the Jews within the Soviet Union and the activity of the Jewish communities throughout the world on behalf of Soviet Jewry. The communities must undertake an emergency campaign to help and to save our brethren in the USSR.



Wednesday, 19 September

Session Two

The session's chairman Mr. Gerald Kraft introduced Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff.

Report on the latest developments in the situation of Soviet Jews by Mr. Emanuel Litvinoff. Conditions have become worse in regard to emigration, prosecution of activists, the crude anti-Semitic campaign, and penal legislation. There is a drive against contact with foreigners, who are depicted as spies and subversive agents. Jewish education and Jewish national and cultural self-expression are now being considered subversive and subject to criminal prosecution, as numerous recent cases illustrate. Comparisons of Zionism and Nazism have been raised to new heights of intensity and authoritativeness. The past year has been one of unrelieved gloom, but the activists go on fighting and we must devise means to help them.

Jerry Goodman. Question to Litvinoff: Is it correct to talk of a return to Stalinism?

E. Litvinoff. Some aspects of the present situation resemble certain practices & phases of Stalinism.

Raya Jaglom reported on the conference in Geneva of the UN Sub-Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. The Eastern bloc was united, the West was divided. The American representative was excellent, the Canadian very good, the English luke warm, the Belgian and French not supportive. The Soviets were vigorously "anti-Zionist" and did their best to cut references to Soviet Jewry. The Non-Governmental Organizations need to be more courageous in speaking out on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

Yuri Stern. Soviet Jewry is confronting a major catastrophe and is calling for our help. The communities must act, not just Soviet Jewry professionals. The struggle for repatriation is the proper one. Public means and silent diplomacy must be used. Only pressure we have - anti-Soviet

attacks, so we should organize a trial of the Soviet Union for crimes against the Jewish people. We need to enlist the support of more Jewish and non-Jewish groups, including former Soviet Jewish activists.

Kenneth Blalkin. US Secretary of State Schultz expressed interest in the work of this meeting and his preparedness to raise the issue of Soviet Jewry with Gromyko. We must draw more media attention and mobilize world public opinion.

David Yafit. The Israel Council for Soviet Jewry has been devoting itself to enlisting more public support all over Israel. We must emphasize that our demand for Jewish repatriation has nothing to do with any calls for changing the Soviet regime; the two are completely separate issues. We must have nothing to do with organizations calling for Soviet reforms. The Soviets are sensitive to criticism of their human rights record made by people in the West with whom they have cultural, scientific, and sporting contacts. The Soviets might allow repatriation, but they will not allow emigration as such. Neshira led to the Soviets closing the gates. Free emigration is perceived by the Soviets as a threat to their regime. If we stop neshira the Soviets might be induced to open the gates again.

Herbert Kronish. We must exploit every possible method that might work. There is no substitute for massive public expressions of support, like Solidarity Sunday. Governments, international forums, and corporate initiatives must be exploited. The May 1985 Ottawa meeting of Human Rights Experts will be an important forum for us and preparations for it must be begun now. The Major Review Conference (Helsinki process) scheduled for 1986 in Vienna will also be important. Contacts with the Soviets through the UN and Western legal and business communities should be exploited. Also scientific contacts. We should increase public awareness through the media, commercials and advertisements, and films. An international committee of experts might be useful in devising new ways to conduct the Soviet Jewry struggle.

Nechemia Levanon. The present Soviet leadership is perfectly



capable of making decisions, ones very dangerous to our cause. The Jackson Amendment was a real factor in promoting Jewish emigration. We need popular support in addition to governmental support, so governments will be motivated to act. The Jackson Amendment must be renewed. If governments have public and parliamentary support then they can negotiate with the Soviets by referring to it. To get something they need from the West the Soviets will change their policies and not worry about face saving. We must heed what the activists inside the USSR say to us.

Eric Kraus. In order to activate the mass of the Jewish public we must first actively educate the Jewish leaders and teachers, and they will educate the public. Then the public can be organized to act in the present crisis situation.

Shlomo Tadmor. We must see how the Jewish problem fits into the whole array of problems facing the USSR (economic, international). We should convince the Russians that it is in their interest to let the Jews go. We should exploit the Soviets' ideological predicaments, and their desire to maintain a good image in the West. We should see how we can exploit East-West tensions to our advantage. In the present emergency we should take bolder steps.

Rabbi Bent Melchior. We should concentrate on practical proposals in this meeting. The Solidarity Day idea on an international scale is a good one. The May 1985 date set is a bit unfortunate; it coincides with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Europe celebrations.

June Jacobs. Agreed on the need to concentrate on practical proposals. Need to pull the communities together again. Will neshira undermine efforts to sell the repatriation idea to Jews and non-Jews in the West? What will Soviet Jews do if they are told they can go, but it must be to Israel?

Leo Nevas. Need to enlist the support of more Jewish and non-Jewish Non-Governmental Organizations in various international forums. We should follow Mr. Kronich's suggestions, made earlier. The repatriation slogan

Is problematic in the West. Our main aim is just to get Jews out.

Barbara Stern. We have to make a firm decision regarding the repatriation slogan. We have to clarify the exact extent of the present emergency. We have to examine why in certain countries we have failed to generate public support.

Akiva Levinsky. The task of the Soviet Jewry committees is not to get Jews out of the USSR by their own direct work, but to make the Jewish communities aware and actively concerned and to arouse broad public opinion. The people suffering at the moment for learning Hebrew really want to go to Israel. Our action must be unified and centrally coordinated. There should be guidelines about how we should talk when talking to the Russians directly. But mainly our political action is aimed at making political action by others possible, and not at achieving things directly.

Avraham Harman. Today's emergency is one of the threat of spiritual annihilation of Soviet Jewry. It may become one of physical annihilation. The work is being done by the Soviet Jewry committees. They must draw in the Jewish communities and non-Jewish public opinion, and politicians and statesmen. We should listen to the Jewish activists in the USSR. Their use of the repatriation slogan is well-thought out and widely supported within the USSR. We should heed the tactics they suggest.

Stephen Roth. The Independent experts of the Human Rights Committee should be approached to raise the issue of Soviet treatment of Jews at the next meeting of this body. The term repatriation is problematic when used in international forums using international legal documents. Should use a less legalistic term, like "return to their Homeland to which they are tied by religious, cultural and ethnic ties." We should listen to the activists, but also adapt what they say to conditions in the West.

Rabbi Avraham Soetendorp. We need to mobilize the whole Jewish community. The European Chief Rabbis are issuing a call during the High Holiday season. We need to mobilize the youth especially. Public

demonstrations give encouragement to and help break the isolation of Soviet Jewry. Need to invest more resources in informative publications for each country. The Jewish community must be made aware of the present genuine emergency and must do something to help.

Kenneth Blalkin. We've had some successes as a movement - keeping the issue alive as a moral issue, for example. But there have been failures and we must go further. We need a consensus on programs and implementation. We need to be more critical and aggressive toward the USSR. Intellectual, cultural, scientific, mathematical, and educational ostracism. The Jewish community supports the Soviet Jewry campaign, but it needs to be told what to do. The presidium must get others, the local structures, to act, it must give them guidance, ideas, coordination. We cannot have influence without non-Jewish backing too. A novel on Soviet Jewry, TV programs - good ideas, to get the message to non-Jews. Jews know the subject, they must be gotten to act now.

Albert Chernin. A consensus has long existed on the issue of aliyah, and the debate on the term repatriation should not be allowed to destroy this consensus and should not ignore it. The aim is aliyah, the terms used should be tailored to the audience.

Yuri Stern. There is a real physical danger lurking for Soviet Jews. No need to debate the term repatriation. Can use with it family reunification and human rights. Main point - we are not against the Soviet government or regime.

Alan Rose. We should not compare the USSR to Nazi Germany. This is not helpful to our cause. The Helsinki process is complex, but we are taking advantage of it. Jews not adequately aware of the present emergency, must be made so. We want more Jews more active.

Jacqueline Levine. No need to prolong the discussion of the term repatriation. We should take into consideration what the activists say, but we have to decide for ourselves the best ways to act.

Thursday, 20 September

Session Three

The session was opened by its chairman, Mr. Claude Kelman, who warmly introduced each of the following personalities, thanking them for attending and praising their efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry. Mr. Kelman noted that "this session is rich in emotion and personalities."

Report on the Latin American Conference on Soviet Jewry by Mr. Madrigal Nieto. This Conference was held in Mexico City in April 1984. It reviewed thoroughly the current plight of Soviet Jewry. Representatives from 10 countries were present: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Conference issued a declaration, outlined a plan of action, set up a commission of jurists, which will publish reports, agreed that the National Committees would initiate or intensify contacts with political and religious bodies and figures and the news media, agreed to try to produce TV documentaries on Soviet Jewry, and decided to appoint an international commission of Latin American personalities to visit the USSR and talk to officials there on ways to solve the Jewish problem. Hopefully wide press coverage of this visit will bring some positive results, assuming, of course, that the Soviets agree to receive such a delegation, which at the moment is an open question.

Sergio Nudelstejer. In Latin America the Soviet Jewry campaign has Jewish and non-Jewish backing and includes eminent intellectuals and important political figures, both in office and out. The Conference in Mexico City had wide Latin American press, radio, and TV coverage. The Soviets are aware of and interested in what we are doing in Latin America because of their political interests there. We are aware of the present emergency and will do our best to help.

Report by Prof. Martin Gilbert, "Messages from Afar." Soviet Jewish activists are saying the following things: they need more mass support from the West, especially among Jews. More attention must be paid to Prisoners of Zion. Soviet Jews today are facing despair, frustration, demoralization, hopelessness. They ask for more personal contacts through the mails, and by telephone. They ask us to keep on fighting for them in every way possible. They ask for more professional

and Jewish links, cultural exchanges. They want their efforts and activities in the USSR publicized more. They want the legality, according to Soviet law, of their actions stressed. They need to feel that when they get out they will **really be welcome and appreciated** in Israel. They want the slogan of repatriation adopted and used to further their cause. They call upon us to end our internal discords and work together in this time of great **danger**.

Ambassador Max Kampelman. President Reagan is actively seeking ways to get greater unity of effort by European governments in the matter of Soviet Jewry. This issue is part of the total framework of international relations. We, the US, brings up to the Soviets candidly their violations of the Helsinki standards, and how this threatens the peace and stability of Europe and makes it difficult to trust the Soviets when signing international agreements with them. The Soviets ultimately rely on force, and international law is only an instrument they use when convenient, so successful negotiation with the Soviet leadership is possible only when backed by military power, unfortunately. This power is necessary to deter irresponsible use of force by others, and also to give us the time for dialogue and negotiations as we seek ways to persuade the Soviets to humanize their system in their own interests. Peace depends on the success of these undertakings. Today the prospects for understanding appear remote. The dangers must be understood and stood up to, then the conditions for genuine peace can be established.

Barbara Stern took over the chairmanship of the session. Discussion of the draft resolution.

Mr. Morris Abram read the draft resolution.

Numerous people spoke offering suggestions to improve the resolution or reasons why it should stand as is. The resolution was adopted.

Prof. Stephen Roth, report on the Helsinki Monitoring Committee. This Committee, which Prof. Roth chairs, is involved in preparing printed materials to be used in lobbying at the various Helsinki follow-up conferences on special topics (for example, meeting on

human rights, May 1985 in Ottawa; meeting on human contacts, including family reunification, April 1986 in Berne).

Mr. Jerry Goodman, report on the meeting of professionals. The task of the professionals was to develop a range of projects and programs which we can all implement, either collectively on the international scene or in our own countries. Recommendations were prepared in two categories - one international, one domestic. (A detailed outline of the suggestions followed, including dates and events that can be used for the campaign.)

Editor's note: Based on Jerry Goodman's report, practical actions were defined in a special meeting with representatives of the professionals, co-chaired by Mr. Moussa Levy and Mr. Jerry Goodman. These have been summarized in the document entitled "Guide to Activities on Behalf of Soviet Jewry during 1984-1985," which was circulated separately to all concerned at the end of September 1984. A copy is also enclosed.

Rabbi Avraham Soetendorp, report on the European Committee Meeting. This report was distributed in writing to everyone present. Rabbi Soetendorp singled out some items for comment. The previous European meeting was in Paris in May 1984. Both meetings discussed numerous practical activities, and at both there was an emphasis on cooperation, exchange of information, and collective action. Those working in the Soviet Jewry campaign should emphasize what unites them and not their differences.

Thursday, 20 September

Session Four

The session was opened by its chairman, Mr. Morris Abram.

Report on Workshops A and B (Review of the Campaign and Public Action), which met together, by their chairperson, Ms. Jacqueline Levine. Among the recommendations of the workshop: Rosh Hashana card competition; involving Jewish youth in the campaign; world-wide calendar of activities; a communication system to make materials and information about past and future events available to all the Soviet Jewry committees; convening of emergency meetings immediately; a Solidarity Month in December 1984; a world-wide Solidarity Day in 1985; activities in relation to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Europe; exploit the International Year of Youth; parliamentarians & others going to Israel should meet with former Soviet Jews; hold meetings with Jewish press editors and work with Moscow bureaus of the general press; monitor postal activities and take action when possible; continue to travel to the USSR to meet with refuseniks and to teach them Hebrew, Judaism, etc.

A number of comments and clarifications were made in the discussion of this report.

Report on Workshop C (Governmental, Parliamentary, and Other Official Activity on Behalf of Soviet Jewry), by its chairman, Mr. Arieh Handler. We have official support in the various countries, but we need more. Need to make them more aware and need to get them to devote more attention to Soviet Jewry. Get them to send observers from their embassies in Moscow to various Jewish "happenings," for example, to trials of activists, Simchat Torah celebrations at synagogues, etc. We need more coordination in the matter of briefing parliamentarians properly. We need more coordination and activity in the area of international organizations which meet and discuss topics which would allow us to bring up the Soviet Jewry issue; the Non-Governmental Organizations need to be activated here. We need an instrument to direct these activities, coordinate them, and brief people so that they work together.

There were a number of comments on this report. We cite a few.

Male voice, American. Just as the Arabs try to delegitimize Israel at every international forum, whether relevant to the topic of the meeting or not, we should try to legitimize the Soviet Jewry Issue everywhere. For this we need a comprehensive calendar of international meetings, and coordination of activities in regard to them.

June Jacobs concurred in these remarks.

Male voice. Our people should ask their governments to respond positively to Israel's new initiative to reestablish diplomatic relations with the USSR.

Male voice, English. There are 11 Jewish NGOs. It should not be difficult to activate them and coordinate their activity, in consultation with the people from Israel, on the Soviet Jewry Issue.

Male voice, American. Should not just tell the governments what we want them to do; should ask them to ask themselves what more they can do, which will force them to think in positive and constructive terms.

Avraham Harman read a draft document, "Message to Our Brethren in the USSR,"

Israel Singer and others suggested that it be read on the Voice of America, Kol Yisrael, BBC.

A general discussion was opened. The first speaker was Jerry Goodman. Coordination of activities need not be too centralized. Each country might have one contact person and these people could keep in touch with each other whenever they have materials of interest. This is an informal, self-activating, mail process.

Rabbi A. Soetendorp. Till recently there was little or no contact between the national committees, and the need for contact is felt. We also lack financial resources. Useful materials prepared in one place should be distributed to the others.



Barbara Stern. Each committee might prepare lists of the materials they have, then any other committee that wanted something could just ask for it.

Male voice, Israel. In addition to such lists, each local committee could send at its own expense anything it had prepared which it thought would be of use to others.

Male voice. Activity is beginning in Europe which will lead governments there to give greater weight to the Soviet Jewry issue as a factor in East-West relations. (Mitterand took a Jewish leader with him to Moscow, for example.) Our success here requires of us permanent coordination that takes account of the specifics of the European situation.

Stephen Roth(?). The World Jewish Congress can undertake some coordinating activities in Europe with no added expense to anyone.

Rabbi Bent Melchior. A problem with distributing materials in Europe - the different countries speak different languages. He hopes the big countries' organizations will put the smaller ones on their mailing lists to receive useful materials. Although difficult, there should be greater cooperation in Europe. Being informed of past and future events, things we can act upon, is very important.

Albert Chernin. Exchange of materials is no big problem. A calendar of future events could be put together with everyone's cooperation and using the shlichim and the Israel office.

Rabbi A. Soetendorp. France and England should help the other smaller countries' committees. A committee should be set up in Germany. Again, funding is a problem.

Arleh Handler. Soviet Jewry is not given enough attention by the Jewish community, the establishment organizations in each country. They do not realize the present emergency situation. So, the

sponsoring organizations of this body, the top world Jewish organizations, Jewish Agency, B'nai B'rith, World Jewish Congress, etc., should raise the Soviet Jewry issue in all their activities, in private as well as public meetings, in small as well as large forums, to get to the grass roots.

Werner Rom. We, this meeting should draft an appeal to the Jewish communities to pay more attention to Soviet Jewry. He agrees with S. Roth, no need for new office to promote European coordination. He agrees with Rabbi A. Soetendorp, funding is a problem. The establishment of a Soviet Jewry committee in Germany is very important.

Morris Abram. Coordination means exchange of information. We are all going to funnel information into some place and then get it back.

Claude Kelman. European cooperation - no need for an office or a budget, need for some organizing in terms of bringing the community leaders together for discussions. France has, and could help other countries to organize, a National Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Soviet Jews, involving non-Jewish activists. Or radio broadcasts to the USSR, news to Jews about Jews - France could help other countries in this, something could be organized which fits everyone. Another example, lawyers' and jurists' committees should meet to discuss appropriate legal responses to the new Soviet legal harassment (trials) of Soviet Jews.

Barbara Stern. This has been a good, well-organized, productive meeting. We need a stronger European Soviet Jewry movement in order to take the pressure off the US-USSR confrontation. This is a time of opportunity in Europe. Might have been a good idea to pay for someone from Germany to come to this meeting, on a one-time basis, to generate enthusiasm and commitment. The 35s should be represented on the presidium.

June Jacobs. Jewish leaders in England are not involved in the Soviet Jewry campaign. Need to get them involved; then the rest of the Jews will become involved, and then the press will take it up. We need a renewed emotional commitment to the campaign, by the communities. We should first act, then the money needed will be found. We need to talk less and do more.

Thursday, 20 September

Session Five

The chairman, Mr. Avraham Harman, opened the session.

Mr. Leo Nevas. In order to get to the grass roots, conferences of heads of various non-Soviet-Jewry-campaign organizations might be held, to inspire them to take the message home to their organizations, to the local Jewish communities. Some thought should be given to how we can exploit or link up to the current public interest in Sakharov and the dissidents, without mixing up the two issues.

Kenneth Blalkin presented a draft press release on the present meeting, to be used by each delegate as he saw fit. A discussion of this draft followed.

Mr. Kenneth Blalkin made some concluding observations. The full impact of this meeting will unfold in the months ahead. It is good for activists in a tough struggle to meet and test ideas and be re-inspired. A lot more has to be done to sensitize the Jewish communities. Each organization should behave as if it were the only one dealing with the problem. This is ok if we all have the same program and goal. We must also stay in touch and coordinate. But our strength is in having many diverse groups active. We must get the non-Jewish communities interested more too. The US Conference of Presidents will assist others and do whatever it can directly to the best of its abilities.

Mr. Morris Abram made some concluding observations. After the US elections East-West negotiations are sure to be renewed, with both sides interested in progress. We should ensure that the plight of Soviet Jewry is not a "throw away" item on the agenda, but one of high priority. We have time now to go home and mobilize for this effort. Congratulations to Arye Dulzin and Yehuda Lapidot on organizing a very successful meeting.

Avraham Harman. Words of thanks to the various hosts and organizers of the meeting, and to the speakers. Our meeting had a purpose, our knowledge has been enriched, we have a practical concrete program of challenging action. Europe has begun to take on a larger

role in our struggle. And we have begun to hear more from Latin America. Our great problem now, how to translate our deep concern over the growing dangers and crisis confronting Soviet Jewry into action, how to arouse the Jewish communities and through them the whole world.

Concluding remarks by Mr. Arye Dulzin. He concurred with the remarks of A. Harman. We leave this conference with great hope. We see that Jews cannot live as Jews in a totalitarian regime, by their nature, by their need to be different. We have adopted today the slogan repatriation, responding to the appeal of the Jews inside the USSR. Without the existence of the State of Israel Soviet Jewry would have disappeared in another generation or so. Soviet Jews should come to Israel. Then, if they want to leave, they can. To label Soviet Jews as refugees (as the US government does) when the State of Israel exists, is an insult to the Jewish state - Jews have a place where they can go, they are no longer homeless. If the doors open again and neshira continues on a large scale, then it will be the end for Soviet Jewry, they will close the doors again brutally. But we end on a note of hope, and express our solidarity with our brothers in the USSR.

Prof. Yehuda Lapidot thanked Arye Kedem, Stella, and Helen for their work in organizing the meeting.

The meeting closed with the singing of HaTikva.

GUIDE TO ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWRY  
DURING 1984 - 1985

- A. Holidays, Dates, and Events
1. Rosh Hashana and the High Holidays - These holidays should be taken advantage of to arouse the Jewish world to action on behalf of Soviet Jewry (speeches by leaders and rabbis, special prayers, sending of greetings to refuseniks).
  2. Simchat Torah - 18-20 October, special "hakafot" in the synagogues and street marches (like those planned in Holland and Switzerland) on behalf of Soviet Jewry.
  3. Solidarity events in Canada - 13-19 October, with the participation of olim from the USSR, former refuseniks.
  4. NCSJ convention in Washington - 19-23 October, with the participation of olim from the USSR, former refuseniks.
  5. October - Meeting in Holland of the European Inter-Parliamentary Council for Soviet Jewry (the European petition).
  6. October-November - Meetings of the heads of communities and / or the heads of the national organizations for Soviet Jewry with the heads of their governments and Ministers of Foreign Affairs, with the request that they turn to the Soviet authorities and ask them to stop the persecution of Jews and to allow the Jews to make aliyah to Israel (directly and/or through their embassies in Moscow).
  7. October-November - In continuation of the above, parallel visits to the ambassadors of Western countries who are members of the Helsinki Conference, in order to increase the pressure on the USSR.
  8. 14-16 November - Convention of the Canadian Federation for Soviet Jewry, with the participation of olim from the USSR, former refuseniks.
  9. End of November - Emergency assembly of Latin American countries for Soviet Jewry.
  10. 4 December - yearly event of the Women's Plea for Soviet Jewry (separated families), with the participation of olim from the USSR, former refuseniks, throughout the USA.

11. December - Meeting of Jurists for Soviet Jewry in Paris.
12. Month of December - World Month of Solidarity with Soviet Jewry. Emphasis on the Shabat of Chanukah (22 December) and use of the symbolism of Chanukah and the slogans:
  - a. reunification of the Jews of the USSR with their people in Israel,
  - b. "the people of Israel is responsible for each of its members,"
  - c. the heroism of our brethren in the USSR.
13. Beginning of April 1985 - Meeting of parliamentarians from the Western hemisphere in Ottawa, with the participation of MPs from the USA, Canada, and Latin America. This is in anticipation of the Helsinki Conference experts meeting which will take place in Ottawa in May 1985.
14. Beginning of April 1985 - Meeting in Europe parallel to the one above.
15. 5 May 85 - Solidarity Day for Soviet Jewry in New York.
16. 7 May 85 - Meeting in Ottawa of experts on human rights in the framework of the Helsinki Conference.
17. May 1985 - Meeting of the Second International Conference of Parliamentary Wives for Soviet Jewry in London.
18. June 1985 - International Youth Festival in Moscow. Activity on the national level among students to make them more aware of the difficulties of Jewish students in the USSR.

B. General Areas of Activity

1. On the International Level
  - a. Activity through organizations, bodies, and persons who have commercial ties with the USSR, both for general aims and on behalf of individuals. (A list of international corporations will be prepared and distributed separately.)
  - b. Involvement of the "Socialist International" and the "Democratic International" and the "Liberal International" which were established recently. (To request that the topic of Soviet Jewry appear in their resolutions.)
  - c. Activity within the European Parliament. (Direct contact with

its elected representatives and requests to them to act both on the plane of resolutions regarding principles and on the personal plane.)

- d. Continue to take advantage of UNESCO to submit complaints against the limitations being placed upon Hebrew teachers in the USSR.
- e. Investigate the possibility of using the International Labor Organization for our purposes.
- f. Coordination of activity for refusenik scientists. (A separate paper will be distributed on this topic.)

2. On the National Level

- a. Campaign to enlist activists for Soviet Jewry (meetings, distribution of materials, setting up local committees).
- b. Continue to submit complaints to local postal authorities in every case of the Soviets violating the rules regarding the delivery of mail to Soviet Jews.
- c. Organize public protests (marches, demonstrations, public meetings).
- d. Enlist teachers' organizations to support the struggle of Hebrew teachers in the USSR.

Note: More details, additions, and up-dates will be sent on a regular basis.

ADDENDUM to Section B-1\*

1. November 1984 - Annual discussion on human rights issues in the Third Committee of the United Nations (ECOSOC) - New York.
2. January 1985 - Discussion in the Council of Europe on Soviet Jewry following submission of Report by Kurt Hugosson, Swedish member of the Council and Rapporteur on Soviet Jewry in the Council's Committee on European Non-Member States.
3. February 1985 - Meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.
4. May 1985 - Semi-annual Meeting of the UNESCO Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in Paris
5. August 1985 - Annual Meeting of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Defense of Minorities, in Geneva.

\* Dates given are approximate and subject to change.

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE USSR  
According to the Soviet Press and Radio

October 1984

We start this review by remarking on the individual reports and publications which drew our attention.

"Izvestia" of 9 Oct. reported that International Letter Week started in the Soviet Union. The report was part of an article about the work of the Soviet postal system.

The article "A Task of Great Political Importance" ("Leninskoye Znamia", 11 Oct.) tells that a selective socio-demographic inquiry will be conducted in the country in 1985.

The article "What Is The ILO\*Heading For?" ("Izvestia", 3 Oct.) contains a number of attacks on this organization. Among them we found the following one: "... (the ILO) serves as an initiator of various unseemly actions and inspires the submission to the ILO of 'complaints' against socialist countries in connection with their alleged failure to observe ILO conventions ratified by them."

The article "Well-Wishers with a Master-Key" ("Sovetskaya Rossiya", 14 Oct.) appeared with a sub-title "Whom Does 'Amnesty International; the CIA Creation, Take Care Of."

A whole page was set aside in "Turkmenskaya Iskra" for condemning a certain Khalmuradov, now working for Radio Liberty. All the items on that page have a common heading: "The Traitor Has No Homeland!"

"Argumenty i Fakty", No. 42, 16 Oct., printed an article entitled "Homeland Is The Strongest Magnet" and listing almost all the Russian artists, writers, etc. who emigrated and then came back to the USSR. We noted a tendency to stress everything "Russian". In this connection we would like to mention the article by Prof. M. Mitin (one of the more prominent "official Jews"), "The Triumph of Lenin's National Policy" ("Kazakhstanskaya Pravda", 9 Oct.), and a conference on the same subject held in Kazakhstan ("Against Bourgeois Falsifiers" in "Krasnaya Zvezda", 12 Oct. and in "Komsomolskaya Pravda", 12 Oct.)

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\* The International Labor Organization



Lately we have noticed a tendency to theorize. The article "Rumours As a Means of 'Psychological Warfare'" ("Argumenty i Fakty", No. 41, 9 Oct.) contains a classification of rumours, conditions of their circulation, social reasons for their appearance, etc.

Great care has been taken sometimes to create an appearance of objectivity. Thus, for example, it is stated in the article "Neo-Conservatism in the Service of Imperialist Reaction" ("Pravda", 8 Oct.) that: "bourgeois liberalism sometimes demonstrates a sober approach to changes in the line-up of forces on the international scene and tries to find some kind meaning in the prospects of historic movements".

In the field of economics we would like to mention, first of all, the publication we found in "Argumenty i Fakty", No. 42, 16 Oct. in the section "Questions and Answers". The question in this case started as follows: "If our enterprises were to feel "the competitor breathing down their necks", would they not solve more quickly...", etc.

In the reply the author, a Doctor of Economic Studies, explains that "socialist, collectivist relationships and competition" are mutually exclusive. However, he admitted that "competition often appears as the moving force to improve production".

We would like to explain that the very fact of a question about competition appearing in the open press is something very unusual, especially since it was admitted that there was a positive side to it. We can, perhaps, assume that a struggle is going on between those supporting totally opposing views on solving economic problems, and not only does this struggle exist, but it is intensive enough for us to find echoes of it in the press.

One more publication in the field of economics, "Economic Potential in Action" by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, the Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, can, most probably, be considered a confirmation of the above-mentioned assumption of intense polemics in the economic field. (The article was subtitled "Protection of Socialism: Historic Experience and Modern Times".)

We mentioned in our review last month that special stress has been placed in the Soviet press on such economic issues as problems in the timber industry, transport and, for some reason, medical supplies. Attention was still drawn to problems in timber industry and transport in this month's papers while an interesting item appeared in connection with medical supplies to chemist shops: it was stated in the article "Just Like a Chemist" ("Komsomolskaya Pravda", 13 Oct.) that those responsible for deficiencies in supplying medicines to the population were being severely punished. The most interesting point in the article was, however, a different one. It contained a quote from a letter by a woman residing in Leningrad who wrote: "A cardiologist... refused to write me a prescription for medicine. She told me that this medicine was not available in chemist shops now. She also said that she would be reprimanded if she wrote such a prescription."

The practice of "not writing prescriptions for medicine because it is not available" is as old as Soviet medicine itself, but never was it ever written about openly. On the contrary, it was always carefully concealed as if it were a state secret, since publicizing such a fact would strongly discredit the "trump-card" claims about the existence of free medical services in the USSR. Thus, one more item has been added to the list of "unheard-of events taking place in the Soviet Union".

In view of the above-mentioned struggle in the field of economic policy it is not surprising that so much space was allotted to the fight against embezzlement, drinking and crime, especially juvenile crime: "To Save the Children and the Youth" ("Agitator", No. 19, 1984); "In the Service of Justice" ("Sovetskaya Belorussia", 26 Oct.); "The Right to Necessary Protection" ("Sovetskaya Latvia", 21 Oct.); "Everyone Should Strengthen Public Order" ("Sovetskaya Litva", 9 Oct.); "Legal Education" ("Sovetskaya Rossia", 16 Oct.); "In Commissions Dealing With Legislative Proposals" ("Pravda Ukrainy", 16 Oct.); "Intensifying the Fight Against Theft of Socialist Property" ("Leningradskaya Pravda", 5 Oct.).

Drinking has become such a problem that even tourist guides have started complaining about it, and it was on the pages of the "Pravda", no less, that their complaint was voiced: "The Guide Was Asked to Be Silent" ("Pravda", 22 Oct.).

Among the material on crime we noticed reports on a new kind of crime in the USSR - kidnapping, which is being called a "deal" ("sdelka") in Russian ("A Deal" in "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya", 20 Oct.).

Fighting crime was the subject of a radio program featuring the Minister of the Interior, Fedorchuk, on 30 Sept. (SWB SU/7764/B1.)

We also noticed an article by V. Gladyshev, Head of the Political Section of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR, entitled "The Fighting Fame of Our Police" ("Agitator", No. 20, Oct. 1984).

There were no changes in the material on youth.

The material dealing with foreign tourists can be divided into two categories: publications telling about the enthusiasm of foreign tourists about what they saw in the USSR (see, for example, "The People Here Are Wonderful" in "Komsomolskaya Pravda", 7 Oct.) and publications about tourists engaging in sabotage (see: "Private Definition" in "Izvestia", 22 Oct. and a radio program on 21 Oct. /SWB SU/7781/A1/5/). "Pseudo-Tourists in Odessa" were the subject of a television program on 6 Oct. (SWB SU/7773/A1/1).

The article "Strange Ecologists" ("Izvestia", 1 Oct.) also dealt with persons from abroad who engaged in undesirable activities. One of them, for example, "has been looking for the so-called 'dissidents' for some years now." As far as dissidents are concerned, a delegation of the Supreme Soviet visiting Copenhagen is quoted as having said that "Sakharov can leave the Soviet Union". (This was also included in a radio program in English: SWB SU/7778/A1/10).

Finally, we noticed that Trotsky did not just appear in Soviet fiction, but a radio program about him was directed to South America on 7 Oct., in English (SWB SU/7773/A1/1).

P.S. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a decree convening the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation on 27 November 1984 ("Komsomolskaya Pravda", 28 Oct. 1984 and other papers.)



"ISRAEL IN SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO"October 1984

We would like to begin this review by noting that the last ten days in October were characterised by the appearance in the press of about a dozen long articles signed by such well-known correspondents as Igor Belyaev, Aleksander Bovin, A. Kapralov and P. Demchenko, and constituting an addition to the usual reports on the events in Lebanon. The articles in question are: A. Bovin "Looking For a Solution" in "Izvestia" of 26 Oct. 1984; I. Belyaev "The Middle-East: What Next?" in "Literaturnaya Gazeta" of 24 Oct. 1984; A. Kapralov "Stakes on Israel Are Increasing" in "Izvestia" of 25 Oct. 1984; I. Belyaev "The Middle-East: Where Is The Solution?" in "Pravda" of 27 Oct. 1984; A. Zhukov "Israel: A Society Without a Future" in "Komsomolskaya Pravda" of 23 Oct. 1984; V. Vinogradov "The Middle East: Who Is Kindling the Fire?" (accompanied by a cartoon) in "Krasnaya Zvezda" of 21 Oct. 1984.

We would like to mention in particular an editorial carried by "Izvestia" of 22 Oct. 1984 and entitled "A Stable Peace for the Middle East". The editorial ends by a motto chosen from the "Appeals on the 67th Anniversary of the October Revolution": "Peoples of Arab Countries! Consolidate your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the diktat of imperialism!" The fact that an editorial is devoted to criticism of the Zionist leadership of Israel, of its alliance with the US, etc. is in itself significant and the fact that the editorial ends with such an appeal is without precedent altogether.

In "Appeals of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" in "Sovetskaya Rossia" of 11 Oct. 1984 (and all other newspapers) 4 points are devoted to the struggle of Arab peoples against Israel while only 3 points deal with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin-America, Namibia, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The article "It Isn't Just the Music" in "Molod' Ukrainy" of 20 Oct. 1984 has nothing to do with Israel, it seems, since it is devoted to the harmful influence of Western music, but the author managed to mention "Israeli atrocities" even in an article such as this one.

In general there was much less material about Lebanon than about other subjects. Even the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist party in Lebanon did not bring about more than just a congratulation message from the Central Committee of the CPSU in "Pravda" of 21 Oct., and two other brief items. For example, the quantity of material about Israel's alliance with the US and with other countries was twice as large, it seems, as the quantity of material on Lebanon. Among the former we would like to mention, for example, "The Unequivocal Position of SWAPO" in "Novoye Vremia", No. 44, of 26 Oct. 1984, dealing with Namibia, and another article, "The Military and Political Alliance of Washington with the Racist State of South-Africa and the Zionist State of Israel".

There was a lot of material on Soviet-Syrian relations and, in particular, on President Assad's visit.

There was a report on Meir Vilner's visit to the USSR in "Sovetskaya Litva" of 16 Oct. 1984 only.

The magazine "Azia i Afrika Segodnia", No. 10, Oct. 1984, printed a story by an Israeli writer, Amikam\*, "Jobnik".

There were a number of radio programs on Radio Moscow dealing with the US-Israeli alliance (for reference see: 2 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7766/A4/1; 5 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7772/A4/1; 7 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7769/A4/2; 8 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7772/A4/1; 4 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7772/A4/3; 20 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7783/A1/3; and a television program 4 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7772/A4/3.

There were also a number of radio programs on Soviet-Syrian relations and President Assad's visit to the USSR: 7 Oct. 1984 SWB US/7769/A4/1; 16 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7776/A4/1 (local broadcast and one for abroad); 15 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7776/A4/2; 15 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7777/A4/3; 17 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/7778/A4/1.

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\* No first name was mentioned. The author is an Israeli Communist.

There was a radio program on the meeting between the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Yasser Arafat (8 Oct. 1984 SWB SU/77769/A4/1).

L. Korneev and V. Bolshakov, both of them familiar to our readers wrote articles dealing with the Mossad: L. Korneev "The Nuclear Fist of Tel-Aviv" in "Sovetskaya Rossia", 19 Oct. 1984, and V. Bolshakov "In the Quagmire of Falsehood" in "Pravda" of 20 Oct. 1984. The two articles are undoubtedly no less significant than the material mentioned at the beginning of this review.

Thus, there is an apparent tendency to intensify the anti-Israel propaganda campaign.

Israel was also mentioned in 5 articles that dealt with the CIA.

11 November 1984

S. Tartakovskaya



"SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN THE USSR  
ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO"

OCTOBER 1984

Travel notes written by Stanislav Tiro entitled "Mooring Lines of Provocation" were published in the journal "Dal'nii Vostok" (No. 4, 1984). This article tells about how in Briston port "the local Zionist organization held a 'meeting of protest against restrictions on the rights of Jews in the USSR'."

"Argumenty i Fakty" (Nos. 40, 41, & 42, 1984) published an article under the heading "How They Cook Up Slanders and Lies" by V. Kassis and L. Kolosov, who are known for their publications on the connections between the CIA and the Jews. The article is entitled "Foreign Voices." As usual in articles by these authors, they talk about the connections between the CIA and Jews who emigrated to Israel, and from there to the West. Several examples were cited. We bring one quotation:

"Old-time radio saboteurs either fall into marasmus or leave for another world. New personnel comes mainly through the 'Israeli channel,' that is, persons who emigrate to Israel in order to be 'reunited with their families,' which, as you yourselves understand, are mainly mythical."

Besides the Jews, the article also talks about dissidents - Bukovsky, Chalidze, and others.

Before saying anything about the article "Retribution" ("Kommunist," 10 October 1984), we will bring a quotation from it:

"...The more so since they emigrate under the pretext of reuniting with their families. Alas, most often even this turns out to be a fiction, and the expression 'under the pretext' is very precise in the given case.

"I leaf through the questionnaires. He emigrated with his family to a cousin, whom he had never seen with his own eyes. Meanwhile he has left behind here his own daughters and a bunch of cousins, all of whom have helped each other for many years and shared their concerns and joys. In 1972 M.U. emigrated to the USA with his wife and two young daughters to a dearly loved sister.



There was simply no way he could live without this sister. Friends advised him not to hurry - to go for a visit, to investigate. But no, he decided that would be a waste of money - he would just go, right away. And now he is asking for permission to return to the USSR. He writes: 'I soon became convinced that the future of my family was in danger. It is very difficult for us to live in a foreign country.' Well, and what about the sister he loved so much? She got her share too. 'I have no relatives in the USA,' writes M.U., 'apart from a half-sister (my father's daughter).' That's reunification for you!"

We have brought this long quotation not by accident. The point we want to make is that the article "Retribution" is not about Jews, but about Armenians. Articles about Armenian emigration from the USSR have appeared before, but there have never been any till now which imitate the articles about Jews so precisely.

Three articles about neo-Nazis ("The Fascist Genes of Mister Shokli," "Sovetskaya Moldaviya," 15 October 1984; "'Quiet American' in Vienna," "Trud," 13 October 1984; "Grimaces of Neo-Nazism," "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya," 14 October 1984) talk about the way the Nazis treated the Jews during World War II.

There were about fifteen articles about positive Jews (or which mentioned such people), and there were four articles about negative Jews, including the novel "Kamo. Remind Me!" ("Novyi Mir," No. 5, 1984), which has in it historical figures - the Jew Zhitomirskii who is presented in a negative manner and Stalin who is presented in a positive manner.

Among the publications on positive Jews there was an article about Genrikh Gofman - Hero of the Soviet Union (one of those Jews whom they send abroad and in general present for display), "Forced Landing" ("Sovetskaya Belorussia," 17 October 1984).

We note the article "Paradise Which Turned Into Hell" ("Bakinskiy Rabochii," 26 October 1984). The article is about how bad it is for Jews who have emigrated to Israel. It is distinguished from other articles of this type by the fact that a lot of space in it is devoted to the anti-Zionist Committee, Sedov's book "Wager on Terror," which was prepared by the anti-Zionist Committee, and the similarity between Zionism and Nazism. Among other things it mentions the attempts to kill M. Vilner and Uri Avneri, who put forth the slogan "de-Zionization of Israel."

JUDAISM IN THE USSR  
ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO  
(INCLUDING MATERIAL ON OTHER RELIGIONS IN THE USSR)  
OCTOBER 1984

The Journal "Nauka i Religija" (No. 10, 1984) published an article by M. Goldenberg, "Against the Falsification of the Situation of Religion in the USSR." M. Goldenberg is published regularly in this journal as a specialist in the exposure of Judaism. In the present article Judaism and Zionism occupy much space. We cite several excerpts dealing with these topics.

"The impossibility in principle of proclaiming, even by word only, freedom of conscience, in essence, is recognized by the ardent supporters of Judaism. As one of the bourgeois authors writes, belonging to this faith is 'especially carnal: anyone born of a Jewish mother is considered a Jew. This is the only criterion. The religion of the father or the personal convictions of the person have no significance in defining his belonging to Judaism.' Thus, anyone whose mother is Jewish (even if his father is not) 'inevitably becomes' simultaneously a Jew and a Judaist, which serves as the 'theoretical basis' of the identification of ethnic and confessional indications so dear to the hearts of the Zionists and Judaic clericals. From these worthless premises ensues the cruel violence done to the consciences of Israelis, 'born Judaists,' but who do not agree to accept the anti-scientific thesis about their fatal, 'biological' connection with Judaism." (P. 27.)

"Here the lecturer should dwell upon the subversive actions of the Zionists and Judaic clericals. What, for example, is one of the ideologists of Zionism, Ts. Gitelman, trying to prove when he accuses 'Nauka i Religija' and G. Bakanurskii who publishes on its pages and the author of these lines of seeing a definite connection between Judaism and Zionism? Gitelman's lengthy exposures, placed in the American journal "Problems of Communism," published by the CIA, and which come down to the allegation, first of all, that Jews, Zionists, and Judaists are all lumped together in Soviet publications, encourages the Western reader to the provocative conclusion: If

Zionism (like any bourgeois nationalism) is outside the law in the USSR, then it turns out that Judaism too, and the Jews themselves, are outside the law.

"Emphatically rejecting such a lumping together as anti-scientific and faulty, we cannot, however, fail to note the fact that in pursuit of their base aims Zionist ideologists exploit, not religion 'in general,' but precisely Judaism, using its dogmas to ground their political doctrine." (P. 28.)

"Western ideologists of Judaism use the concept 'House of Israel' - the clerical equivalent of the mythical 'world Jewish nation,' with the help of which citizens of Jewish nationality 'are chopped off' from the Soviet people and transferred to be among the inhabitants of the House mentioned above." (P. 29.)

The article "The Philosopher Maimonides" was also published in "Nauka i Religia" (No. 10, 1984). It was written by M. Belenkii and discusses Moshe ben Maimon in a very positive fashion, for several reasons.

First of all, "his critique of the dogmas of Judaism" was appreciated by the author of the article.

Second, "Maimonides shared the views of the Jewish philosopher ibn Daud (1100-1180), who held that the prescriptions of Judaism having no rational basis should be rejected. Moshe ben Maimon did not agree with the poet and philosopher Yehudah HaLevi (ca. 1075-1141), who asserted that Judaic monotheism is above all other religions." (P. 44.)

Third, "Maimonides noted that 'Jewish scholars borrowed much from the Mutazilites and followed their paths /the Mutazilites were adherents of ideas from the Koran-S.T./.'"

"Maimonides moved in the circle of the pupils of ibn Badzhi, who is considered the founder of West Arabic philosophy." (P. 44)

Fourth, "Maimonides did not accept the Judaic interpretation of personality, according to which man is dust of the earth. In Judaism the ideal personality is a dependent, meek, and humble individual." (P. 46.)

And finally, the basic works of Maimonides are permeated with a faith in the power of reason, in the unlimited possibility of man

learning about the phenomena of nature and getting to know the truth." (P. 46.)

The article concludes by noting that Israeli theologians and philosophers (I. Kook and Martin Buber) attack Maimonides, and the American historian of Judaism Rudavski "tendentiously dissects the philosophy of Maimonides." Moreover, "It turns out that the bureaucrats of the Russian Tsar Nicholas I were alarmed by the possibility of Maimonides' Ideas penetrating Russia." And the article concludes:

"The obscurantists of the Middle Ages, the guardians of tsarism and Orthodoxy, and the contemporary apologists of Judaism - they have all taken up arms and take up arms against the freedom-loving philosophical work of Maimonides." (P. 46.)

Thus the impression is given that he is honored only in the Soviet Union.

The same issue of "Nauka i Religia" (No. 10, 1984) had another article of interest, "Sources of Christianity" by Zenon Kosidovskii (author of the very well-known and good book, "Biblical Legends," which was published twenty-five years ago in the Soviet Union). The article explains "why Palestine became bilingual, why the Jews were a minority of the population in Galilee, and even in Jerusalem Greek was heard not only in the streets: there were synagogues where the Torah was read during worship in Greek translation." Further on the article states that "the great Jewish thinker Philo Alexandrius (first century BCE), who tried to fuse into one system Judaism and Platonism, Pythagoreanism, Stoicism, and the Greek mystery wisdom, called Jews who did not know Greek 'barbarians.' And the teacher of the apostle Paul was the well-known expert in the holy writings Gamliel, a man who knew Greek fluently and was well-disposed toward Hellenism. Greek became the language of the higher, educated layers of Jewish society, and Aramaic was used only by the simple people, those who were the most zealous supporters of orthodox Judaism.

"Notable in this regard is the story of Rabbi ben Abuya, who lived in the 2nd century CE. In his youth, as is told in the Talmud, he read Homer and was fired by a passionate love of Greek literature. Then he became acquainted with Greek literature, which seemed to him

to be significantly higher than the Talmudic discussions about the Law. Ben Abuya decided to devote his life to the Hellenization of the Jews. He left - like the apostle Paul - the synagogue, extolling the beauty of Hellenism and stigmatizing the Talmudic narrowmindedness of his brethren. But this was the time after the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem - the bastion of Judaism, and the time of the growing influence of Christianity. Judaism, feeling that its existence was endangered, strived for internal consolidation and made the rabbi who hindered this consolidation anathema and even prohibited his name from being pronounced.

"The members of the first Christian communities, which arose outside Jerusalem, were initially so-called 'Hellenists,' that is, Jews who spoke Greek and who were educated in the climate of Hellenism. This original nucleus was soon joined by Greeks, Syrians, and representatives of other Mediterranean peoples who shared a common Hellenistic culture and who turned to the new faith. Several years after the destruction of Jerusalem Christianity lost all connections with official Judaism." (Pp. 47-48.)

We have allowed ourselves to bring such a long quotation, first of all, because usually very little is written about Judaism as such, and it is even more rare for Judaism to be written about without being "stigmatized."

Second, from the quotation we have brought it is obvious that even in an article which does not set out to "stigmatize" there is a tendency to show that a great Jewish thinker was against Judaism, "in its pure form," so to say, that a well-known expert in the holy writings had the same tendency, and that a rabbi stigmatized completely the "Talmudic narrowmindedness of his brethren."

As far as other religions are concerned, much space was devoted to Islam in particular in the collection "Arguments" ("Krasnaia Zvezda," 28 October 1984), and we learn that Moslems can be happy only in the USSR ("Pattern for the Whole East," "Nauka i Religia," No. 10, 1984), and that religion in general as such and the clericals, no matter to which denomination they belong, are in the service of the CIA, the fascists, and the anti-Sovietists ("How Many Dollars for a Mass," "Sovetskaya Kul'tura," 23 October 1984;

"Whom Does the 'Living Christ' Sect Serve?," "Komsomol'skaya Pravda," 4 October 1984; "In One Harness," "Za Rubezhom," No. 41, 5-11 October 1984; "Rebellious Church," "Izvestiya," 8 October 1984; "After the Storm What," "Novoye Vremya," No. 43, 1984; "Pharisee," "Argumenty i Fakty," No. 40, 2 October 1984; "Trojan Horse of the CIA," "Za Rubezhom," No. 44, 1984; "With a False Bottom," "Sovetskaya Litva," 25 October 1984).

That is why it is necessary to conduct atheistic propaganda ("Atheistic Education," "Sovetskaya Kul'tura," No. 125, 18 October 1984; "Atheist Convictions for Youth," "Pravda," 18 October 1984; "Atheist Education in Military Units," "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil," No. 19, October 1984; "Counter-propaganda: Problems of Methodology and Methods," "Agitator," No. 19, October 1984).

On this background the well-known American religious figure Billy Graham was permitted to preach in the USSR and the results of his trip were reported in the item "I Met Warm and Friendly Sympathy" ("Literaturnaya Gazeta," No. 41, 1984).

In Moscow at the initiative of the Public Commission for Ties with Peace-Oriented Religious Circles attached to the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace a meeting of Soviet and Indian religious figures was held. ("To Join Forces," "Izvestiya," 4 October 1984.)

"For the record" we note that a monument was unveiled in honor of Academician Georgii Tsereteli, who studied Semitology in particular ("To an Eminent Orientalist," "Zarya Vostoka," 23 October 1984). Also "for the record," writing, it seems, did not originate in ancient Sumer, but in the vast region of the Near East ("The Secrets of the Origin of Writing Are Revealed," "Za Rubezhom," No. 43, 1984).

There was a radio broadcast on the connections of religious figures with the CIA on 9 October 1984 (SWB, SU/7775/A1/18). On 10 October 1984 there was a radio broadcast on the visit of representatives of the East German church in Riga (SWB, SU/7779/A1/1). There was a radio broadcast on 16 October 1984 on the anti-Soviet activity of Lithuanian clergymen (SWB, SU/7781/B/5).

There were two broadcasts on atheistic themes.

On 9 September 1984 Radio Vatican stated that the Soviet authorities had agreed to send 2 more students to the Rabbinical Seminar in Budapest. (For details see SWB, SU/7767/A2/3.)

## Some Unprecedented Events Reported in the Soviet Press

We noted in our monthly reviews that some unprecedented events have started to take place in various walks of Soviet life. We would like to list here the most significant ones among them:

1. The publication in the magazine "Dal'ny Vostok" in April 1984 (the issue reached us only now and therefore the article was not mentioned in our regular reviews) of the article "Ports of Provocation" (subtitled "Travel Notes") by Stanislav Tiro.

The chapter "The 'Promethean Feat' That Never Took Place" tells about an incident that occurred when a Soviet ship was moored at the *Briston* pier. Two policemen boarded the ship and informed the ship's officers that "tomorrow the local Zionist organization will be holding a 'protest meeting against restrictions of the rights of Soviet Jews' alongside your ship. Two participants in the protest meeting will chain themselves of their own free will to the ship's ladder". Further on in the same chapter we read that provocative placards in Russian and English saying: "Down with the Russians!", "Freedom for Soviet Jewry!"; "Open Soviet Borders for All Those Wishing to Leave for the Free World!" - were raised above the crowd. Finally, the reader finds out that the fellows who intended to chain themselves to the ship's ladder were dissuaded from doing so by the motor-mechanic of the Soviet ship, "a native of Odessa and a Jew", Gofman.

No such description of activities conducted on behalf of Soviet Jews in the West has been printed in the Soviet press until now.

2. The same applies to the description of the trial of Zakhar Zunshain in Riga ("Instruction for Narcissus" in "Sovetskaya Latvia" of 19 Aug. 1984. See: our August review).

3. Surnames and official positions of high-ranking KGB officials are printed in the open press ("Together With The People" signed by the Chairman of the KGB of Lithuania, in "Sovetskaya Litva" of 22 Aug. 1984. See: our August review). See also: "To Raise Political Vigilance - Guarantee of the Inviolability of the State Border" in "Zarya Vostoka" of 25 Sept. 1984, and "For Feats of Heroism and Labor" in "Pionerskaya Pravda" of 25 Sept. 1984. (See: our September review).

4. Open declarations are being made about the difficulties which the Soviet economy is facing. For example, "... At the beginning of the 1980's the rate of economic growth in the USSR slowed down: "Soviet Economy: Stakes Are Placed on Modern Technology" in "Sputnik" Digest, No. 9, 1984. See: our Sept. review).

Statistical data was published on the party leadership and also the connection between crime and drinking (Speech by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, E.K.Ligachev in "Sovetskaya Belorussia" of 22 Sept. 1984. See: our September review).

5. In "Arguments and facts" N. 42, 16.10. 84, under the rubric "Question-answer" there is the question: "Do enterprises resolve their problems faster if they feel the pressure of their competitors?"

The answer of D-r of Economic Science, Prof. R. Belousov contains the following: "Competition sometimes stimulates improvement of production". How unusual this statement is for the Soviet press is clear from the very answer of the same professor, who also writes the following: "Competition and the socialist, collectivistic relationship between men are incompatible phenomena". (See: review for October 1984).

6. The American minister Billy Graham gave sermons in churches in the Soviet Union and the Soviet press reported this to its readers. ("The Arrival of an American Religious Leader" in "Sovetskaya Estonia" of 11 Sept. 1984, and other papers. See: our September review).

7. Some deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR were deprived of their titles following a decision of the working masses. ("Deprived of the Voters' Trust" in "Izvestia", 12 July 1984. See: our July review).

8. Among the data quoted in the book "Amplitude" (see our book review No. B0002), there is the number of Jews who emigrated from the Soviet Union.

9. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" of 13 Oct. 1984 carried an article "Just Like a Chemist" in which a woman tells the readers that a physician did not give her a prescription for some medicine she needed because of its unavailability in chemist shops (physicians are reprimanded for writing prescriptions for medicine which is not available).

Some explanations is called for here. The above-mentioned report has nothing to do with the so-called "individual shortcomings" in the Soviet public health system which have been mentioned in the press for years. The practice of leaving patients without medicines because they could not be obtained is as old as Soviet medicine itself. However, this fact has always been concealed very carefully since it unmasks the "trump card" argument about the existence of free medical services in the Soviet Union. Therefore, reports of this kind could not have appeared in the press.

10. In his book "Wormwood in Foreign Fields" the author asserts the following



idea: Among the White emigrés only the "irreconcilable" ones were enemies of Russia. More than that, the book is dedicated to Deputy Minister of War of the Provisional \* Government V.A. Yagontov.

The approach of the Soviets till now toward the White emigration is very well-known, so it is clear that their new approach is an unprecedented phenomenon.

11. The magazine "Sputnik", a digest of Soviet press, for October 1984 (printed by the "Novosti" Press Agency in Russian, English, French, German and Spanish) published in the column "Editor's Note" an article entitled "Revolution and Violence". It stated, among other things, the following: "... the revolutionary coup ('perevorot' in Russian) in 1917 in Russia was, we could say, the most bloodless coup in history, and the number of victims at the capture of the Zimny Palace in Petrograd could have been counted on fingers of both hands."

We have to point out that the Soviet press continuously accuses "bourgeois historians" of ideological sabotage for calling the October Revolution a coup. It is therefore easy to realise that such a statement coming from the Chief Editor of the "Sputnik", who is an official appointee, sounds nearly sensational.

Even if all the above-mentioned facts could seem nothing but accidents, they certainly could not pass as such if we consider their aggregate meaning.

S. Tartakovskaya

20 Nov. 1984

P.S. According to the "Jerusalem Post":

- a) an article by Academician Sakharov was published in the Soviet journal "Theoretical and Experimental Physics",
- b) the Soviet Chief of Staff, Ogarkov, was removed from his post for anti-party tendencies;
- c) the well-known fact that Svetlana Stalin returned to the Soviet Union is, nevertheless, an extraordinary event. And it clearly fits into the clearly apparent tendency of the Soviet press to "whitewash" Stalin's personality.

\* The Provisional Government headed by Kerensky was formed after the February Revolution of 1917. It was brought down by the October (Bolshevik) Revolution of 1917.

TRANSLATED from Russian

FROM: "Literaturnaya Gazeta", No. 49,  
17 Oct. 1984

SUMMARY

"Zionism and Nazism - a Sinister Handshake"

(Press-conference of the Anti-Zionist Committee devoted to collaboration between Zionists and Nazis. 12 October 1984)\*

Report by TASS

The press conference started with a number of speeches by foreigners - members of the International Commission for Inquiry on Crimes Committed by Israel Against Lebanon and the Palestinian People: Yon Tokman (Sweden), Miko Lokhikoski (Finland) and the Italian historian Massimo Massara.

D. Dragunsky: Israel did not celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Nazis. Zionists collaborated with the Nazis during World War II.

G.L. Bondarevsky,  
Dr. of History.

Studies: Zionists collaborated with the Nazis in the 1930's since before Hitler's rise to power only 3 % of the Jews supported the Zionists. Following Hitler's rise to power all the non-Zionist Jewish organizations were ordered to disband, while the "Zionist Union of Germany" became the "Imperial Union of German Jews" as a result of the collusion between the Zionists and the Nazis. The second purpose of the collusion was the removal of capital belonging to the big Jewish bourgeoisie from Germany to Palestine. In 1933 a secret agreement was concluded between the Anglo-Palestinian Bank and the Nazi Minister of Economy. The Anti-Zionist Committee has at its disposal the full text of this agreement. The third purpose of

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\* The press conference was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs press-centre.

this agreement was to apply the Nazi racist policy as widely as possible in order to organize emigration to Palestine. Several special secret agreements to that effect were signed in Himmler's Ministry.

The deal between the Zionists and Hitler impaired the unity of the anti-Fascist forces and thus facilitated the launching of both World War II and the policy of genocide.

Yu.A.Shulmeister,

Cand. of Jurid.

Studies, senior

lecturer at

Lvov University:

The Zionists are also to blame for having called for submissiveness and collaboration with the Nazi regime. The "Judenrats" selected the victims for murder. Zionists became agents of the Gestapo in order to save their supporters. Shulmeister has at his disposal archive documents on activities of the Zionists in Lvov.

S.L.Zivs,

1st Deputy

Chairman of the

AZC, Prof. of

Jurid.Studies:

Presented documents demonstrating proof of the collaboration of the Zionists with the Gestapo. One of them - a report on the contacts between Gestapo officials and the Hagana emissary sent from Palestine to Germany, F. Polkes. Polkes took upon himself, among other things, to supply the Nazis any kind of information on the anti-Nazi activities of Jewish organizations in different countries. Zionists concealed information about the murder of millions of Jews from the world. In 1942 the Soviet government informed the world public about the scale of genocide carried out

against the Jewish people, while the Zionists continued to deny the fact **that** genocide had taken place. On February 2, 1943 one of the **leaders of the World Zionist Organization** declared: "Zionism is our supreme aim and this has to be declared each time when mass murder of Jews can divert our attention from the Zionist struggle."

Miko Lokhikoski: Zionists are using Nazi methods in their (Finland) treatment of Arabs.

The participants in the press conference answered the journalists' questions.

Question: Are there any documents demonstrating the approval and propagation by the Zionists of the Nazi regime?

O.N. Rybalchenko,  
Secretary of the  
Anti-Zionist

Committee: Soviet citizens contacted the AKSO\* many times and reported evidence on collaboration between Zionists and Nazis. E.M.Finkel, now present in the audience, found in the archives in Chernovtsy documents on the activities of one of the leaders of the Zionist organization in Bukovina, the former member of the "Jewish Agency", Manfred Raifer.

E.M.Finkel,  
former member  
of Communist  
underground,  
pensioner

Raifer served the Nazis because he was a Zionist leader. In the archive copy of an issue of the paper "Tshernowitzzer Allgemeine Zeitung" of

...4

\* Acronym of the Russian title of the Anti-Zionism Committee of Soviet Public Opinion

September 1943 there is an article by Raifer in which he propagates Hitler's ideas.

**Question:** Did the Zionist-Nazi alliance manifest itself in acts of direct military cooperation?

G.L. Bondarevsky,

Dr. of Historic

**Studies:**

Representatives of the "Haganah" established contacts with Eichmann and other SS leaders in 1937.

The "Irgun Zvai Leumi" contacted Italian Fascists in the autumn 1940 offering them their cooperation and recommending that the Fascist army enter Palestine as soon as possible. A copy of the document presenting the recommendations made the "Irgun Zvai Leumi" in regards to solving the Jewish question in Europe and in regards to its participation in the war on Germany's side, was discovered after the war in Ankara, in the archives of the Navy attache who headed the "Middle-Eastern Military Organization" established by Admiral Canaris. The Nazi diplomat mentioned this document in his memoirs "My Life - A Business Trip".

**Question:** What was the attitude adopted by the Zionists towards Italian Fascism?

Massimo Massara: Already in 1927, the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Angelo Saccerdoti made a statement claiming that many of the fundamental principles of the Fascist doctrine are, in fact, Zionist **ideas**. The "Mössad" supports the "Red Brigades".

**Question:** Is it true that many Nazi criminals whose identity has not been discovered and who were at the time given assistance by the Zionists, are still enjoying their freedom in various places around the world?

Ts.S.Solodar: The CIA helps them in hiding.

Question: Would it be correct to say that the Zionist rules of Israel have committed genocide in Lebanon?

Yon Tokman,  
physician  
(Sweden):

The Israelis used cluster bombs and phosphorus bombs.

Question: Do you think that (Rabbi) Kahane's election to the Knesset is a regular kind of phenomenon for the Israeli society?

M.B.Krupkin,  
Cand. of

Jurid.Studies: Openly Fascist groups enjoy today the support of the Zionist leadership.

D.A.Dragunsky:

/Concluding speech/

Zionist propaganda and pro-Zionist press in the West are trying to present the facts uncovered by us as an expression of anti-Semitism.

Soviet Jews fought in the Red Army and in the anti-Nazi underground. 130 of them were awarded the title of Hero of Soviet Union.

The fact of Zionist-Nazi collaboration is a historical fact.

\* \* \*

The article was accompanied by a picture of E.M. Finkel speaking and holding documents in her hand.

S.T.

THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWRY

CURRENT FACTS

I. The Reality

- A. The Halting of Jewish Emigration. In 1979, 51,000 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Israel; in 1980, 21,000; in 1981, fewer than 9,500; in 1982, fewer than 2,700; and in 1983, approximately 1,300. Since the beginning of 1984 a mere 750 Jews have been allowed to leave (as of Oct. 31). From these figures it can be seen that Jewish emigration, except for occasional isolated cases, has been halted. Meanwhile, close to 400,000 Jews still in the USSR have requested and been sent notarized invitations from relatives in Israel (which are necessary to begin the emigration process) but have not received exit permits.

The drastic reduction in the number of Jews being permitted to leave has been paralleled by a sharp rise in the number of "refuseniks," who now number about 10,000 persons. The term "refusenik" employed in this context is extremely conservative, denoting a Soviet Jew who has submitted a formal application to leave the Soviet Union for Israel, has received an official refusal and is willing to enter into a confrontation with the Soviet authorities over this issue. The term thus does not include: a) the many thousands arbitrarily denied even the possibility of applying for exit permits (either because their invitations from Israel have been sent to them by relatives deemed by the authorities to be insufficiently close or because they have been confiscated from the mails); b) those who have succeeded in applying but have received no official answer from the authorities; or c) those who have succeeded in applying and have been refused, but who prefer to avoid the risk of reprisals by not publicizing the refusal of their application.

There is reason to believe that the number of Jews included in categories a), b), and c) above who are technically not "refuseniks" but are arbitrarily denied the possibility of leaving the USSR reaches into the tens of thousands.

B. The Tragic Situation of the "Refuseniks."

1. Those Jews whose applications for exit permits have been refused on various pretexts are treated as outcasts from Soviet society. Separated from their relatives in Israel, they are forced to wait indefinitely for permission to leave with no assurance that they will ever in fact obtain such permission. Over 120 families are known to have been waiting for more than ten years for their exit permits.
2. Dismissed in the majority of cases from their jobs, they are either forced to remain unemployed (and hence become subject to criminal prosecution as "parasites") or to take menial jobs. The refuseniks are subjected to various other forms of harassment and victimization (such as the expulsion of their children from higher educational

Institutions, defamatory attacks in the media, military conscription selectively applied as a punitive response to requests to emigrate, arbitrary arrests, searches, beatings by the police themselves or officially instigated hooligans, etc.), while having no effective legal recourse.

C. The Suppression of Jewish Culture and Police Repression of Cultural Activists. It is becoming even more difficult than in the past for Jews to live meaningfully as Jews in the USSR. Cultural rights granted to all other Soviet nationalities are denied to the Jews.

1. The study of the Hebrew language among Jews is subject to an unpublicized though rigorously enforced ban. Scores of private Hebrew teachers have been warned over the past three years by the police and the KGB to stop teaching Hebrew or be severely punished although private teaching of all other languages is permitted. In many cases the homes of Hebrew teachers have been raided by the police and all material in the Hebrew language confiscated. The draconic sentence imposed in October 1983 on Yosif Begun for his courageous struggle to legitimize the teaching of Hebrew and to disseminate Jewish culture, as well as the current wave of prosecutions directed against the Hebrew teachers Kholmansky, Edelshtein, and Levin (see below), are intended as a warning to others.
2. No books in the Hebrew language are published in the USSR. Virtually no books in any language are published on Jewish history and culture and importation of such books into the Soviet Union is prohibited.
3. Private seminars in Jewish history and culture have in recent years been forcibly repressed by the police and the KGB.
4. In general the Soviet authorities are pursuing policies aimed at the obliteration of the historical memory of Soviet Jewry, the destruction of its ethnic identity and its forced assimilation.

D. Anti-Semitism

1. Anti-Semitism continues to manifest itself in various forms in Soviet society, including the exclusion of Jews from certain areas of Soviet life and severe discrimination against them in matters of employment, professional advancement and university admission and studies.
2. In April of 1983 an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public" was set up by the Soviet authorities and several Jews alienated from the mass of Soviet Jewry who had played prominent roles in the past in defending Soviet policies on Jewish questions were selected to head it. The Committee has maintained that the process of reunification of



families has ended and that Soviet Jews are no longer interested in emigration, a position subsequently reiterated by official Soviet spokesmen. It has also spearheaded a renewed and intensified anti-Semitic campaign in the Soviet media, thinly disguised as anti-Zionist, featuring scurrilous attacks on individual Jews, Judaism, the Jewish people, and the State of Israel.

3. A recent series of newspaper articles in various Soviet republics has equated Hebrew teachers and Jewish cultural activists with spies, criminals, and traitors while attacking by name individual Jewish activists. Other themes regularly accorded prominence in the Soviet media include the alleged role of Jewish capital in the military industry of the Western world, and of "Zionist" influence in the Western media (supposedly accounting for its anti-Soviet tendency), the role allegedly played by "the Zionists" in bringing Hitler to power and implementing "the Final Solution," and the equation of Zionism with Nazism and of the State of Israel with Nazi Germany.
- E. Discrimination against Judaism. There are today fewer than 60 synagogues in the USSR and only five ordained rabbis. Unlike other religious groups in the USSR, Jews are denied, among other things, the opportunity to train clergy, to form all-Soviet or regional organizations, or to publish religious bulletins or periodicals. No Hebrew Bible has been published in the USSR for over half a century and Jewish religious appurtenances such as prayer shawls, mezuzoth, phylacteries, etc. are virtually unobtainable.
- F. Eighteen "Prisoners of Zion" are serving terms of imprisonment or exile on trumped-up charges. Their real "crime" was their active struggle to secure their right to emigrate to Israel or the right of Jews to live as Jews free from discrimination in the USSR.
1. The "Prisoners of Zion" are: Moshé Abramov, Yosif Begun (who has already served two terms of Siberian exile and has now been sentenced to 7 years in prison and 5 years in exile), Yull Edelshtein, Boris Kanevsky, Alexander Kholmiansky, Feliks Kochubievsky, Yakov Levin, Yakov Mesh, Mark Nepomniashchy, Mark Ochertiansky, Anatoly Shcharansky, Lev Shefer, Simon Shnirman, (who has already served a term of imprisonment and is now serving his second term), Yuri Tarnopolsky, Alexander Yakir, Stanislav Zubko, and Zakhar Zunshain.
  2. A non-Jew, Yuri Flodorov, remains imprisoned for helping his Jewish friends in the Leningrad airplane episode of 1970.
- G. Twenty former "Prisoners of Zion," having served their terms of punishment in full, are still not being allowed to

leave the USSR: Victor Brallovsky, Boris Chernobilsky, Lev Elbert, Kim Fridman, Grigory Gelshis, Grigory Goldshtein, Boris Kalendarev, Vladimir Kislik, Evgenii Lein, Oslp Lokshin, Mark Nashpitz, Ida Nudel, Alexander Panarlev, Alexander Paritsky, Dmitri Shchiglik, Isaak Shkolnik, Victor Shtilbans, Vladimir Slepak, Vladimir Tsukerman, and Alexander Vilig.

## II. The Law

The Soviet Union has ratified nearly all the major international conventions dealing with human rights and has associated itself with the principal declarations dealing with human rights. In addition the USSR Constitution and legislation purportedly contain guarantees of basic human rights.

The factual situation summarized above represents a massive violation by the Soviet authorities of the individual and collective rights of Soviet Jews as set forth both in these international human rights conventions and declarations and in the Soviet Constitution and legislation.

Limitations of space permit only very partial listing of the relevant provisions.

The principle of freedom of emigration has been incorporated in so many declarations and conventions that it may properly be regarded as a part of customary international law. In addition, the Soviet Union is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12(2) of which stipulates that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own" as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which gives expression to the same principle in Article 5(d). The Helsinki Final Act in Principle VII of Basket One incorporates a commitment by the signatories to act in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights by which they may be bound. The provisions on freedom of emigration contained in these instruments are reinforced by Basket Three of the Final Act which requires that especially favorable consideration be given to cases of family reunification.

The dismissal of applicants for exit visas from their jobs is a clear violation of Convention No. 111 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation while their prosecution as "parasites" violates Convention No. 29 of the ILO Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor.

So far as the suppression of Jewish culture and Hebrew language is concerned, the Soviet government is obligated to respect the right of the Jewish minority "to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language" as expressed in Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to enable the Jewish minority

"...to carry on its own educational activities... Including the use or the teaching of their own language". In addition, the discriminatory suppression of Hebrew violated the USSR Constitution (Articles 34, 36 and 45) and Soviet law (e.g. the Russian Republic Criminal Code - Article 74) which prohibit any form of discrimination on the basis of nationality, as well as any preference or limitation regarding the national languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The discriminatory disabilities imposed on Judaism in the USSR violate not only Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (cited above), but also Article 18 of that same Covenant which requires that "everyone shall have the right to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching". They also contradict the Soviet government's pledges implied in its acceptance of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. They are in conflict also with Article 52 of the USSR Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience.

The anti-Semitic incitement and discrimination described violate not only the above-mentioned anti-discrimination provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, USSR Constitution and criminal codes, but also Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which prohibits "any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence".

The prosecution and incarceration of Prisoners of Zion have invariably been associated with violations of so many provisions of International covenants to which the USSR is a party that it is impossible for want of space to cite them all. The safeguards these provisions set forth are in nearly all cases embodied in the USSR Constitution and Criminal Procedure Codes as well. The proceedings against these Jewish defendants have in every case involved all or nearly all of the following violations of rights: unjustifiable and prolonged pre-trial detention; gross misapplication of the substantive criminal law; denial of the right to a defense; denial of the right to call witnesses and present evidence at trial; violation of the obligation (of the prosecution and judiciary) to conduct a thorough, complete and objective analysis of the circumstances of the case; and the imposition of excessive and disproportionate punishment.

"JEWISH EMIGRATION IN STATISTICS"

(Book Review)

ANATOLII AFANASEV, "Wormwood In Foreign Fields" ("Polyn' v Chuzhykh Poliakh") (Moscow, "Molodaya Gvardiia" Publishing House, 1984, edition of 50,000 /a double edition-S.T./, price - 55 kopeks, 317 pages)

This book has a preface by the author and 7 chapters. The one called "Scum" deals with Jewish emigration.

In this chapter there is, along with trite clichés, new material, especially statistical. In light of the importance of the latter we will cite excerpts from the chapter "Scum" in order to give a more precise and fuller representation of it than a summary would give. But first we will present a short characterization of the book as a whole.

In his preface the author writes that "It is no accident that this book is directed at youth. In the strategy of anti-Communism the youth are an especially important training ground for influence."

The book is actually written with an eye to its intended readers: it pretends to be objective and scientifically based, which the author thinks will guarantee its persuasiveness. The general aim of the book is to prove that "emigration is a phenomenon as old as mankind itself" (p. 4), and has a social and class basis, and so, in accord with this, "the social basis for emigration is absent in our country" (p. 226).

But, if there is no basis and emigration nevertheless exists, then it must be explained somehow.

Pre-revolutionary emigration is explained simply: it was on account of the poverty of tsarist Russia.

The White emigration came about because of the Revolution. However, in the chapters devoted to the White emigration a completely new approach to it is formulated, expressed here for the first time in the history of the Soviet regime.

It is not possible to describe these chapters in detail in this short review, even more so since they do not immediately touch our

topic. So we will only describe the essence of this new approach. It amounts to a "vindicating" of a significant part of the White emigration on the basis of the fact that it, in distinction to the "irreconcilable" White emigres, considered "Russian bolshevism... a useful factor for the given period in the history of the Russian national cause." (P. 39.) These words belong to the former head of the agitation and propaganda section in the government of the White leader during the Russian Civil War, Kolchak.

Kolchak, Vranghel, Denikin, Petliura, and the whole Provisional Government have always been treated in Soviet literature literally as monsters, and now it turns out that the former Deputy Minister of War in the Provisional Government, V. A. Yakhontov, wrote in 1938: "Fascism is obscurantism in its worst form..." (P. 75.) And in general only the "irreconcilable" White emigres were bad. Moreover, the book was dedicated to Yakhontov.

It seems that this striking change of approach to the White emigration may be explained by the fact that the Soviets are now putting their main reliance on "the Russian national cause," and just as even bolshevism was good for the White emigres (to the extent that it served the "Russian national cause"), so the White emigres have become good for the contemporary bolsheviks, also to the extent that they serve this cause.

As far as post-revolutionary emigration is concerned, the CIA is mainly responsible for it. The CIA sponsored displaced persons (p. 157), collaborators with the Nazis, and other traitors, arranging for them to work in the State Department, in the CIA, and at the "Voice of America" radio station, "Radio Liberty," and "Radio Free Europe."

Soviet prisoners of war and persons taken for forced labor to Germany during the Second World War were specially detained by the USA and turned into cadres of anti-Soviet propaganda.

That same CIA sponsors "the most furious haters of our Fatherland (Solzhenitsyn, Bukovsky, Amalrik, Ginzburg, Galich, Levitin-Krasnov, Korzhavin, Maramzin and others)" (p. 174), who, finding themselves in the West, immediately reveal their connections with the Narodno-Trudovoi Soyuz (NTS) anti-Soviet emigre organization.

Further on the book talks about various bourgeois nationalists: Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Armenian, and so on - they all constitute a source of emigration on account of their bourgeois-nationalist ideology and they all serve the cause of anti-Sovietism.

The book also devoted some space to the emigration of Germans.

Finally the book mentions those emigrants who are not traitors at all, but honorable people. Moreover, among the emigrants there are many world-famous figures of Russian origin. (P. 311.)

If we compare the book under consideration with other books like it, then it, possibly, pretends more than others to be scientific, that is, it is distinctive for its quiet tone and great amount of documentation and statistical data, although these were selected for their usefulness in supporting the author's contentions.

However, even through these "screens" it is not difficult to see the book's "fighting orientation," to use the language of Soviet propaganda, against emigration in general and Jewish emigration in particular.

5 November 1984

S. Tartakovskaja

Excerpts from the book follow.



Excerpts from the Chapter "Scum"

"Unfortunately a whole series of bourgeois states, Israel and the USA being among the leading ones, launched furious anti-Soviet campaigns regarding the question of emigration from the USSR and accused our country of not fulfilling the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on freedom of movement." (P. 226.)

"At the end of the 1960s one of the most broadscale operations of International Zionism was begun - the campaign for 'free Jewish emigration from the USSR'.

"The now deceased Golda Meir dreamed that 'Soviet Jews will leave this country (the USSR-A.A.) just like their ancestors made their exodus from Egypt,' and declared the need to siphon out of the Soviet Union a million Jews. One of the major 'prophets' of Zionism, David Ben-Gurion, said in 1965 when he met Andrei Sedykh, the editor of the anti-Soviet emigre newspaper 'Novoe Russkoe Slovo,' which is published in New York: 'You know, I am deeply convinced that Russia does not need the Jews. All the national minorities have autonomy in Russia. All except the Jews. The Jews do not have autonomy because Russia does not need them.'

'Russia does not need the Jews.' A well-known motif. Rabid anti-Semites advanced it already in tsarist Russia. 'The Union of the Russian People,'\* stated the program of this notorious landlord-monarchist party in 1905, 'will strive by all means to see to it that its representatives in the State Duma first of all raise the question of creating a Jewish state and helping the Jews to resettle in this state, whatever material sacrifices this resettlement might demand from the Russian people'." (P. 227-228.)

"The Zionist doctrine of loyalty is surprisingly similar to Goebbels' slogans - 'blood is stronger than a passport!' - calling on Germans abroad to consider themselves part of the German people in Hitlerite Germany.' 'Striving to achieve greater effectiveness, radio Israel modifies its programs aimed at 'improving Zionist education,' especially of the youth. For example, since 1978 it has been broadcasting the inflammatory program 'Let My People Go,' and in 1979 the similarly-titled 'Zionist movement in Russia' was introduced. According to the plans of the Zionists, these broadcasts are intended to 'build a bridge between those

\*The name of this party is used as a synonym for rabid anti-Semitism even today.

who are in the USSR and us.' With the help of such an 'idea bridge' they plan to organize a flow of emigration and to push into our country ideas of anti-patriotism and anti-Sovietism." (P. 229.)

"The well-known Finnish writer and satirist M. Larin, who visited Israel as a tourist, writes: In the USSR per thousand persons with higher education there are ten times more Jews than Russians and twelve times more Jews than Ukrainians. The Jews constitute less than one per cent of the whole population, but they are 8% of scientific workers, 20% in literature and the press, and 6% in medicine. During the 1976-77 school year there were 311 Jewish students per 10,000 Jews." (P. 230.)

"Only part of the persons of Jewish nationality emigrated to Israel, or more precisely, across the borders of our country.

"What induced tens of thousands of persons of Jewish nationality to give up Soviet citizenship?

"Reunification with relatives? Only part. The writer Tsezar Solodar said that of 72 'refugees' with whom he spoke in Vienna, only 19 emigrated to Israel by invitation of relatives known to them. 28 persons did not know about the existence of their relatives in Israel before receiving their invitations. And for all the others their invitations were fabricated from fictitious relatives." (P. 230-231.)

"According to data of the New York-based 'Jewish Weekly,' in 1967-1976, '132,295 persons received visas to emigrate from the USSR, and only 114,892 arrived in Israel. In 1976 alone, according to that same source, '14,138 visas to emigrate were issued in the USSR, but only 7,274 persons arrived in Israel.' During the following years the number of former Soviet citizens wanting to settle in Israel declined even more. 'Only 19% of the Jews who left the USSR in 1981 came to the Jewish state, the rest preferred other countries of the West,' MK Geula Cohen stated angrily in the Knesset (the Israeli parliament). And many of those who came to Israel then quietly preferred to move to the countries of the New and Old World." (P. 231.)

"The reasons for people emigrating should not be sought only in Zionist propaganda, although it, of course, plays a role. Some wanted very much to 'join' in the Western form of life. Others try to make a living from a life of slandering our Homeland, for all the important 'radio voices' - 'Voice of America,' 'BBC,' 'German Wave,'



'Radio Liberty' - have on their staffs many Jewish turncoats from the Soviet Union." 'It is no secret that there has existed for a long time already a close connection between the Zionist organizations and the special services of the USA and Israel. Through the Zionist centers the special services receive Intelligence Information from persons of Jewish nationality who have emigrated to the West.' "

"Many tried to get rich, some were afraid of being punished for speculation and theft, others had a criminal past, some thought that they would find better application for their talents. They are not innocent victims of Zionism or simpletons." (P. 231-232.)

"The 'national renaissance of the Jews in Russia,' so mercilessly exploited by imperialist propaganda, in actual fact has turned out to be merely the striving of a small circle of bourgeoisified philistines to get into a social environment corresponding to their consciousness: a significant part of the 'reborn Jews,' as the journal 'Sion' which is published in Israel acknowledged (February 1978), consisted of 'heroes of the black market' and other criminals." (P. 232.)

"Many children take revenge on their parents, 'new citizens of the free world.' As the journal writes, they integrate into the new society more quickly, they adapt to the new social and living conditions more quickly, they learn the new language more quickly. But to the extent that they acquire the cruel laws of capitalism, the children more and more begin to feel uneasy, and then, it happens that they begin to despise their 'incompetent' parents, who only through 'their own fault are not able to accomplish the desired "upwards leap".'

"The sad result of the inhuman intrigues of Zionism!" (P. 235-236.)

"'Life in Israel, including our own painful and bitter experience, has shown that Zionism does not correspond to, and even more, is deeply hostile to the interests of working class Jews, that Zionism is the ideology of the big Jewish bourgeoisie.' ...

"This letter from the 'capitalist penal servitude,' with 107 signatures, arrived in June 1959 in Moscow addressed to the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, K. E. Voroshilov. There were not a few such letters that year, as there are in our day." (P. 236.)

"It is a fact that in our day thousands of Jews who emigrated from the USSR, a short time later have declared their desire to return to

the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, they are trying to realize this desire with much more energy than when they were trying to emigrate from the USSR." (P. 236.)

"They do not get along with the 'new' and 'genuine' anti-Sovietists who were hardened in the post-war period, they especially do not like those who arrived in the West through the 'Israeli channel.' 'At one of the closed meetings,' recalled a former NTS member, 'K. Romanov (presently 'fuehrer' of the NTS - A.A.) /NTS = Narodno-Trudovoi Soyuz, an anti-Soviet emigre organization - S.T./ shouted with foam on his lips: "The Israelis have overcome... They keep coming out of every crack. They don't do anything, but they get money, the scoundrels..." These shouts often led to practical actions - fistfights." (P. 245.)

"In a reference book on Russian emigrants: there were more than 1,500,000 Russian Jews." /These are figures cited in 1913.-S.T./ (P.265.)

The book quotes details of the "characteristics of the various national groups which emigrated from Russia and arrived in the USA from 1899 to 1910: /We cite details on the Jews only-S.T./

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Jews

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The proportion of persons who work only part-time and of persons of mature age (under 14 and over 44)	
In %	30.4
Percentage of women	43.4
Agricultural workers, peasants, workers without qualifications, servants	25.0
Traders	5.3
Illiterates over 14	26.0
Money found per arrival (in dollars)	12.8

"Judging by this table, the Jews were real emigrants, taking with them children and persons of advanced age more than other nationalities, and the percentage of women among them was close to half. They received legal sanction for emigrating from Russia in 1892, when Tsar Alexander III confirmed the 'Regulations of the Committee of Ministers' regarding the conditions under which the Jewish Colonization Society (EKO) could operate in Russia, and these emphasized that 'Jews who emigrate in accord with these regulations "are regarded as having left the bounds of Russia forever".' EKO (or 'the Baron Hirsch fund,' as they often called it in those days) tried to select emigrants from among the wealthier of the Jewish population of Russia at the end of the XIXth century, but these felt no special attraction to change their place of residence.

"Hundreds of thousands of impoverished Jews from the 'mestechki' /i.e., shtetls - S.T./ of the notorious 'Pale of Settlement' streamed in a mass across the ocean... 'In 1900-1910 of all the Jews who arrived in the USA, emigrants from Russia constituted 71.5%.' There, many of them, wanting to adapt more quickly to the American reality, began to imitate the Jews of German origin, who by then already occupied solid positions in the bourgeois society of the USA, - they changed their family names and their Jewish conversational language of Eastern Europe (Yiddish) to be German in style. But the Jewish bourgeoisie of German origin, as contemporary American researchers note, 'met their Eastern European co-religionists with mixed feelings of contempt and fear. Respectable Jewish businessmen feared that the newly arrived mass of Jews, which was on the whole alien to them in terms of class, might seriously undermine their position in American society. They feared not only competition from the more enterprising "Russian" Jews, but also demands for aid of all kinds from this "East European rabble"... Jewish businessmen of German origin thought with fear about the fact that the new immigrants might discredit them in the eyes of their Anglo-Saxon clientele and businessmen-colleagues.'

"The following figures characterize quantitatively Jewish emigration from tsarist Russia in different periods: 1881-1885 - 64,322 persons, 1886-1890, 142,545, 1891-1895 - 224,145, 1896-1899 - 132,119, 1900-1904 - 237,750, 1905-1909, 433,682 persons. Apart from the USA, it was directed to England, France, Canada, Palestine, Germany, Egypt, South Africa, and Argentina." (P. 267-268.)

ZIONISTS CONTROL THE MEANS OF MASS MEDIA

(Book Review)

Yuri Kashlev "IMPERIALIST CONTROL OF INFORMATION"

("Informatsionny Imperialism")

Published by APN, M., 1984, 86 p.,

Price - 25 copecks; no number of  
copies stated.)

The general contents of the book are reflected in its title and therefore, we quote here only points which are of interest to us.

"The US mass media apparatus sets the tune for all of imperialist propaganda; Zionism and its agents exert an enormous influence on this apparatus from within. According to the American (sic) paper 'Jewish Chronicle', Zionists control the majority of the magazines printed in the USA, of the radio stations, information and American newspapers available abroad, of the magazines and press agencies all over the world. 'As a rule;- wrote the American author Alfred Lilienthal, -'almost all the American newspapers, radio and television propagate Zionist views welcomed by Israel!

"Zionists also take up important positions in the propaganda machines of many countries. Zionist organizations control the publication of 1036 periodicals in 67 countries. Israeli propaganda is characterised by racist and militarist tendencies, complete scorn for the Arab peoples and a shameless interference in the internal affairs of other countries, especially the socialist ones."

15 Nov. 1984

S. Tartakovskaya

"CLERICAL ASPECTS OF ZIONIST ANTI-SOVIETISM"

Notes on the book "Arguments" ("Argumenty") ("Politizdat" Publishing House, 1983, 143 pages, 200,000 copies, cost - 25 kopeks).

"Arguments" is the name of a series published by "Politizdat" Publishing House. The different books of this series are devoted to different themes, but they all have the same title, "Arguments."

The book under consideration is, according to its preface, devoted to those anti-Communists who operate under the flag of religion.

The book has 12 chapters, of which 2 are devoted entirely to Zionism and Israel, and 4 of the remaining 10 also discuss Zionism. Thus, in sum, more than a fourth of the book is devoted to Zionism.

The two special chapters were written by "staff" authors who always deal with the themes "Zionism, Judaism, Israel."

One of them is M. Goldenberg, who specializes in anti-Semitism in the form "Zionism, Judaism," and whose chapter is called "Clerical Aspects of Zionist Anti-Sovietism."

The other one is S. Medvedko, who specializes in anti-Semitism in the form "Zionism, Israel," and whose chapter is called "The Tragedy of the Holy City."

Goldenberg's chapter has nothing new in it. "Unprincipled Zionist politicians, attributing to the Judaic religion an especially utilitarian significance, have put it at the service of Zionist 'ideals.' Judaic dogmas are zealously fixed up in such a way that they serve the reactionary needs of political Zionism with maximum effectiveness." "The effort to portray Soviet Jews as some kind of special 'national-political entity' is extremely vicious, for on the socio-political plane they are an inalienable part of a new historical commonality of persons - the Soviet people." "...The question of the Jews' lack of equal rights and discrimination against them was settled long ago and put in the archives particularly in the USSR..." "...The concept of a 'Jewish religion' is scientifically unsound..." "There is no base Zionist political design to which the clerical lackeys of Zionism (not only Judaic ones, but often also Christians) would not obligingly give Biblical 'grounding'." "Ideological

subversion by International Zionism..., and so on, and so on. The Soviet press is full of such expressions.

Even the anti-Sovietists in Goldenberg's writings are the same: Zvi Gitelman of the University of Michigan, Helen d'Ankoss of France, and W. Korey, "one of the bosses of the biggest pro-Zionist organization 'B'nai B'rith'."

As far as the chapter "The Tragedy of the Holy City" by S. Medvedko is concerned, it has already made a circuit of the Soviet press, and its contents can be learned from its sub-headings: "In the Grips of 'Judaization'," "Genocide Zionist-Style," "From Occupation to Annexation," "The World Protests," "A Problem Which Demands a Solution." And this solution consists of the "withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and in the recognition by the UN and the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River, including the eastern part of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip."

As we see, the issue of "Arguments" under discussion has nothing new in it, by the way, in distinction to certain other books published in 1984.

14 November 1984

S. Tartakovskala





הוועידה העולמית למען יהדות ברית המועצות  
המועצה הבינלאומית

**WORLD CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY**  
THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

December 10, 1984

To: Members of the Presidium

Please find enclosed:

1. Summary of the Protocols, Meeting of the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, London, 19-21 September 1984.
2. The Plight of Soviet Jewry, Current Facts, November 1984.
3. Survey of Events, August 1984.
4. Some Unprecedented Events Reported in the Soviet Press.
5. The Anti-Zionist Campaign in the USSR According to the Soviet Press and Radio, September 1984.
6. Judaism in the USSR According to the Soviet Press and Radio, September 1984.
7. Situation of the Jews in the USSR According to the Soviet Press and Radio, October 1984.
8. Judaism in the USSR According to the Soviet Press and Radio (Including Material on Other Religions in the USSR), October 1984.
9. Israel in the Soviet Press and Radio, September 1984.
10. Israel in the Soviet Press and Radio, October, 1984.
11. The General Situation in the Soviet Union According to the Soviet Press and Radio, September 1984.
12. General Situation in the USSR According to the Soviet Press and Radio, October 1984.
13. Translation from "Literaturnaya Gazeta," No. 49, 17 Oct. 1984, "Zionism and Nazism - a Sinister Handshake."
14. "Jewish Emigration in Statistics" - Book Review of "Wormwood in Foreign Fields" by Anatolii Afanasev.

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15. "Zionists Control the Means of Mass Media" - Book Review of "Imperialist Control of Information" by Yuri Kashlev.

16. "Clerical Aspects of Zionist Anti-Sovietism" - Book Review of a book entitled "Arguments."

The Secretariate

