

DOCUMENTS OF THE SOVIET GROUPS
TO ESTABLISH TRUST BETWEEN
THE U.S. AND THE U.S.S.R.

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Staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

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LETTERS, APPEALS AND REPORTS
OF THE
SOVIET TRUST GROUPS

Appeal To The Governments and People of The USSR and The USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. An analysis of disarmament negotiations and the documents of the negotiations
- b. An exchange of opinions and proposals on possible ways to limit arms, and on disarmament
- c. An exchange of proposals on the establishment of trust
- d. An exchange of information on the possible consequences of using nuclear arms.

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

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

Moscow

June 4, 1982

Batovrin, Sergei

Blok, V.R.

Fleishgaker, Maria I.

Khronopulo, Yu. G.

Fleishgaker, V.N.

Rozenoer, S.A.

Sobkov, I.N.

Ostrovskaya, L.A.

Krochik, G.M.

Kalyuzhny, B.I.

(and seventy-four signatures in support)
(the appeal is open for signatures.)

Appeal to the
Distinguished Delegates to the UN Second Session on Disarmament

There can hardly be any doubt in anyone's mind that mankind itself is threatened by the existing stores of nuclear weapons in the world.

We propose the creation of a special international committee, within the framework of the UN, which would have at its disposal the following resources and authority:

1. Its own means of control over weapons, including technical.
2. A satellite communications system for contact between participants in the event of a threat of nuclear conflict.
3. An international scientific-research group, authorized to make independent appraisals of weapons, to develop a unified system of methods and criteria for evaluating the correlation of arms and the development of draft suggestions on arms limitations and reductions, and to recommend ways of preventing an accidental outbreak of nuclear conflict.
4. The right to recommend draft suggestions for arms limitations and reductions, which the participants would be required to consider.
5. An international arbitration commission with rights to organize and conduct negotiations on arms limitations and reductions.
6. The right of control over compliance with treaties on arms limitations and reduction and to forbid certain types of weaponry.
7. An international research commission to develop drafts of international legislation, banning the development, production and use of barbarous types of weapons.

Moscow

June 4, 1982

Appeal to Peace Advocates

We, advocates of the establishment of trust between the USSR and the USA, appeal to all advocates of peace to support and join forces with us.

Without trust, there can be neither peace nor disarmament.

Read, sign and distribute our "Appeal to the Governments and Citizens of the USSR and the USA" of June 4, 1982. We are announcing an international effort to collect signatures on this "Appeal..."

Get to know the proposals that we have already received from Soviet citizens who favor the establishment of trust.

Present and forward to us your own proposals on trust.

Work to see these proposals put into action.

We are inviting advocates of peace and trust in the USA to come to the USSR. We will become personally acquainted with one another. We will discuss steps to promote regular contacts and joint efforts.

We call upon advocates of peace to combine forces to create trust throughout the Earth.

Write to us, come and visit us. Our addresses are:

Viktor Blok, 141700, g. Dolgoprudny, Moskovskaya Oblast,
Likhachevskoe Shosse 20, korp. 1, kv. 159

Boris Kalyuzhny, 141700, g. Dolgoprudny, Moskovskaya Oblast,
Ul. Pervomaiskaya, 46, kv. 16

Gennady Krochik, Moscow, 125445, Ul. Belomorskaya, 5, korp. 2,
kv. 223

Mark Reitman, Moscow, 121352, Ul. Davydkovskaya, 38, kv. 176

Oleg Radzinsky, Moscow, 127486, Ul. Deguninskaya, 8, kv. 44

Igor Sobkov, 141800, g. Dmitrov, Moskovskaya Oblast, Ul.
Kosmonavtov, d. 21, kv. 92

Yuri Khronopulo, 141700, g. Dolgoprudny, Moskovskaya Oblast,
Likhachevskoe Shosse, d. 20, korp. 3, kv. 77

Maria Fleishgaker, Moscow, 109004, M. Kommunisticheskaya, 18-14

To our deep regret, three of our comrades, Sergei Batovrin, Sergei Rozenoer, and Vladimir Fleishgaker, are presently under

house arrest for their involvement in peace activities, their
telephones have been disconnected, they do not get any mail.

Dolgoprudny-Dmitrov-Moscow

June 6, 1982

"Content-Analysis of the Media." Message No. 9
A Report Presented at a Scientific
Seminar of the Moscow Trust Group

With the aid of the consistent, expert investigative procedure (initiated by) Pankova and Shneiderman, with the participation of nine experts, hypotheses suggested in a previous message "Lexical-semantic analytic of newspaper texts" were examined, along with some new hypotheses, which were introduced with the aid of the same procedure for consistent comparison. The following results were obtained. Commentators dealing in foreign affairs may be reliably divided into "hawks" and "doves", with the possibility of a quantitative evaluation of this characteristic. The creation of tension with respect to a conflict in a certain Region A frequently is carried out by means of an article concerning Region B. There exist painful points which determine the international climate. On the basis of an analysis of texts, it is hypothesized that the total level of tension produced by newspaper articles is a value fairly constant for a given nation within the framework of a certain social structure. For instance, that interest and attention devoted to internal economic questions in the USSR prior to the war, were redirected to external issues after the Great Patriotic War, but the overall index of tension remained generally the same. Some of the experts suggested that the transfer of attention to internal economic issues will facilitate not only the resolution of these tasks, but also a thaw in the international situation. An analysis of observable synchronicity of the process of detente in various fields, has permitted the experts to suggest that the widely understood (as recvd. "ponimaemye", perhaps "prinimaemye", "accepted", trans) measures for the establishment of trust in external and internal political areas might provide a significant contribution to the solution of practically all issues.

Moscow

June 1982

"To Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA"

(27 proposals to establish trust from ordinary Soviet citizens.)

1. Develop an agreement on a program for a broad exchange of children (for instance, during school vacations) between Soviet and American families, including the families of government leaders and those in positions of authority in government. Such a form of simple human contact would not only provide a guarantee against sudden nuclear attack, but would establish trust and guarantee mutual understanding in the future.

2. Regular presentation of joint Soviet-American television discussions (transmitted simultaneously in the USSR and the USA) in which high-ranking political figures and scientific and cultural leaders from one of the countries would answer telephone questions by viewers from the other country.

3. Develop joint recommendations for the propagation of peace in school textbooks. This would promote trust for the present time and guarantee it in the future.

4. Creation in the USSR and the USA of permanent American and Soviet cultural centers respectively.

5. Creation of a Soviet-American marriage bureau. An increase in the number of marriages between Soviet and American citizens would promote rapprochement between peoples.

6. Creation on the territories of the USSR and the USA of Soviet-American medical centers, in which physicians of both nations would apply the most advanced methods and equipment of Soviet and American medical practice for the effective treatment of patients from both countries.

7. Creation in both countries of a bureau for promoting correspondence and meetings between citizens of both countries.

8. Development of a program of regular joint space explorations (for instance, creation and utilization of a long-term Soviet-American space station).

9. A program for mutual aid to neutral developing nations.

10. Creation of a non-governmental commission for public opinion research, which would conduct regular survey of the population of both countries on all questions of bilateral relations, in order to develop joint recommendations to both governments for the normalization of relations.

11. Forbid war games among children presently sanctioned by

the administration.

12. Organize regular public discussions of works of film and art, in which anti-war ideas and ideas which restore trust between the superpowers are put forward (in this category are suggested the novel by Lenin Prize Winner Ch. Aitmatov, "The Snow Storm and the Station" and K. Vonnegut's "Slaughterhouse 5" or "The Voyage of Billy Pilgrim").

13. Organize a converging relay race of trust between Moscow and Washington.

14. Cease the production and sale of childrens' toys modeled on contemporary types of weaponry.

15. Forbid the use of zoological weapons, i.e., for instance, dogs and dolphins to convey explosive materials.

16. Name a number of streets in new areas after well-known American figures who have contributed to the cause of justice and democracy, and also to the rapprochement of the USSR and the USA (Washington, Lincoln, Twain, Franklin, Roosevelt), providing an example for the USA.

17. Publish articles on the lives and works of American scientific and cultural figures whose lives are to an equal degree a credit to both countries (scientists and engineers, Sikorsky, Timoshenko, Ryabushinsky, Gamov, the musician Rakhaminov, the writer Nabokov).

18. Lower the rates for international mail and telephone service. (At the moment, a Soviet citizen who earns the average wage must work two hours to pay for an air-mail registered letter, seven hours for one minute of telephone conversation).

19. Simplify the procedure for going on tourist trips and lower their cost, so that they might be accessible to the average wage earner.

20. Employ for commercial trade marks some words used by peace advocates: "Peace" (the radio with this name is no longer produced), "trust", "lessening of tension", "detente", "parity."

21. Organize an exchange of television programs on a regular basis (for example, once every two weeks) explaining the history and culture of both countries and their contemporary life. For instance, a showing of documentary and feature films, reports of official events (7th of November, Independence Day, etc.).

22. Include within school curricula the study of

legislative and state documents of both countries (the Soviet Constitution, the American Bill of Rights) artistic works, including contemporary, that are a national legacy and reflect the spirit of both peoples.

23. Introduce at several schools the study of the American English, to facilitate personal contact between citizens of both countries.

June 28, 1982

(These three proposals were added in later version of these proposals -- ed.)

24. Open simultaneously in the USSR and the USA a memorial to peace. Announce at this very moment in the USSR and USA a competition for the design for this memorial.

25. Allow physicians who wish to do so an opportunity to spend their vacations in the hospitals and clinics of the other country and thus raise their professional competence.

26. Organize a tradition of sports competition (in soccer, volleyball, chess tournaments, etc.) between employees of similar enterprises and institutions; for instance, doctors from a hospital in the USSR against doctors from a hospital in the USA.

27. A peace march around the world.

Moscow

June 1982

Moscow Trust Group Letter
to the American Friends Service Committee*

Dear colleagues:

We, supporters of the trust creation between the Soviet Union and the United States, have advanced on June 4, 1982 our "Appeal to the governments and the public of the USSR and the USA". We have got many proposals from the Soviet citizens after this call about starting grassroot initiatives for the trust creation /see the appendix/. People understand that it is important to eradicate hatred as the feeding material of arm races.

Currently, we are trying to introduce our proposals into the activities of the "Peace-82" march /it starts in Sweden to be in Moscow by the end of this July/. There are handicaps in our work, such as house arrests to isolate us. It was the case on June 27, 1982, the day of our planned peace manifestation in Moscow. Please be vigilant regarding our fate during the Moscow phase of the "Peace-82" march.

In our specific conditions, with the lack of prior independent public activism, it is literally a vital matter for our cause to borrow from the experience of your peace efforts. Now our supporters here are in a dynamic phase of self-education; much depends on manifestations of solidarity.

We would welcome any forms of exploratory or working contacts. Please arrange messages and personal visits, circulate our documentation and comment it. Newsmen know how to find us, it is easy in fact. But now it is really urgent for the colleagues in the peace cause to start to know each other.

Various strata of the Soviet society are represented among our supporters: scientists and workers, artists and writers, clergy and laity, Russians, Jews and other ethnic minorities, etc.

Personal contacts from abroad seem to be the key element of moral support in the present initial phase of our activities. Obscurantists who are against us here can't suffocate us under the umbrella of publicity and visits. International solidarity as well as our own strict law-abiding conduct have already resulted in some victories. On the wave of mass protests there are indications of the end of the house arrest for our colleague Sergei Batovrin, an artist and a co-author of the initial "appeal" /the arrest is almost a month long/.

There is a lot of important work ahead. We expect that some of our peace proposals may be acceptable for realization by grass-root efforts, and not in too distant future. Your help is critical in it. To begin with, we have fixed August 6 1982 as The Day For Our Public Manifestation Plus For Round Table Talks On The Trust Establishing. We invite you to join us: by messages, by similar activities in your cities, or, perhaps, by delegating participants who happen to be in Moscow on that day.

Moscow

July 8, 1982

We hope to hear from you.

With our friendly handshakes and our open hearts
The group for establishing trust
between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

1. Sergei Batovrin /artist/, 117331 Moscow, ul.Krupskoy 5, apt.96
2. Victor Blok /PhD, physics/, 141700 Dolgoprudnyy, Likhachev sh.20-1, apt.159
3. Valery Godyak /PhD, physics/, 117192 Moscow, Michurinski pr.54-3, apt.156
4. Vladimir Brodskiy /physician/, Moscow, 15 Parkovaya 15, apt.15
5. Boris Kalyuzhnyy /docent, math./, Dolgoprudnyy, Pervomayskaya 46-16
6. Gennadiy Krochik /PhD, physics/, 125 Moscow, Belomorskaya 5-2, apt.223
7. Yuri Medvedkov /Dr. Sci., geogr./, 117437 Moscow, Leninski pr. 123-1, apt.318
8. Olga Medvedkova /PhD, geogr., Acad. Sci./, -"-
9. Oleg Radzinskii /teacher/, 127486 Moscow, Deguninskaya 8, apt.44
10. Marc Reitman /PhD, math./, 121352 Moscow, Davydkovskaya 18, apt.176
11. Sergei Rosemoer /math. teacher/, 113093 Moscow, B.Serpukhov. 31-6, 229
12. Lubov Potekhina /teacher, hist./, 117331 Moscow, Krupskoy 5, apt.96
13. Igor Sobkov /physician/, 141800 Dmitrov, Moscow Obl., Kosmonavtov 21, apt.92
14. Vladimir Fleishgakter /engineer/, 109004 Moscow, Malaya Kommunisticheskaya 18, apt.14
15. Maria Fleishgakter /engineer/, the same address
16. Yuri Khronopulo /Dr. Sci., physics/, 141700 Dolgoprudnyy, Moscow Obl., Likhachevskoe shosse 20-2, apt.77

Appendix: The list of the trust establishing proposals /pp.1-2/

P.S. The postal services are not always reliable and it is imperative for us to send several copies of this letter in various ways.

* Received in English from the USSR

The Appeal to UNESCO Second World Conference
on Cultural Policy.
Mexico City, Mexico

The independent Moscow Trust Group welcomes the participants of the second World Conference of UNESCO on Cultural Policy.

Just as a stable world is impossible without trust between peoples, neither is trust attainable without cultural rapprochement. People of goodwill can and must counter the attempts of reactionaries to divide cultures and keep societies closed. We should bring cultures together on the basis of commonly accepted human ideals.

No healthy society is totally unified. Complete unity - this is stagnation, political and spiritual death. Everything healthy and natural is unique, talented, individual. But this natural diversity does not overshadow the main point: Our common origin as human beings.

In this connection, the coordination of efforts in all fields of cultural exchange is, in our opinion, of the greatest importance.

The chief goal of our group -- the improvement of mutual understanding among the common people of our planet, an increase in the measure of trust toward one another -- may best be achieved through art, the basic task of which is to unify people. Therefore, it is with an special interest and hope that we are following the proceedings your conference, which better than any other may further the cause of peace on our planet. The peace of trust, not fear.

Moscow

27 July 1982

Appeal
To The Governments and Peoples of West and East

The four post-war decades have been marked by an unprecedented surge in the campaign for peace throughout the world and efforts by political leaders of almost every nation to reach agreement on arms limitations and reductions. And yet, at this same time, new types of weaponry make their appearance, representing heretofore unseen and unthinkable means of mass and individual destruction of human beings. The arms race between the superpowers, the USA and the USSR, has acquired dimensions that threaten not only the economic base of both nations, but their very existence. For the first time in the history of mankind, there are stockpiles of arms that can destroy every living thing on the Earth many times over. The continued testing of nuclear weapons is already threatening the gene pool of mankind with irreversible effects.

Under such circumstances, the responsibility for the fate of the world must not remain the monopoly of the professional politicians: it must be shared by all persons of good will. To a special degree, this applies to scientific researchers: physicist, chemists, biologists, mathematicians, engineers -- we all bear moral responsibility for those of our colleagues who have supplied and continue to supply the military with new and ever more destructive forms of weaponry.

Stability and equilibrium in the world cannot be based upon fear and a spiraling arms race. Only trust between peoples, based on knowledge of the real-life situations and aspirations of people in various countries, can provide a reliable basis for stable peace.

In connection with this, we, a group of employees of the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok, express our approval and solidarity with the ideas proposed by the Moscow Trust Group, and fully lend our support to the proposals of this group which aim to create an atmosphere of trust between the USSR and USA.

We call upon scientists of all nations who recognized their responsibility for the preservation of peace, to join forces with the work of the Trust Group. Not only in the USSR and the USA, but in all of the nuclear powers: England, France, China, society contributes to the strengthening of an atmosphere of trust. This applies equally to nations who have been drawn into heated military conflicts: Israel and Syria, Iran and Iraq, South America.

We call upon all governments to completely halt all tests and development of nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons.

We propose the creation of informal international groups of scientists to work together on issues which may strengthen trust between peoples: For instance, an analysis of instances of UFO sightings over the USSR and USA; research into the national and sociological roots of xenophobia in various countries; studies of the causes of individual aggressiveness and their association with the social and ideological environment.

We request all those who wish to make proposals to strengthen the casue of peace and trust between peoples. The proposals may be given by hand or mailed to any member of our initiative group.

We propose that all pacifist organizations of Western scientists to establish direct contact with us for active and fruitful cooperation.

We hope for constructive assistance on the part of all peace-loving governments.

Initiative Trust Group of the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok.
Mark Davidovich Maleev,
Senior scientific researcher,
Institute of Nuclear Physics,
Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, b.1927;
630090, RSFSR Novosibirsk,
14 Zhemchuzhnaya ulitsa (apt. 28) tel: 656-325

Novosibirsk

July 1982

Bulletin on the Work of
The Moscow Trust Group Scientific Seminar

The Group for Trust assumes that the success of any efforts to normalize the international situation, either through negotiations on disarmament, or trade or any form of international cooperation, may be achieved only through extensive implementation of humanitarian measures (for the achievement) of trust as promulgated by the negotiating sides. First and foremost, these measures must be directed toward the removal of all barriers to free intercourse between the citizens of various nations. A gradual, step-by-step movement in this direction might lead, with time, to the solution of many problems, which at present are "sore points" characterizing the painful condition of our civilization. Such problems, as the relationship between the USSR and USA, USSR and China, the interrelationship with the leftist forces of Europe, the Middle East problem, would undoubtedly receive a powerful, positive impulse in such a case. This present situation is such that intensive contacts between peoples is necessary to remove misunderstandings not only between citizens of nations having different politico/economic systems, but also between citizens of states that are part of the same military/political blocs.

In connection with above, the Group for Trust is planning a series of appeals to various fora. We have already directed a letter to the Madrid Conference which contains the following: "...The Group for Trust appeals to the participants of the Madrid Meeting to arrive at an agreement on negotiations on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe with the aim of concluding a treaty based on the following formula: "An arms freeze and balanced disarmament in the framework of extensive confidence building measures removing all the obstacles on the path toward free intercourse between citizens of opposing nations".

One of the factors especially capable of providing dissemination of this point of view among the peoples of the Earth we feel, as before, is a World Congress of independent pacifist organizations, which the Group of Trust proposed to hold in Moscow in the autumn of 1983. We brought this proposal to the attention of pacifist organizations through our overseas representative O. Popov, and look forward to their help in organizing the Congress. We send a request for permission to hold the Congress to Soviet authorities, and a suggestion that the Scientific Council on Problems of Peace and Disarmament might cooperate on this issue. So far, we have not received an answer. Nevertheless, we hope that the Congress will convene in any case, if not in the USSR, then in another country that considers the Congress useful in the campaign for peace. In such case, we hope to receive invitations thereto.

In addition, we would like to say a few words about the work of the scientific section of the Group for Trust. Despite certain difficulties, it is going on. The number of experts is increasing, (experts) participating in discussions on a number of issues, in particular, the analysis of the index of tension and its connection with various world events. Various models of the relationship between states are being analyzed. We will continue to develop the scientific investigation of the problems of peace.

Moscow

August 1982

Appeal to Peace Activists with Six Proposals

Friends and Colleagues!

Every person shares responsibility for a life of peace. We all understand the deadly danger that confronts all life due to the build-up of means of destruction.

While we are making efforts to preserve peace, however, we must not forget that weapons do not kill - people kill. The nuclear threat must remind us that human society is an entity. Isolation threatens us with destruction.

Distrust, misunderstanding and suspicion among peoples can turn the world into a radioactive desert. Therefore, our group devotes particular attention to the issue of establishing trust among nations.

We are convinced that the establishment of mutual trust among our peoples guarantees peace and provides the conditions for the complete liquidation of all means of destruction. Joint efforts among all peace advocates can effectively bring this about.

We propose that you join our efforts in the campaign for peace, disarmament and trust. We are prepared for unified action and await your suggestions.

On our side, we suggest to you the following series of joint measures:

1. We are continuing to collect within Soviet society proposals on establishing trust between nations. We propose that you begin a collection of similar proposals among the citizens of your countries.

2. Organize in your own country a branch of the Trust Group. The joint undertaking of several possible proposals on a private basis will aid in creating the conditions for the growth of trust.

3. As a first step, it is necessary to begin a joint campaign of postal correspondence between citizens of our nations, drawing up and exchanging lists of addresses of citizens who desire to participate in such a dialogue. Thus, we will better learn about one another's lives and will establish the first contacts among the common people of our countries.

4. An exchange of photo and artistic exhibits, which would further the mutual acquaintance of citizens with the life and people in our countries. We have already opened an exhibit of childrens' pictures.

5. With the same goal in mind, we must conduct scientific seminars. At the moment we are involved in preparing a seminar on the theme, "scientific methods of strengthening peace".

6. We propose announcing a competition for the best project on a monument to PEACE, for simultaneous construction in the capitals of our nations.

We propose to organizations that they assume the initiative in raising the resources and obtaining permission for the constructions of the monuments.

We are certain that all these endeavors would have a productive influence on cooperation among peace advocates in the world's various countries, would facilitate the creation of conditions for trust and understanding between our peoples and would aid in spreading the idea of peace.

Unfortunately, many of us have had our telephones disconnected. Communications with us has become a very difficult matter. Therefore, when coming to Moscow, call upon us at our home addresses.

Moscow

Summer 1982

Sergei Batovrin

Yuri Medvedkov

Viktor Blok

Oleg Radzinsky

Vladimir Brodsky

Mark Reitman

Valery Godyak

Sergei Rozenoer

Boris Kalyuzhny

Igor Sobkov

Gennady Krochik

Vladimir Fleishgakker

Olga Medvedkova

Maria Fleishgakker

Yuri Khronopulo

To Establish Trust Between the West and East

Peace, is now necessary for all the peoples of the Earth as never before. At present, various countries have stockpiles of weaponry capable of not only destroying an unlimited number of people and the material and spiritual wealth of nations, but in fact wipe out life on Earth. The balance of terror, a balance maintained by the continuing escalation of the arms race, cannot be a reliable guarantee of peace. Only trust between the peoples of the East and West, i.e. the meeting of cultures, establishment of personal and group contacts between people, various other forms of simple human contact, can provide sure confidence in a future secure peace.

Therefore the Odessa Trust Group approves the "Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and USA" of the Moscow Trust Group. We feel that the participation of as many people as possible in the resolution of international social and cultural problems is absolutely necessary for our epoch. Responsibility for the well-being of humanity, for humane interrelationships between people, is shared to varying degrees by all citizens.

The Odessa Trust Group, for its part, makes the following proposals:

1. Declare the Black Sea a sea of trust. Create a Citizens Bureau for setting up personal contacts between citizens of Odessa and citizens of Western countries to discuss problems of peace and trust.
2. Open an orphanage of East and West. In this way, orphaned children from foster homes and orphanages might be adopted or cared for by those who wish to do so from other countries. Establish a general fund to aid pregnant women and single mothers.
3. Declare the Odessa Oblast and the State of Maryland, in which Odessa's sister city Baltimore is located, non-nuclear zones.

Odessa, Ukraine

Summer 1982

Vladimir Kornev
16 Internationalny Per (#1)
Odessa, Ukraine

Vera Korneva

Valery Pevzner
12 Nechipurenko Per (#4)
Odessa, Ukraine

Lydia Pevzner

Klavdia Pavlenko
4 Chernyakhovskogo Per (#1)
Odessa, Ukraine

Igor Chepati
7 Klary Tsetkin Per (#1)
Odessa, Ukraine

Oleg Samsonskii
10 Pribrezhnyi Per.
Odessa, Ukraine

Open Letter from
the Moscow Trust Group

Dear colleagues:*

We participants of independent peace movement in the USSR /the "trust-builders"/ find that among various ways and means for real progress towards disarmament and stable peace the following felt here to be of constructive value:

- To organize cultural centers /American in the USSR and Soviet in the USA/ with libraries and movie-theaters in biggest cities of both countries. The libraries are to have newspapers and magazines, books of contemporary writers, popular science books, text-books for studying English and Russian, audio-visual language learning equipment, etc.

To ensure the free sale of and subscription to American periodicals in the USSR and Soviet in the USA.

To bring the practice of forcing mail delivery on conformity with the International post rules.

To guarantee the embargo-free export of agricultural products, of medicine and medical equipment, of equipment for extraction and supply of raw-materials /including gas, oil and coal/.

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

Moscow

Summer 1982

*Received in English from the USSR

Declaration of Principles

We, participants in the movement for peace and the establishment of trust between the East and West, recognize that the responsibility for the survival of the world lies upon every individual. We are convinced that recognition of this responsibility transcends geographic borders, political disagreements and social differences. There can never be too many advocates of peace. Everyone who understands that the world needs to be defended, must actively come to its defense.

The very existence of weapons of mass destruction contradicts the mission of mankind and every living thing - to live. We are in favor of consistent and complete liquidation of the stockpiles (of weapons of mass destruction) and for substantial reductions in conventional weapons.

As we express our support for disarmament, we do not forget that people, not weapons, kill people. Mistrust, suspicion, and misunderstanding can turn the world into a radioactive desert. Without mutual trust, the search for the means of achieving peace and disarmament cannot be effective. Trust among peoples -- this is the reliable path to stable peace and disarmament.

In advocating the establishment of trust between the East and West, we are certain that both sides genuinely wish to preserve peace, but their dialogue has become unwittingly complicated by political disagreements, the force of circumstances and conditions. We favor dialogue not only among political leaders and but also among the average citizens. Not only on the level of public organizations, but also on the level of each citizen who sees the need for dialogue between the people of East and West.

We are convinced that public opinion must not only confront decision makers on the issue of the preservation of peace, but must also take part in this decision making with their political leaders.

We are convinced of the need for cooperation and for joint action by the supporters of peace in the East and West.

We feel that society must be better informed on the points of view of East and West on all issues of peace and disarmament.

We are convinced that nowhere in the world do there exist political groups who favor the unleashing of a nuclear conflict. We call upon both sides to abstain from making charges and counter-charges of such intentions.

We are in favor of a universal renunciation of the use of force in international relations, for restraint and

tolerance in the conduct of affairs between governments, for a renunciation of the practice of breaking diplomatic relations, (we are) opposed to breaking off, refusing, and evading negotiations between governments.

We favor the widening of all forms of international cooperation, except for military.

We are in favor of the development of forms of cooperation

We are in favor of bilateral efforts to establish trust.

Moscow

Late Summer, 1982

Open Letter from the Soviet Trust Groups to the Independent Pacifist Organizations of Europe and the USA

On the eve of the Madrid Conference and while the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly is in session, we appeal to you with a proposal to join forces and increase society's efforts to eliminate the threat of war. One indispensable condition for this is active cooperation in the area of contacts and mutual understanding of the cultures of various peoples.

The growth of international specialization in labor and the attendant interdependence of governments has brought about a situation in which any regional conflict may affect the entire international economic system. The recognition of the spiritual communality of people of different nations has noticeably lagged behind economic integration. The facilitation of the perception of this communality is, in our view, a task of monumental importance for the pacifist movement.

Technological progress is creating ever newer forms of weapons. Technological progress, even for peaceful purposes -- nuclear energy, massive chemical production, the use of water resources and many others -- may become an additional factor in massive destruction in the event of a military conflict, even without the application of nuclear arms. This, of course, is not to say that technological progress is harmful per se. Attempts to bring technological progress to a halt will not decrease the possibility of war. Only the widespread popular recognition of the inadmissability of war by the peoples of all opposing nations can prevent this catastrophe.

The declaration of willingness to cease the arms race, to refrain from using force in international affairs, the condemnation of terrorist acts and operations are very important contributions to the lessening of international tensions, and aid in bringing about an atmosphere of trust between the governments of opposing nations and their peoples. But it is equally true that various personal contacts, the creation of friendship and mutual understanding between the average citizens of the opposing nations, make it easier for governments to attain mutual understanding and to facilitate political, and, in the final analysis, military detente.

The co-existence of governments in conditions of isolation, detachment, mistrust, with cold calculations of a "balance of terror", cannot be stable.

The presentation of demands related to the attainment of one form or another of strategic balance is a complex task and falls under the purview of specialists in the field of arms technology. In this connection, the mass pacifist movement

might, in our view, make a major contribution not in this specific and complex area, but along the lines of creating an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding between the average citizens of the opposing nations. All this does not suggest, of course, excluding among others, general slogans calling for an end to the arms race, and ultimately, the complete disarmament of all the opposing nations on a balanced basis, providing for equal security. These demands are more important today than ever before.

Pacifists throughout the world are faced with a noble and urgent task - to unify their efforts in the struggle for trust, to rejuvenate the international situation, to bring an end to the arms race.

To unify our efforts, we suggest convening a congress of representatives of all the independent pacifist organizations of the world in Moscow in the fall of 1983. We call upon you to join us in making this proposal to the government of the Soviet Union. We are prepared to discuss any questions about the organization of such a congress with any interested persons.

From Four Trust Groups:

Moscow
Leningrad
Odessa
Novosibirsk

October 8, 1982

Address to Peace Supporters*

Today, when 25 million people are wearing military uniforms, and when stocks of nuclear arms can turn the world into radioactive ruins, no one can hope that the world will survive by itself, or through someone else's efforts. Nuclear arms have made every living being into a hostage of the relations between the East and West. The two opposing camps have a lot of suspicions and incomprehension towards each other and it leads to a very ominous character of the interdependence of the two sides.

Everyone shares responsibility. Neither geographical borders, nor political contradictions can be a handicap in realizing this responsibility.

On the first of January 1983 at 15:00 GMT we propose holding TEN MINUTES of silence, prayer and universal reflections on peace, disarmament and removal of mistrust among nations.

We call for:

- everyone to break routine daily activities for ten minutes, to devote these minutes to reflection on peace
- all the sides in all military clashes and conflicts to stop their military actions by announcing de-facto cease-fire for at least ten minutes
- everyone who is taking part in violence to give up at least ten minutes.

Ten minutes is little. But ten minutes of universal reflection on peace is ten minutes of solid peace which can turn into a destructive handful of sand thrown into the machinery of war.

We appeal for ten minutes of stable peace.

Moscow

October 16, 1982
The Moscow Group to
Establish Trust Between
the USSR and the USA

Signed:

Sergei Batovrin
Maria Fleishgakker
Vladimir Fleishgakker
Igor Sobkov
Gennady Krochik
Viktor Blok
Yury Khronopulo
Sergei Rosenoer

Boris Kalyuzhny
Yury Medvedkov
Olga Medvedkova
Valery Godyak
Vladimir Brodsky
Oleg Radzinsky
Mark Reitman

*Received in English from the USSR

Concerning the Trust Group

The time has not yet come for a detailed account on the history of the creation of the Trust Group. It is, however, necessary that something be said.

Two years ago, in the Spring of 1980, a group of Moscow intellectuals took part in the work of an unofficial seminar on the application of precise methods of natural science in a number of areas with poorly defined methodologies and structures. Various issues were examined at the seminar: models of collective behavior, mass psychology, parapsychology, and, finally, the problems of war and peace. Actually, the work of the seminar, which was divided into several independent sections, is still continuing.

In most developed nations, the year 1980 marked the beginning of the latest economic downturn. In some countries, problems of energy, raw materials, and the ecology became worse. Other countries had problems with food supplies, technology, and management. This downturn was severe and lengthy, unlike, for instance, the economic difficulties of 1974-75. Realizing that various efforts to revive their economies were ineffective-- and in order to draw their peoples' attentions away from their day-to-day economic problems-- governments had to resort to an old and effective remedy in capital investment into long-term military programs. This step, easily justified in the eyes of the populace in the name of external military threats, has another attractive characteristic- it facilitates the consolidation of the nation under the banner of patriotism. An unavoidable consequence of this are the inculcation of a martial spirit, increasingly closed societies, a reduction in democratic freedoms and human rights. All this will strengthen and bring to power military-industrial complexes and the merging of political positions with those of the military.

All this, naturally, worried the participants of the seminar. So as to evaluate the degree to which the above-mentioned process had developed, they worked out a method of computing an "index of hostility" of newspaper articles and speeches by political leaders. The adoption of this method provided, in particular, a way to identify instances of intentionally-created hostilities by the opposing sides toward one another, especially on the eve of scheduled significant political events.

One cannot say that they were totally devoted to their gloomy prognostications. But when specific predictions started to come to a certain fruition, there were hardly any indifferent observers. Even those who tended to be reserved and cold-blooded, concluded that they could no longer be silent. The seminar participants, of course, knew of the existence of dozens of major pacifistic organizations in the

West, and also the one (peace) organization in the U.S.S.R. the government-controlled Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The activity of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, however was not effective enough. The seminar participants-- with representatives of the intelligentsia who had not been active in the seminar's work but who were concerned about the state of affairs in the world-- decided to take independent action. Thus was born the "Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and USA", and along with it, the Trust Group.

At this juncture, one should note the following about the Appeal, which might not be noticed through a cursory reading.

The Appeal emphasizes the importance of an intelligent, professional approach to the problem of disarmament. There is nothing to be gained by having a housewife advise the professionals on the development of weapon systems, and which systems should be reduced to attain parity. This issue is the bailiwick of the specialists, scientists, and political figures dealing with disarmament issues. Nevertheless, any housewife can make her contribution to creating an atmosphere which favors peace within the country, reinforcing peaceful contacts, personally associating and corresponding with citizens of the opposite sides. That is, she can strengthen trust among peoples. In an atmosphere of such friendly contacts, in an atmosphere of trust, devoting up to 50% of the gross national product to create weapons of death will become absurd. It might lead to the reorientation of "extra" capital into long-term programs for developing the peaceful spheres of industry, science, culture, health care. And when this transpires-- when the world economy becomes effective not only in the production of material goods, but also in bringing together societies-- then politicians and scientists will rapidly reach agreement on parity, freezes, disarmament, and everything else on this planet.

Is such harmony possible? Isn't this utopian? An ideal, naturally, is never attainable, but it is, of course, possible to significantly improve the state of affairs today. But this question is one for professionals also. For the public at large, it is the Trust Group which may become the axis that will turn the world toward peace and friendly co-existence.

More than four months have gone by since the publication of the Appeal. At present, the number of persons who have clearly come out in support of the Group's position-- who have provided what support they have been able to and have sent proposals-- is around one-thousand from various cities throughout the USSR. The movement has already received support and approval from many pacifist organizations in the USA and Europe. Insofar as possible, contacts are being established with these groups and programs of coordinated action are being worked out.

At the same time, members of the Initiative Trust Group have been subjected to threats, intimidations, heavy-handed pressures intended to force them to cease their activities. Lengthy house searches have been initiated; body searches; and two scientists were sentenced to fifteen days in jail for "hooliganism". During the searches, KGB agents found and confiscated lists of about 100 persons who had signed the appeal. Virtually every one of these signatories was subjected to strong pressure to force them to withdraw their signatures. According to KGB agents, apparently no more than 25 persons gave into this pressure.

Such a reaction might have been a calculated provocation by certain local authorities who are attempting to destabilize the situation in the country. These people want to replace a relatively moderate group of ideologues with a group of hard-liners who might come to power. Such forces would provide internal and external security and are specialists in "tightening the screws".

The repressive measures of local authorities determined the group's subsequent moves, which were aimed at self-defense. Indeed, they determined the social and psychological portrait of those who supported the Trust Group, and actively helped its work. To the ranks of institution-oriented scientists who had figured in the activities of the seminars, there came genuine peace activists who are brave and fearless. Therefore, there were many refuseniks among the first two hundred signatories. Later, after certain precautionary measures were taken and participation in the work of the Trust Group became somewhat less dangerous, many people joined the ranks of the Trust Group who had no desire to leave the USSR. This number continues to grow.

At the moment, it is too early to reach conclusions. It is difficult to predict the future. In this particular case, time is working on the side of the Trust Group. For it would seem that the Trust Group embodies a viable idea. At present, the Trust Group represents the largest independent movement in the USSR.

Harassment of the Trust Group's members continues. They are threatened with losing their jobs. The authorities attempt to create a vacuum around them, those who associate with them are intimidated. Sometimes, they are not allowed to meet, they are prevented from entering each other's homes. Sometimes they are picked up on the street and taken to the police station "for identity checks". They are promised that they will be evicted from Moscow as "the workers have demanded it".

Members of the Initiative Trust Group soberly estimate their strength. They understand that even 1000 persons cannot survive a confrontation with the state apparatus. They may be destroyed physically, can be slandered and thrown in prison on

trumped-up charges. One can destroy people, but not an idea. Moreover, by creating "martyrs", certain zealous administrators are causing immeasurable harm to the government. By driving the genuine campaign for peace from the sphere of state policy, these administrators do not bring to this genuine campaign all the honest, brave and morally inspired persons who are being born on this Earth.

Moscow

October 1982

Appeal to
The VII Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
10th Meeting

Comrade Deputies!

On the 14th of June this year, a group of Soviet citizens, concerned about the threat of nuclear catastrophe facing our planet, appealed to the governments and publics of the USSR and the USA. Their document suggested steps to establish the only reliable guarantee for peace: trust among nations.

We proceeded on the premise that the immense creative potential of average citizens, unencumbered by the limits of formality, could make an invaluable contribution to the process of defusing the critical situation that has developed. In answer to this initiative, Soviet citizens sent us many specific proposals, a number of which were forwarded to the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to several Soviet and foreign newspapers.

Our initiative was noted in the speeches of representatives of a number of nations at the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament. Many pacifist organizations in the USA expressed their approval and support. Under such circumstances, a dialogue between our Group and independent peace groups abroad would undoubtedly promote the establishment of trust between the USSR and the USA.

There was not, however, one single answer from official Soviet institutions in response to our letters. To our astonishment, the answer consisted of repressive measures: attacks on the street and trips to the police station; summons to the district attorney's office, to the executive boards of the city councils, to the KGB; phones being disconnected; pressure at work; house arrests that lasted from one day to one month, in violation of Soviet law. Two of us, holders of doctorates in science, were jailed on July 16th for fifteen days for having sought protection from pursuers. The artist, S. Batovrin, was forcibly confined to a psychiatric hospital for a month after August 6. He had been arrested by the KGB at an anti-war exhibit devoted to the tragedy of Hiroshima.

We, and others who have signed the "Appeal...." (and these others number in the hundreds), have been subjected to many intimidating conversations which try to force us to disavow our signatures and to cease our activities. It has reached the point where there have been threats of criminal prosecution under art. 64, Criminal Code, RSFSR (treason). These conversations have been conducted by persons who did not

show us any identity documents. In a coarse and menacing manner, they asserted that the "Appeal..." and the proposals for establishing trust published by the Group are used in the West to discredit Soviet peace initiatives, that the activities of the Group are "illegal and provocative". Members of the Trust Group have replied on several occasions that it is precisely the repressive measures directed against them that give rise to the contention by some political leaders and the Western press that Soviet peace efforts are insincere.

We affirm that all of the proposals of the "Appeal..." and other documents of the Group are in complete conformity with the peace initiatives of the Soviet government. Our activities are in complete accordance with the Soviet constitution: "The international duty of the citizen of the USSR is to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other nations, to support and strengthen trust. These principles have been frequently proclaimed by the leadership of our country. Such repression undoubtedly damages the prestige of the USSR.

Our life has been transformed into an absolute nightmare. Our families live in constant anxiety and fear for our safety. Our complaints to the Moscow district attorney and for the Moscow Oblast, to the General Procurator of the USSR, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to L.I. Brezhnev personally have not been answered. This contradicts the established procedure for examining complaints and suggestions of workers.

We do not want to believe that the actions taken against our Group are due to the insincerity of the official appeals to citizens to become involved in the campaign for peace. Therefore, as a final hope we are requesting this Session of the Supreme Soviet to thoroughly investigate all the actions directed against our Group.

Inasmuch as we have not received even one official written response from the official bodies to which we directed our requests, we are asking that you communicate to us in writing your opinion on the activities of the Trust Group.

If the highest organ of authority in our country feels that the activities of the Trust Group for some reason or another does not serve the interests of the USSR, we request to be officially notified to this effect in writing with an explanation of the rationale for this decision.

Moscow

2 November 1982

S. Batovrin, artist

V. Blok, physicist, candidate of physical-mathematics

V. Brodsky, physician

V. Godyak, physicist, candidate of physical-mathematics

B. Kalyuzhny, mathematician, candidate of technical sciences

G. Krochik, physicist, candidate of physical-mathematics

O. Medvedkova, geographer, candidate of geographical sciences

Yu. Medvedkov, geographer, candidate of geographical sciences

M. Reitman, mathematician, candidate of physical-mathematics

S. Rozenoer, mathematician

I. Sobkov, physician

M. Fleishgakker, engineer

V. Fleishgakker

Yu. Khronopulo, physician, doctor of physical-mathematics

We are unable to place here the signature of our comrade Oleg Radzinsky, as he is presently under arrest.

Addresses for reply:

Reitman, M.I.

121352, Moscow, Davydkovskaya, 38, apt. 176

Khronopulo, Yu. G.

141700, Dolgoprudny, Moscow Oblast, Likhachevsko Highway
Bldg. 20, Section 3, apt. 77

Moscow-Dolgoprudny

November 2, 1982

"An Energy Model of Opposition Between Two Governments."
Theses of a report, presented at a scientific seminar of the
Moscow Trust Group.

An energy model of confrontation between two governments is suggested, described in terms of general differential equations, permitting qualitative investigation. We will inspect the flow of energy, extracted from the surrounding environment and applied for the functioning of each of the governments. The flows branch off into managing the system, maintaining a certain standard of living for the population, and for opposing the other government. In connection with this, the following different cases have been examined.

1. The stronger government (the government with the more effective economic system) devotes a certain percentage of its energy resources to armaments (opposition); the weaker devotes precisely that amount necessary to maintain parity in arms. Under such circumstances, the stability of the systems of the two governments depends on the tactical moves of the stronger of the two. The stronger government should consistently lower its percentage of general energy resources applied to armaments in such a manner that the flow of energy resources applied to providing a standard of living for the population of the weaker government would not be reduced.

2. Calculation within the model of the seizure by both sides of cheap markets and labor forces (an additional source of energy resources) also requiring a certain expenditure of energy, taking into account the output of the additional source of energy, seriously complicates the solution (of the equation) over small intervals of time. Over greater intervals of time, the evaluation of the solution is similar to that of the first case.

3. Calculation within the model of the effect of the subjective factor (the same way as in the Richardson Model), related to the perception by the government of one side of the military superiority and aggressive designs of the other, the index of tension, on the distribution of energy resources, and the calculation of a possible temporary inequality in the flow of energy into armaments of the two governments changes the picture in a qualitative sense. Under the definitive, realistic terms of the parameter, the stability of the system is no longer defined as a function of economic reasons, but is dependent exclusively on the degree of mutual understanding. In such a case, any measures that may prevent the formulation of incorrect notions concerning the intentions of the opposite side - tourism, immigration, emigration, cultural exchange, free interchange of information, and trade arrangements - provide stability to the system.

It is noted that the approach based on the dynamics of flows of energy (each product may be characterized completely in terms of the energy expended in (that product's) development and creation, which is a more adequate measure of its value, than a price arrived at also by demand) is more valid than an approach based on a formal introduction of variables and parameters in the Richardson Model.

Moscow

November 6, 1982

Appeal
to the
Madrid Meeting of Representatives of the Signatory
States of the All-European Conference on Security and
Cooperation

A conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe that took place in Berlin on 29-30 June 1976 adopted a final document. This document noted in particular that "the effectiveness of the agreements reached at Helsinki will in the final analysis depend on the degree to which the signatory states consistently and scrupulously abide by the ten principles to which they have agreed, and put into practice all the provisions of the Final Act, which represent a unified entity. And further, "....the participants of the conference call for a campaign to develop contacts among peoples of Europe..for..the strict observance by all European states of the international covenants on human rights as established by the UN".

The Moscow Trust Group associated itself completely with these appeals, being convinced that the international situation can be normalized only through their practical implementation.

In this connection, the Trust Group appeals to the participants of the Madrid Meeting to reach agreement on discussion of confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe, with the aim of concluding an agreement based on the following formula:

"A FREEZE ON WEAPONS AND BALANCED DISARMAMENT
ACCOMPANIED BY FURTHER MEASURES ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING, WHICH
WOULD REMOVE ALL BARRIERS TO FREE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CITIZENS
OF OPPOSING NATIONS"

Moscow

November 8, 1982
Moscow Trust Group

"An Optimization Model of Disarmament with a Controlled
Level of Disarmament"
(Annotation of an Article by M.I. Reitman)

On the basis of the historical experience of Tsarist Russia and several other nations, it has been demonstrated that the existence of emigration and immigration among the population under peaceful conditions has reduced the likelihood of war. On this basis, one may introduce a modified system of two equations on the Richardson model, into which is included the level of demographic migration as a controlled variable. At the same time, the levels of weaponry possessed by two nations engaged in conflict are phase variables not subject to direct control. For a selection of equations, by which the level of arms possessed by the belligerent nations are lowered to a zero value in the minimum amount of time, methods of the theory of optimal systems are used, based on employment of the principle of L.S. Pontryagin. The specific example of two countries is examined, countries that have common goals in disarmament, yet are distinguished by manifestly different attitudes toward the problem of disarmament. It has been demonstrated that the arms of the opposing sides must be described as the solutions of corresponding equations and joined by these equations have controlled variables. The indicated approach serves as one of the possible explanations for a series of attempts to carry out disarmament.

Moscow

November, 1982

Appeal to the Soviet and American Governments
on
Negotiations to Normalize Relations

"For the Establishment of Trust
Between the USSR and USA"

It is obvious to everyone that a stable peace depends on the state of Soviet-American relations.

The state of these relations is at a critical point. These problems, preventing their normal development, are closely intertwined. In our view, the only way to seek their resolution is through a multi-faceted approach.

We propose to the governments of the USSR and the USA that they examine the possibility of holding talks on multi-faceted measures to normalize relations. These talks would try to find immediate resolutions to the following issues:

AN ARMS FREEZE (for subsequent balanced disarmament)
WITH EVEN MORE COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES TO ESTABLISH TRUST IN THE
HUMANITARIAN FIELD (i.e., eliminating the barriers to free
exchanges among persons, to contacts and cooperation, and to
the free exchange of information.)

Moscow

November, 1982

"A Lexical-Semantic Analysis of Political Texts and the
Relaxing of International Tensions"

by
Viktor Bochkov, Gennady Kryuchkov

(Annotation of a paper, presented at the Moscow Trust Group
scientific seminar)

The tension in the international situation determines (and is determined by) not only the level of the arms race, but also the economy of the governments and the psychology of the citizenry. The psychology of the population is formulated to a significant degree by the mass media, by statements made by political leaders and political commentators. Popular psychology is, to an equal degree, also formed by an entire complex of ideological influences: literature, television, movies, certain accepted social rituals, and many others. In this presentation, we have concentrated on the correlation between international tension and internal psychological tension (the index of aggressiveness) of political observers and political figures, as expressed in their selection of graphic, emotionally charged, negative characterizations of political leaders, governments of the opposing side, governments as a whole, and political trends. The level of psychological tension was calculated through expert evaluations (with the participation of two experts) based on a wide selection of key phrases in context.

The results of the analysis make it possible to quantitatively characterize and clearly define political commentators and political figures as hawks and doves. On the basis of every newly published speech or article one could (and should) conclude whether it promotes the establishment of an atmosphere of trust among peoples or whether it increases psychological tension.

Graphs covering the years from 1967 to 1982, allow one to clearly define the detente period and to trace the dangerous tendency toward a recent sharp rise in psychological tension.

The sharp rise in the index of tension (In) on 13 December 1981, on the eve of the introduction of martial law in Poland, as reflected in the newspaper Pravda, was not expressed by the articles on the Polish events. Rather, this increased tension is seen mainly in articles on other issues, such as the condemnation of "those heads of the Pol Pot regime who have not been apprehended yet", and the "the hegemonistic ambitions of the Maoists". In the same way, a high level of In was built up in many other cases (the Falklands crisis, the period of the Lebanon-Israel war and others).

A sharp and extended decrease in In occurred after the signing of treaties between West Germany and Poland and West Germany and the USSR. West Germany was (as regards the mass media) the "sore point" of Europe. The removal of this painful syndrome led to a sudden thaw in the general international climate and lowering of the In.

There exists a clear correlation between the presence of such sore points and a high general In. At the present time, the sore point that has the greatest influence on the general In, is the Arab-Israeli conflict. Even the incomplete resolution of this conflict in the Camp David agreements led to a significant falling off in the In.

The latest - and still continuing with minor fluctuations - sharp rise in the index of tension began at the end of 1979, and may be connected with the events in Afghanistan.

One should also note that for a number of developed countries the correlation of In with such economic indicators as the amount of assets, average quantity of transactions and so forth, which characterize the level of monopolization of the economy, and also, in part, the level of long-term military contracts.

Moscow

November 1982

M.I. Reitman

Concerning the Maximum Level of Nuclear Arms
as a Criteria for the Minimum Probability of Armed Conflict

A model is examined which allows one to link the probability of nuclear conflict with the level of nuclear arms. In the first, simpler variant of the model, it is assumed that this likelihood evolves from the total of probabilities- the accidental outbreak of conflict, and the conscious initiation of war. The first probability is proportional to the level of armaments - but the second is inversely proportional (the lower the level of armament, the more likely the conscious initiation of conflict). Under these circumstances, the minimum probability of conflict produces a simple formula for the level of nuclear arms (at present, the level of nuclear arms far surpasses the optimal level). In a more general, dynamic postulation, the criteria of optimality corresponds to an integral of the probability of conflict for the entire future, with a "reduction factor". The concept of the latter is that conflict becomes more undesirable as the moment of its outbreak approaches, while conflicts in the distant future are less relevant for mankind. By analogy to economic calculations, the co-efficient of this reduction factor can be accepted as equal to 0.08-0.12. Finally in an even more general postulation, the model includes not only the reduction factor but the dependence of the probability of conflict on the derivative of the level of armaments with respect to time, i.e. factoring in the positive psychological effect of disarmament. The optimal expression for the level of armaments in this case is derived from Euler's equation - the conditions of minimum integral probability. It is demonstrated that over a period of time, the optimum level of armaments should rise slightly, but nevertheless it should remain much lower than the current level.

Moscow

November 1982

Theses of the report presented to the Sociological
Seminar of the Group for Monitoring Soviet Law

Reasons for the Repression of the Moscow Trust Group:
A Correlational Analysis

Twelve experts carried out an exhaustive survey of the members of the Moscow Trust Group in an attempt to determine what factors (biographical aspects, social origin, nationality, role in the Group, etc.) correlate to the level of cruelty of repressions of the KGB organs to various members of the Group. The following conclusion could be drawn: in the first place, the KGB is most brutal and flagrant in its repression of those who are predominantly Jewish in origin. The degree of correlation with nationality is the most visible. In the second place, the manner of conversation with the KGB agents (they prefer those who are polite, cultured, flexible, bad psychologists, they oppress those who are committed, willful, good psychologists). In the third place, -those who have had earlier conflicts with the KGB due to other causes. And in the fourth place, one's psychological role in the Group.

On the basis of official discussions between the KGB and members of the Moscow Trust Group the following assumption can be made. Until the end of October, Brezhnev had not been informed on the Trust Groups activities. When he found out, he ordered that the Trust Group be dispersed, but with no more arrests. At the end of November, Andropov gave the order to imprison some Group members. He demanded that this job be done in a more professional, punctilious way. He ordered that the authorities collect or make up evidence that the Trust Group was Zionist in origin, and that the Russians in the Group had been lured into it by the treacherous Zionists. This may be linked either with Andropov's own anti-Semitism, or with his cynical use and cultivation of anti-Semitic attitudes within the KGB and among other sections of Soviet society, and also in Western Europe. ("The anti-Semitic movement is totally organized from above, almost as if on command". - F. Engels.)

Moscow

December 1982

Proposals to Moscow Trust Group
from Elena Sannikova

To the Moscow Trust Group

Dear Friends!

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

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

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

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

3. The group has already proposed an exchange program for children. One might organize childrens' vacations on an international scope: expand the network of childrens' hostels, vacation lodges for children, where children from all countries would be free to visit. For instance, allow any family in the USSR to send their children to the USA or another country for their summer vacations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Elena Nikitichna) Sannikova
RSFSR 125047/Moscow
25 Oruzheny pereulok (kv. 134)
tel: 250-24-68

Moscow

Late 1982

Letter On Yuri Kornilov's Article, Issued By TASS*

Distrust among the nations of the world, which is densely packed with megatons of explosives, puts the planet's population into a nuclear mousetrap. This mousetrap's spring has been winding up for almost forty years. It is now so obvious that this deadly mechanism can spring into motion at any moment that children now carry signs saying "I want to grow up, not blow up". Anti-nuclear protest has become a way of thinking for millions.

In June of 1955, Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein defined membership in the anti-nuclear movement: "It is not representatives of some government, continent, religion or political conviction who must speak out, but people--representatives of the biological species 'man', whose very existence is threatened. The Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA joined the anti-nuclear movement in June 1982 with these positions. Eleven people--physicists, doctors, mathematicians, philologists, engineers, an artist--appealed to the governments and publics of the USSR and the USA with proposals for nuclear disarmament and trust-building measures between nations. The texts of these statement were submitted to the Western and Soviet press.

Six months later, TASS issued an article by its political commentator Yuri Kornilov. Kornilov portrayed the group to his readers as "criminals", "who openly regret that they could not take part in the mass murders in Lebanon", "a bunch of swindlers, trying to infiltrate the peace movement as a Trojan Horse", "moral degenerates" who are involved in provocative activities. Just what has the group been involved in for half a year? Judging from the impression created by the Kornilov article, the group at the very least has been sharpening its knives and publicly preparing for slaughter in Sabra and Shatila. But what is really the case?

The group proposed banning all nuclear testing and creating peace zones in the West and East, obtaining an agreement to bilaterally reduce military budgets and use the money saved on joint programs to supply the world's needs (for example, to eliminate mass diseases, jointly utilize the ocean's resources, and aid developing countries). The group proposed a program for Soviet and American families to exchange of work experience. The group proposed measures to increase international trade and international cooperation in preventing environmental pollution. The group urged that manufacture of war toys be stopped, that a joint program be worked out to promote the idea of peace in schools, and that a Soviet-American bulletin on issues of peace and disarmament be published.

In the last half year, the group has come out with more than 50 peace statements, letters, and appeals, containing over 100 concrete proposals for disarmament, normalization of

inter-state relations and establishment of trust between peoples. The group has held regular scientific seminars on peace issues; scientists in the group have written scientific research articles in this field. A "peace line" was announced-- a twenty-four hour telephone line for calling in peace proposals from all countries. An art exhibit was put together in memory of the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, as well as an exhibit of children's anti-war drawings. An attempt was made to hold a peace demonstration and an attempt was made to begin a dialogue with peace supporters in the Western countries. Three similar trust groups have appeared in three other Soviet cities (Leningrad, Odessa, Novosibirsk). The tallying of signatures on the group's founding document stopped after the number 900, due to difficulties caused by circumstances beyond the group's control.

The Group never claimed to express anyone's opinion except its own. The group never took the "role of the opposition," or opposed anyone. It has not criticized, but has rather supported the government's peace initiatives and has never violated any Soviet laws. However, Kornilov considers the group's activity to be "provocative" and he is not alone in this opinion.

By the eighth day of the group's existence, almost all of its member were officially warned at the Procurator's Office that the group's activity was "provocative" and if it continued, this could lead to criminal prosecution. From that time, in the last six months, the group members have been subjected to constant detentions, arrests, threats, interrogations, "chats at the police station", "chats at work", searches, twenty-four hour surveillance in which dozens of persecutors take part openly, dismissal from work, internment in psychiatric hospitals, provocations, imprisonment, official warnings and accusations, house arrests, and psychological terrorizing.

The Soviet newspapers have received the texts of the group's appeals, but have not published them. The "peace line" stopped working after the very first phone call from the U.S., and the telephones of most of the group members are disconnected even to this day. All of them have been subjected to repeated house arrests: for example, Sergei Batovrin was put under house arrest 12 times, for periods ranging from one day to a month. During the month-long house arrest, his wife was not allowed to go out for groceries only in the escort of KGB agents. Dozens of visitors were detained by the police at the entrance to his apartment building. All this time, constant interrogations and threats went on. Vladimir Fleishgaker was put under house arrest for three weeks, and he was not even allowed to go out to vote. Sergei Rosenoer was not allowed out of his house for two weeks, and when he did go out, he was immediately arrested. After a request was submitted to Mossoviet (City Council) for permission to hold a peace demonstration with the slogan "Hiroshima--Never Again", the group and many of its supporters were put under house arrest.

These house arrests took place again during the time when participants of an international March for Peace were in Moscow. The group had intended to hold a joint working meeting with these activists. But several days before the March came to Moscow, Dr. Yury Khronopulo and Dr. Yury Medvedkov were arrested after attempting to send greetings to the marchers. They were arrested after they went to the police station seeking defense from persecutors who surrounded them on the street. After four hours at the police station, where they had gone for help, they were charged with "hooliganism". They served 15 days in jail, where they were isolated from the other prisoners and denied the right to take exercise outside the cells. Oleg Radzinsky was fired from his job on the third day after he joined the group. In July, a criminal case was begun against him on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, although he never committed any acts which could be seen as anti-Soviet even in the most fervid imagination. Almost all the group members have been subjected to 24-hour overt surveillance by persecutors in cars. Why was all this necessary?

Why did the KGB have to destroy an exhibit in memory of the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima? Why did they have to confiscate anti-war paintings, peace posters, and slogans such as "Stop the Bomb!"? Why did they have to put the painter Sergei Batovrin in a psychiatric hospital, where he was held for a month and subjected to forced medication? If we follow Kornilov's logic, his was all done so as not to allow him to "taint the true Soviet movement for peace" and "disrupt contacts of peace supporters in the USSR and the West." According to Kornilov, there is "evidence" that the group had such aims. Where is it, may we ask? Surely not in the call to ratify SALT II, or in the proposal to ban the manufacturing of war toys? It is incomprehensible why the group members' call for a complete ban on nuclear testing is "provocation," when the very same appeal made three months later by Yury Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, is a contribution to the cause of peace.

What makes hundreds of KGB employees methodically stifle 16 people--whose activities do not contradict the government's policy--and thus provoke international misunderstanding? This is inexplicable.

Yury Kornilov portrays the group to his readers as "provocateurs, regretting that they couldn't take part in the mass murders in Lebanon, who took all their ideas from the instructions of Western secret services, who "wish to taint the true Soviet peace movement"... "disrupt its contacts... stunt its growth" and so on. Why couldn't Kornilov have written that the group is secretly building an MX missile in a Moscow apartment "using blueprints from the CIA"? This would be just as far from the truth, but more humorous.

Be that as it may, Oleg Radzinsky, a 24-year-old member of the group, is already in prison for a "crime" he never

committed. He is threatened with 12 years of deprivation of freedom. With his asthma, ulcers, cholecystitis, any prison sentence could be a death sentence. And Yury Kornilov is meanwhile inviting the rest of the group to prison.

But today, there is no American, or Soviet, or Japanese, or European peace movement. What exists is a World Anti-Nuclear Movement, embracing America, and Japan, and the USSR, and Europe. The Trust Group is part of it, just as are all people who oppose weapons of mass destruction, and who have made enduring peace their personal goal.

Yury Kornilov's article is a slap in the face to the world anti-nuclear movement, purported to be understood as friendly concern about peace.

Now the ball is in the court of the anti-nuclear movement.

Moscow

January, 1983

*Trans. by New York "Helsinki Watch"

Open Letter
to the
Second Conference for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe
(West Berlin, 1983)

Friends and Colleagues!)

We regret that we are obliged to submit only a piece of paper to the conference in West Berlin, instead of an invited representative from our Group. Despite our insistent requests, an exit visa could not be found for Maria Flieshgakker, an activist of the Moscow independent peace group, who had been invited to take part at the conference on May 12 in the section devoted to "Dialogue Between West and East". The obstacles that have arisen in our path prevent us from being with you, but that cannot keep us from being with you in thought, and from joining in the general discussion. Maria Fleishgakker wished to appear on May 12 not for the purpose of reminding you once again of necessity of dialogue in the process of disarmament and strengthening of peace, but rather to widen the dialogue, if only by one more voice.

We are living in a vicious circle: the lack of trust prevents us from disarming and the high level of armaments reduces trust. What is the way out? We are convinced that the search for ways to disarm must be accompanied by a search for trust and mutual openness in all those aspects of life that may touch the peoples of our countries.

The concept of international trust usually involves no less than a dozen separate definitions. This leads to a certain lack of clarity when this issue is discussed. The goals of our Group reflect all the aspects of the concept of trust. But the single most important element of is that relations between nations are humane: that relationships between politicians and political contradictions that exist between countries do not prevent the development of close and humane relationships between peoples, and that breadth and depth of friendly relations between peoples neutralize the tension in the political sphere and enmity between countries; that relations between the average citizens of the West and East are maintained as if there were no unresolved problems nor nuclear rockets aimed at one another. And then, in their turn, the strength of human ties and human relationships provide the solution to problems, and the rockets are dismantled for having become unnecessary.

In order that weapons lose their applicability and the disagreements between West and East be resolved only through discussion and dialogue must be conducted not only on the back stairs of the diplomatic milieu, but also on the streets and in the homes of average citizens, in the press and on television.

It is time for the West and East to learn to exchange opinions not only at the diplomatic round table and behind closed doors. The dimensions of the present problems confronting the world demand bilateral discussions everywhere, where people have opinions and can speak and listen. The West and the East must speak with one another and learn to speak with one another.

Detente can be viable when it is not reduced to the context of formal protocols at meetings and bilateral conferences, but rather when international cooperation and contacts become part of the day-to-day existence of the average citizen.

Our Group has made a number of recommendations for steps aimed at overcoming mistrust and for humanizing international relations. We proposed initiating a bilateral exchange program for children of Soviet and Western families during the school vacations, televised discussions between political figures of both sides, during which viewers from the West and East would have the opportunity to question them by telephone, an employment exchange program for workers, an exchange featuring permanent cultural centers, clinics where doctors would work together, and joint musical festivals for young people; a commercial book arrangement whereby people could subscribe to books from the West and East, and a tourist program in which people could visit the countries of East and West by exchanging living quarters. We have proposed the elimination of the production of war games for children, and the development of a joint program to make the spirit of peace part of the school curriculum. When we suggested a reduction in military budgets, we mentioned that these resources might be more effectively applied to taking care of the needy throughout the world, and recommended such programs as an effort to wipe out malaria, which has stricken nearly a billion persons, and which might be eliminated at only a quarter of the cost of one modern submarine, or a program to clean up and further prevent pollution in the earth's atmosphere, the cost of which would look laughable in the face of what is being spent to develop new forms of weaponry.

These examples give only a general picture of the eighty recommendations on overcoming mistrust that our Group has proposed on the basis of suggestions made by Soviet citizens. Insubstantial at first glance, and perhaps appearing naive at times, these humanitarian measures that we have proposed actually possess an extremely serious potential - they are capable of destroying the roots of the nuclear arms race in that soil from whence it originates - in the human consciousness. They are capable of depriving weaponry of its purposes and consigning it to the junk heap.

Time quickens our step. New rockets are knocking at the door of Europe. In our opinion, there is no place for new rockets, neither in Europe, nor in any other place, wherever it may be.

We suggest a provisional, auxiliary decision if a more radical solution to the missile problem in Europe cannot be found in time. We propose that USSR and USA agree to freeze their nuclear stockpiles in Europe for a period of two years and at the same time commit themselves, during this period, to guaranteeing, facilitating, and providing a massive program of steps for establishing trust in the humanitarian, military, and economic spheres. Such bilateral measures can radically and quickly change the character of East-West relations and provide for progress in negotiations on disarmament. We are making our proposals for humanitarian measures as recommendations for the humanitarian section of the program.

We are convinced that the most reliable means of opposing the arms race and nuclear war is through a bridge that together we can build between the millions of hearts in the West and those millions in the East. When progress in disarmament negotiations depends on the psychology of trust, which does not presently exist, and efforts directed at establishing trust are linked to the results of negotiations, which are difficult to expect in the absence of trust - the vicious circle cannot be broken by politicians. It can be broken by the average citizens of the world.

Nuclear arms have placed the West and East in the position of choosing between mutual trust or mutual destruction, and this choice does not leave us time to think it over.

Moscow

May, 1983

Sergei Batovrin
Vladimir Brodsky
Valery Godyak
Olga Medvedkova
Yuri Medvedkov
Mark Reitman
Sergei Rozenoer
Vladimir Fleishgakker
Maria Fleishgakker

Appeal to the
Governments of the USSR and USA

The USSR and USA possess nuclear potential that is capable of destroying human society and turning the environment into a radioactive desert. The absurdity of stockpiling even more of this destructive potential is obvious to all. Both sides have repeatedly expressed their willingness to reduce weapons stockpiles. And we believe in their sincerity. We hope that an agreement will be reached. The first practical step, however, might and must be taken by both sides even today. This step must be taken by all nations that possess nuclear arms, the USSR and the USA first of all.

We call upon the USSR and the USA to immediately cease nuclear tests, inasmuch as they lead to another round of new weapons development and have a dangerous effect on the environment.

This would be a step toward trust, without which the attainment of mutual agreement and resolution of difficult issues is impossible.

The world must be built on trust, and not on fear.

Moscow

June 8, 1983

Appeal to
Supporters of Peace and Participants
in the Antinuclear Movement

The buildup of stores of weapons of mass destruction pose a threat of senseless death for every human being and living thing. It is impermissible that the course of events should lead to a general catastrophe due to mutual suspicion and misunderstanding between the nations of the West and East.

Only by means of strengthening trust between nations can one guarantee peace. This is a difficult process, and it demands a multitude of efforts, including not only dialogue between political leaders, but also between the societies of East and West. It is important to mobilize the entire energies of persons of good will for the most sacred cause - the preservation of peace.

We share many of the ideas proposed in other countries by supporters of peace and the antinuclear movements. From our perspective, we consider the following steps for long range efforts to be promising:

1. The creation of an international coordinating committee of independent peace groups of both the West and the East, made up of representatives of these groups.

2. The regular convocation of international conferences of independent groups based on the principle of minimal government influence on the composition of delegates and conference agenda. For this, we would suggest that each conference would consist of two sessions, each of the same composition, taking place in nations of both the West and the East.

3. The setting up of international festivals of independent peace groups - on the same principle.

4. An exchange of experiences in which citizens of Western nations join independent peace groups in the East, and vice versa.

5. The staging of mass international peace marches on foot in the nations of the East and West without limitations on the number of participants and contacts.

6. Regular private meetings to bring together members of peace groups. The encouragement of contacts between citizens of Western and Eastern nations.

7. The development of written correspondence between citizens of various countries, the furthering of same by distribution of address lists, thematic listings of common interests, and so forth.

8. Joint or parallel peace demonstrations, exhibitions, symposia, publications.

9. An exchange of anti-military materials: placards, slogans, buttons, films, literature. An exchange of information on issues of peace.

10. Work by scientific groups in the framework of independent peace movements for the formulations of objective findings on peace issues.

11. The joint publication of an international bulletin for reporting on all points of view and events within independent peace groups.

12. The collection and analysis of proposals by private individuals on trust-building measures between Western and Eastern nations.

13. A joint collection of signatures on peace documents and appeals.

14. Public opinion surveys on peace issues, organized through an agreed-upon format.

15. Joint recommendations to governments on establishing measures which would facilitate creating an atmosphere of trust between Western and Eastern nations.

16. The exchange of photographs and materials on life and culture among countries in organized exhibitions, including an exchange of children's drawings. (We are certain that children's drawings express a convincing message of peace and good will.)

17. To seek establishment of monuments to the victims of nuclear arms in the capitals of those nations that possess nuclear arms. To organize an international competition for the best designs for such monuments.

18. To organize and regularly contact joint efforts by all the members of independent peace groups in defense of persecuted advocates of peace.

Due to the limited technical facilities available to us, we request that other peace groups who make contact with us rely upon their own facilities and knowledge of organizational initiatives.

Moscow

June 25-26, 1982

Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the East and West

The past four decades have been marked by an unprecedented increase in the struggle for peace. Political leaders of almost every nation have tried to reach agreement on limiting and cutting back armaments. In the same time period, however, new forms of weaponry previously---- unknown and unthinkable means of killing people en masse and individually---- have come into being. The arms race between the USSR and the USA has acquired dimensions that threaten not only the economies of both countries, but the existence of every living thing on Earth. Continued nuclear testing is even now threatening the human gene pool with irreversable damage.

Under such circumstances, the responsibility for the fate of peace must not remain the monopoly of governments and professional politicians. All people of good will should share this responsibility. Dialogues on disarmament must be conducted not only among the governments but also among representatives of average citizens. This is particularly true with regard to scientists and engineers - physicists, chemists, biologists, mathematicians - who are either directly or indirectly responsible for the creation of new types of weapons.

We believe that all peoples genuinely want peace. The arms race, fear and mistrust are the result of lack of knowledge and misunderstanding between peoples. The path toward mutual understanding is to widen simple human contacts among people, and colleagues of various countries.

In connection with this, a group of graduates of the Novosibirsk University and scientific-technical workers of the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok support and share the positive ideas and proposals formulated in the "Appeal to the Governments and Citizenry of the USSR and USA", of the Moscow Initiative Trust Group.

We feel that the work of informal international scientific societies will make a substantial contribution to strengthening trust between peoples. We request that pacifist organizations composed of scientists throughout the world establish direct contacts with us for active and fruitful cooperation.

We hope for constructive aid from all peace-loving governments and citizens groups.

We propose that everyone who shares our point of view sign this Appeal.

Initiative Trust Group, Novosibirsk Akademgorodok

1. Gorbman, Emil Anatolevich, engineer, b. 1935.
630090, Novosibirsk, Tsetvoi proezd, 17, kv. 18
2. Ivansky, Aleksandr Petrovich, physicist, b. 1954
630004, Novosibirsk, Chelyuskintsev, 8, kv. 8
3. Isakov, Viktor Mikhailovich, mathematician, Candiate
Physical-Mathematic Sciences American Mathematical Society,
b. 1947
630090, Novosibirsk, Iliche, 13, kv. 37
4. Isakova, Lyudmila Alekseevna, mathematician, b. 1952
630090, Novosibirsk, Iliche, 13, kv. 37
5. Kolnensky, Boris Abramovich, philologist, b. 1945
650090, Kemerovo, Myzo, 6, kv. 15
6. Kosyansky, Naum Abovich, programmer, b. 1947
630056, Novosibirsk, Vetluzhckaya, 10, kv. 3
7. Malev, Mark Davidovich, physicist, candidate of theoretical
sciences, b. 1927
630090, Novosibirsk, Zhemchuzhnaya, 14, kv. 28

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

An Address to the Anti-war Organizations of Belgium,
Denmark, England, France, Finland, FRG, India, Ireland, Israel,
Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the USA.

MIR=Peace

Dear Friend!

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

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

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

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

Get to know him, write to him about yourself, share with
him our thoughts about the world. Perhaps you will become
friends. If our children grow up as friends, we can rest easy
about the future of PEACE.

Moscow

September 3, 1983

(On March 9 dropped in one of the mail boxes on 5
Kalyaevskaya St, Sverdlovsk region, Moscow R.S.F.S.R.)

Statement For The World Public*

In connection with the open letter of Oleg E. Radzinsky from November 25, 1983 we, the members of the group "For establishing trust between the USSR and the USA" request to disregard all our messages in the future time if it is a case of our being at that time in the custody of detention places, under scrutiny of a locked pre-trial investigation or in a jail and if, in addition, the message contradicts our present beliefs and convictions.

Done and signed in Moscow, December 10, 1983
after the day-long session of the Group

Barbash Vitali R., Cand. Sci. (Geogr.)
Brodski Vladimir I., M.D.
Dudkin Lev M., Dr. Sci. (Econ.)
Godyak Valeri A., Cand. Sci. (Physics)
Lunikov Alex. B., Cand. Sci. (Physics)
Lusnikova Olga G., (teacher)
Medvedkov Yuri V., Dr. Sci. (Geogr.), D. Sc. H.C.
Medvedkova Olga, Cand. Sci. (Geogr.)
Reitman Mark I., Cand. Sci. (Math.)

*Received in English from the USSR

APPEALS, REPORTS AND STATEMENTS ON
REPRESSION OF TRUST GROUP MEMBERS

Statement
on
An Attempt by an Unknown Driver to Hit Me on the Street

On 6/21/82 at 17:07 on Papaev Prospect in the city of Dolgoprudny, Moscow Oblast, about 70 meters from the turn to the Vodniki Station, while I was taking my five-year-old son home on a bicycle (on route) No. 20, a light truck, license plate No. 2668 YuVK, tried to knock us down, pressing us with its load section to the edge of the sidewalk. The edges of the load section protruded outward for about 1/3 of a meter from the level of the wheels.

The driver of the truck did not succeed in knocking us down - since I hugged the edge of the sidewalk and braked sharply. The truck's front wheel tire grazed the edge of the sidewalk when the back edge of it's load section was about five meters in front of the bicycle. After this, the truck gained speed, moved into the center of the highway, and was quickly lost from view.

The back door of the truck's dark blue load section was missing. Through this opening, one could make out a tall, well-built person, neat in appearance, with a thin face. He was sitting on the left bench, if you were looking from the back, and as he surveyed me, he was calmly saying something to someone.

There were no other vehicles within visual range, and neither were there any pedestrians on the sidewalk.

June 21, 1982

Viktor Blok
141700, Dolgoprudny-2
Moscow Oblast
Likhachevskoe Shosse, 20
Bldg. 1, apt. 159

Appendix: My five-year-old son Roman says that the vehicle struck him hard on the knee of his left leg, so much so that on the following day his knee was very painful. He maintains also, that there were two light-colored stripes running diagonally along the surface of the side of the load section. I didn't see these stripes, and neither did I notice how the driver's cab looked.

Statement
to the
Moscow Prosecutor

On 15 June of this year, at 14:30 near the entrance to the summer park "Ermitazh", I was detained by several men in civilian attire, who, without having presented any identification, forced me to get into an automobile with them, after which I was then taken to the 64th Precinct police station, city of Moscow. I was thereupon subjected several hours of various threats by plain-clothesmen.

After this, and again without any presentation of identification, I was forced once more to get into an automobile and taken to the Zhadovsky Executive Committee, where Secretary Gennady Nikolaevich Tarosov informed me that my activities with the public group "For Trust Between the Peoples of the USSR and USA" might be considered to be abuse of rights and that I may be punished under art. 200 of the Criminal Code. This pronouncement surprised me greatly, since all the efforts of our group had been directed toward establishing trust between the USSR and the USA in order to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, toward the establishment of a secure peace on Earth and disarmament. The leadership of the Party and government of the USSR, and Soviet communications media have repeatedly enjoined the peoples of all the world take an active part in these above-mentioned issues.

I was convinced that some sort of misunderstanding had occurred here, which would soon be cleared up, that Citizen Tarosov, G.N., had either been insufficiently informed, or was operating on the basis of prejudiced information. We agreed to continue our discussion after I had consulted with an attorney. However, I was not fated to receive any such consultation.

The plain-clothes types delivered me to my apartment (this was at approximately 19:00 o'clock on the same day). From this time I have not been able to leave my apartment. Every time I attempt to go out on the street, I am forced to return to my apartment by plain-clothesmen blocking my path, occasionally in the company of a uniformed police officer.

In particular, on 19 June, on the eve of the elections, I left my house, intending to go the election information office to find out something about the candidates for whom I would be voting on the next day. Some plain-clothesmen blocked my way and, without showing any identification, forced me back

into my apartment despite the fact that I explained to them why I was going out.

On 20 June, at 12:30 o'clock, I attempted once more to leave my house to go vote at the polling place. I was not allowed out. When I began to insist that those persons detaining me show their documents and explain why my right to exercise my vote was being denied, I was placed in an automobile and driven to the 70th precinct police station, where I was held for five hours. I was neither shown any identification nor given any explanation by those who had taken me in. When I told the police officers at the 70th precinct about the illegal treatment I was getting, they hinted that my "guardians" were KGB agents, into whose activities they had no business getting involved. Again, I was taken back to my apartment.

I never did have the opportunity to exercise my right to vote. As of today, I have been under house arrest for seven days. I am confident that the Prosecutor's Office can intervene into the activity of any organization, if the latter's agents are breaking the law. Therefore, I hope that in the near future my house arrest will be lifted, and those guilty of confining me to my home against my will and depriving me of my right to vote, of all the violations of the law that I have referred to, will be punished.

In addition, I want to say that yesterday, on 21 June, my telephone was disconnected (for absolutely no reason), and all my communications with the outside world have been cut off.

June 22, 1982

Vladimir Natanovich Fleishgakker
#18 Malaya Kommunisticheskaya ul. (14)
Moscow, R.S.F.S.R.

Appeal to
Chief Prosecutor

My husband has been under house arrest since 15 June. On 22 June he sent a complaint to the Moscow prosecutor's office, however his situation has not changed to this day.

On 20 June he was not allowed to exercise his right to vote. He spent election day in the 70th precinct police station in Moscow. This is not a minor infringement of rights. The people who have denied such basic rights as personal freedom, the right to cast their ballot, have forgotten that only a court has such power. Such violations seriously discredit the bases of Soviet legality, all the more so when they are the work of the police, the Moscow Criminal Investigations Unit. In order to restore the prestige of Soviet legality, my husband should be freed from house arrest forthwith, and those guilty should be punished to the full extent of the law.

Moscow

July 6, 1982
Maria Fleishgaker

(Arrest was lifted 6 July)

At present, there has been no answer to the complaint or the telegram.

Appeal to
L.I. Brezhnev

We, the wives of two doctors of science, Yu. V. Medvedkov and Yu. G. Khronopulo, thrown into jail on charges of disorderly conduct, are extremely concerned about the state of their health. Yu. V. Medvedkov, who has suffered from double pneumonia, (and) Yu. G. Khronopulo, chronically ill (severe radial nerve of the left arm) are currently being held in the men's special receiving facility in the village of Severny.

It is bad enough, that the very act of arresting two world renowned scientists on charges of disorderly conduct is a blatant absurdity, (but) they are being held in inhumane conditions that are dangerous to their health, they are not allowed to receive packages of medicine, and are deprived of the opportunity to exercise.

We demand that the harassment of our husbands be ceased immediately.

Moscow

July 25, 1982

O. Medvedkov
Khronopulo

Bulletin on
The Destruction of Moscow Trust Group Exhibit

On August 5, 1982, at 10:00 o'clock in the evening a heavy responsibility was laid upon every person who values the concept of peace and life: an exhibit dedicated to the memory of the victims of Hiroshima was broken up. Eighty-eight anti-military paintings were confiscated by the KGB. The artist, an advocate of peace, Sergei Bartovin, was arrested and involuntarily placed in a psychiatric hospital. He is a member of the Trust Group. Today he is receiving forcible medical treatment for this idea. Other members of the group continue to be subjected to persecution on a regular basis. Their lives have become hell.

It is the duty of every advocate of peace to intervene. When you come out for your peace demonstrations think about us. Remember that your ideological brethren in Moscow are with you in thought. Bear our names on your placards. When you defend the advocates of peace, you are defending the very idea of peace.

Moscow

August 7, 1982

Moscow Trust Group

Account of the Fifteen-day Arrest
of Trust Group Members Yu. V. Medvedkov and Yu. G. Khronopulo

At 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1983, Yu. V. Medvedkov and Yu. G. Khronopulo (that is, yours truly) left Medvedkov's home and walked to the Metro station "Yugo-Zapadnaya". Having entered the Metro, we discovered that we were being doggedly followed by some persons in civilian dress. Wherever we boarded and departed the trains along the Metro line, they did the same. Leaving the Metro at the "Sportivnaya" station, we headed for a bus. A man and a woman followed us. At the bus stop, this woman (a blonde, around 45 years of age) suddenly shoved Yuri Vladimirovich in the back and started to shout "what are you bothering a woman for, and a grey-haired one at that, where is your shame!" We didn't utter a word and got on the bus. The woman and two others got on right after us. The passengers on the bus wondered aloud why this woman had been shouting so. "Why, he didn't lay a finger on her" said one woman.

At the final stop, near the Lenin Stadium, we got off, and noticed that the trio was still behind us. Medvedkov said to me "We ought to find a policeman". Shortly thereafter, we saw a police lieutenant at a gas station, and a police car nearby. One of our pursuers caught up with us, flashed his identification, and said something to the lieutenant. The police officer asked us to get into the police car and took us to the police station of the 107th precinct. On the way, we were followed by a beige "Zhiguli" without license tags in the front, in which we saw five persons, including the three who had been following us. On one of the streets, a patrolman wanted to stop our car, but the policeman in our car shouted: "They're with me, we're on our way to the 107th".

At the police station, the police lieutenant on watch registered our documents (this was at 11:25) and asked what the matter was. We said that we had been followed by three unknown persons and that they tried to provoke an incident. "I don't have anything on you, you can leave" said the watch officer. We walked out on the porch and noticed that our pursuers were sitting in the same car parked nearby. Going back inside, we relayed this to the officer on watch and asked him if he could help us get home, since we felt we were in danger. He called a sergeant and told him to give us a lift to the nearest Metro station. As we were leaving, the sergeant noticed that the car without front license tags was following us. Having made a couple of turns, he became convinced that we were being tailed. (And here is a curious detail: by this time, there was a little girl about 10-12 years of age in the car. Obviously, they had decided that an incident including a child would be more effective). The sergeant who was driving us said: "Look guys, they've got it out for you. What do I need this for? Let's go back to the station".

Having returned to the station, we saw that we were followed inside by two of the persons who had been following us. A police major appeared, and accompanied these people into an office. We were ordered to take a seat. We heard one of the plain-clothes types tell the watch officer that we were anti-Soviets. After two hours, we were presented with a (police) report which stated that we were detained for "having been disorderly in public, grabbing people by the arms, not allowing them to board the bus, and using abusive language". Moreover, "they had refused to present their documents to the watch officer at the police station". I asked the lieutenant on watch: "What's this, a while ago there was nothing on us, and now something has come up?" "Yes", he replied and lowered his eyes. On the back of the report we wrote a protest, stating that the charges had been fabricated. Furthermore, we had written, even prior to the presentation of the report, a statement addressed to the precinct chief, in which we described everything that had transpired. There was no answer whatsoever.

We were taken to the Leninsky Raion court house, city of Moscow, where Judge Gotovkin read a verdict of fifteen days confinement. When we stated that the police report was a lie, he said that "he has no reason not to believe the testimony of the witnesses". Judge Gotovkin would not give us the names and addresses of the witnesses, saying that we would learn them when we filed our appeals. When Medvedkov mentioned that we had been followed by some persons in civilian attire, the judge said sarcastically: "Aren't you on the register at a psychiatric clinic?"

We were taken to the police station, where we were kept for four hours in single cells for preliminary detention, after which we were taken to the special receiving facility at the village of Severny. For the first day, we were in a group cell. There were twenty persons occupying a space of about 16 square meters. Their second day we were placed in a separate cell. We heard the guards refer to us several times as "state criminals", "dangerous criminals", "political criminals". For the entire fifteen days we slept on bare boards - bunks, without a blanket, mattress, or pillow, the light was on all night. On account of this, we were able to sleep only in snatches, awaking every hour. During this entire time, Yuri Vladimirovich and I were taken outside only once, while the majority of prisoners were being taken into the city to work. We had no opportunity to shave, and we could only wash under the cold faucet in the bathroom. Soap was not issued. It was very cold in the cell. Olga Medvedkova managed to send us the minimum of clothing and toilet articles. Only this way were we able to avoid catching cold and to wash ourselves. They refused to take packages from my wife, although according to the regulations clothes are permitted to be given (to prisoners).

It should be particularly noted that for two days our wives could not locate us, and only on the second day after making the rounds of various offices, was Olga Medvedkova able to conclude that we had been jailed for fifteen days. Furthermore, they refused to give out any information at the 107th precinct, although they are obliged to do this.

The meals given to prisoners consist of gruel, a thin soup of macaroni or groats once a day, three pieces of bread, and two lumps of sugar per day.

At the termination of our sentence, Medvedkov and I were taken to Moscow in a police car (usually people are released from the special receiving facility, according to what was told to our wives) where we were taken around to various police stations. Before letting me go, they set up a farcial episode: they pretended that they intended to book me into a preliminary detention facility on criminal charges.

After serving my sentence, I was in the hospital for two weeks with the following diagnosis- vegetative neurosis with cardiac spasms.

Dolgoprudny

August 14, 1982

Open Letter
to
Teachers of Russian Language and Literature

Distinguished Colleagues!

The semantics of the Russian word "mir" are ambivalent. This word signifies both the Universe, and all its attendant material forms, (in particular- our Earth) and the absence of war. It appears to me that such a synonymity in the perception of an object and its condition is indicative that such a condition is entirely fitting for the given object (this is reflected in the slogan "To the World- Peace!"). Russian literature and contemporary Soviet Russian-language literature has always addressed the issue of war and peace as the basic issue within its humanitarian orientation. This link between the problems of peaceful existence and our profession is what compels me to appeal to you.

On June 4, 1982, the document of the Trust Group of the USSR and the USA was promulgated in Moscow. This document, along with proposals that had been made by Soviet citizens and collected by the Group, were widely publicized by the international mass media. Therefore there is no point in reiterating them. We will only make mention of the following: having expressed our conviction that the basic responsibility for peace/world (in both senses of the word) lies with the governments and the peoples of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the Trust Group has proposed an extensive program of measures for the establishment of trust between nations as the most important factor in international stability. Moreover, humanitarian proposals on measures for establishing trust are being gathered.

From the moment of its inception, however, the members of the Group have been subjected to unwarranted illegal repressions. They have been repeatedly arrested, subjected to house arrest and denied the right to vote in the elections for representatives to local Workers' Soviets, which is a flagrant violation of the Soviet Constitution. On July 16, 1982 two members of the Group, well-known Soviet scientists, Doctor of Geographic Sciences Yuri Medvedkov and Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences Yuri Khronopulo, were arrested and tried on trumped-up charges of disorderly conduct, after which they served fifteen days in jail.

On July 20, on the eve of the "Peace March '82" in Moscow, KGB agents conducted a search of the apartments of Group members and confiscated Trust Group documents. During the time of the "Peace March '82", Trust Group members were held under house arrest; a previously planned joint working conference with participants in the "Peace March" was thus thwarted.

On August 5, 1982, KGB agents carried out a search of Yuri Medvedkov's apartment and confiscated anti-military paintings by one of the founders of the Group, Sergei Batovrin, thus breaking up a pacifist art exhibit dedicated to the 37th anniversary of the tragedy at Hiroshima. The next day, Sergei Batovrin was arrested and subjected to involuntary confinement in a psychiatric facility, where he underwent forced treatment, his psychiatric health is in danger.

With regard to me personally, one day after I joined the Trust Group, I was fired from my work as a teacher of Russian literature at the Center for Adult Education of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR. Subsequently, after repeated run-ins with KGB agents, on July 20 I was arrested on the street and my premises were searched. On the next day I was told during an interrogation that criminal charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda were being filed against me. At the present time, I am under investigation in expectation of criminal proceedings, deprived of employment in my field, and, for all intents and purposes, denied the means to survive.

I publicly appeal (to you) to state your attitude toward the activities of the Trust Group, to condemn the repressive measures meted out against its members and seek an end to these repressions.

The Russian word "mir" has still a third meaning: a collective form of activity (by all the world). I this triaspectual synonymy - the planet, the absence of war on our planet. This is the duty and right of each and every one. Not to recognize this right is unthinkable, to prevent its coming to fruition is criminal.

Moscow

August 1982

Oleg Radzinsky

Statement on the
Repression of the Moscow Trust Group
(June - August 1982)

In Moscow, the citizens' "Group for Trust Between the USSR and USA" has been created.

On June 4, 1982, the Group sent to L.I. Brezhnev and R. Reagan, and also to TASS, to the newspaper "Pravda" and to the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace the "Appeal to the Governments and Private Citizens of the USSR and USA (text is attached)". The Group also sent to the participants of the UN General Assembly II Session a document with a proposal to create within the UN framework a special international committee (text is attached).

On that same day, June 4, a press-conference took place at the apartment of one of the members of the Group, artist Sergei Batovrin, at which the Group announced its existence, acquainted correspondents with its documents and answered questions.

On June 4, 1982, the Group sent a letter to the Moscow City Council in which it informed (the City Council) of its existence, goals, and requested that the Moscow City Council register it as a citizens group. The text of the "Appeal...." was attached to the letter.

On June 4, the "Appeal...." had been signed by 38 persons. On June 7, the Group had received nearly forty proposals concerning trust (see "Appeal") from which ten were selected by the Group to be sent in its name to the governments of the USSR and the USA, and also to TASS and to the newspaper "Pravda" (text is attached). On June 8, the Group forwarded to the same addressees proposals on "the immediate cessation of nuclear tests" (text is attached).

Signatures to the "Appeal" are being collected throughout the country. Proposals for promoting trust between the USSR and the USA are being submitted to the Group.

On June 10, the Group forwarded to the secretary of the executive committee of the Moscow City Council, comrade Promyslov, a statement in which it proposed to declare the city of Moscow a nuclear-free zone (text is attached). Copies of the statement were sent to the editors of the newspaper "Pravda" and to TASS.

* * * * *

On the evening of June 8, two policemen showed up at the apartment of Group member Vladimir Fleishgaker and, not

finding him at home, handed his mother, Nina Rozovakaya, an official summons requiring his presence at the Raion police station on the 9th of the month. N. Rozovskaya took the summons to the police station, saying that it appeared that V. Fleishgakker would not be home until the end of the week. The police also came to the apartment of Group member Sergei Batovrin on June 9. They walked into the apartment and looked at the pacifist slogans hanging on the walls. They refused the suggestion that Batovrin be present at the police station on June 10; they promised to bring an official summons in the morning, but on the next day they didn't show up.

On June 11, 1982, at 17:30 o'clock, the telephone rang in the apartment of V. Fleishgakker (Malaya Kommunisticheskaya Street, 18, apt. 14) and an unknown male introducing himself as Alik Katz said that he was on his way over. Twenty minutes later, someone rang the doorbell at the Fleishgakker's apartment. The Fleishgakkers, who don't know any "Alik Katz" wouldn't open the door. Meanwhile, those who had rung the doorbell said they were police officers, knocked on the door for more than an hour, and then tried to open the door with a skeleton key. All these developments were accompanied by threats against the Fleishgakker family. After it became clear that they were going to break down the door the Fleishgakkers let them in. Three persons entered the apartment. One of them presented documents as police lieutenant Borisov, another, after a long confrontation, showed his identification as officer Alferov of the Moscow Police Criminal Investigations Unit. The third, claiming he was a "representative of the people, Nikolaev", showed no documents. For an hour this trio stayed in the apartment, demanding that V. Fleishgakker accompany them to the prosecutor's office. They had neither a warrant nor a summons. "Investigations Unit Officer" Alferov was exceptionally rude in his discourse with the Fleishgakkers: he spoke to them in "ty" terms, refused to let them answer the phone when it rang, answered it himself and identified himself as Fleishgakker; he threatened them with arrest for resisting an officer of the law, and at one point bawled out: "I'll strangle this scum!" The answer to all questions about the purpose of the summons was "We don't know, they'll explain it at the prosecutor's office".

At 20:00 o'clock senior police lieutenant Shkapov arrived, and Vladimir Fleishgakker was taken in a police car to the Zhdanovsky Raion prosecutor's office. There, in the presence of these same Alferov and Nikolaev, the prosecutor (or his assistant?) read from a document where it stated that the action of the Group are a discredit to the government's familiar first person singular, cp. French "tu" vice "vu" (trans.) peace campaign, and there are a provocation and illegal. When Fleishgakker asked which article of the Criminal Code is the basis for considering the campaign for peace and trust a provocation, he received no answer from the prosecutor. Then Vladimir Fleishgakker was presented with a

warning to sign, which he refused to do, saying that the campaign for peace is everyone's affair, and he doesn't see anything provocational in the actions of the Group.

During the course of the conversation, "Investigations Unit Officer" Alferov threatened Fleishgakker with prison if he continues his involvement with the Group's activities, and stated that "our people will campaign for peace without any "Fleishgakkers". The word "Fleishgakker" was mentioned several times in a tone of hostility and scorn, as if it were replacing the word "Jew".

* * * * *

On June 12, at 11:00 o'clock, someone called Sergei Batovrin from Boston and said that an organization was being formed there that shares the views of the Moscow "Group for Trust Between the USSR and the USA" and supports (The Group's) initiative. The conversation was interrupted, as the phone was disconnected. After this, Batovrin, his mother Lyubov Leonidovna Potekhina, and another member of the Group who was in the apartment at the time, Mikhail Ostrovsky, were taken to the Raion police station, where they were presented with a warning similar to that described above.

At the Rozenoer apartment the telephone has been disconnected as of the morning of June 12. There were four members of the Group Yuri Khronopulo, Viktor Blok, Gennady Krochik, and Boris Kalyuzhny, visiting him at the time. At around 16:00 o'clock this quartet left. As they were leaving, Krochik and Kaylyuzhny were picked up and taken to the police station. When Rozenoer himself attempted to leave his apartment, it was suggested that he go back and not come out anymore. At the same time, Sergei Batovrin and his mother, who had come to visit (Rozenoer) were denied entrance.

At 17:00 o'clock, the blockade around the apartment was lifted and the telephone turned on. Shortly thereafter two foreign correspondents came to visit Rozenoer. During the interview a police colonel, accompanied by a plainclothes man, showed up at the apartment. They checked the documents of all those present, and declared to the foreign correspondents, allegedly expressing the official point of view, that the activities of the Group are illegal, provocational, must be brought to an end, and will not be supported by the people. They expressed their confidence that the people who signed the "Appeal" would rescind their signatures.

G. Krochik and B. Kalyuzhny were held at the police station for almost five hours. During this period, two police officers (one of whom was a colonel) and two KGB officers interrogated them. At this time they were told that they "were

acting at the beck and call of Zionists and criminals" and were threatened with serious consequences. Then they were forced to write out notes explaining their activities in the Group. During this time one of them had his briefcase searched and a copy of "Israel Today" confiscated.

* * * * *

On June 15 at 14:30 o'clock three members of the "Group for Trust..." were detained on a Moscow street - Vladimir Fleishgakker, Vladimir Rozin and Viktor Blok. They were taken by automobile to the 64th police precinct station, and put in different rooms. Fleishgakker had his passport taken, and one of the plainclothesmen who had picked him up had a "conversation" with him which was accompanied with various threats - ranging from fifteen days of administrative arrest to charges under art. 64 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Then they tried to get V. Fleishgakker into a car, but he said that he wasn't going to go anywhere, until he had seen the documents of those that had detained him. Finally, after a long dispute, one of the "plainclothes types" showed him his identification as an employee of the Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs. After this, Fleishgakker was taken to the Zhdanovsky executive committee, where he had a discussion with the chairman of the executive committee, Gennady Nikilaevich Tarasov. There were also present two persons in plainclothes, one of whom was he already familiar to Fleishgakker - "representative of the people, Nikolaev". During the discussion, Tarasov mentioned Fleishgakker's involvement in the "Group of Trust" and, referring to a decree of the Sovnarkom of 1932, informed Fleishgakker that he might be brought up on charges under art. 200 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR ("abuse of rights"). Moreover, he inquired as to where Fleishgakker was working, and threatened to bring court proceedings on charges of vagrancy. Fleishgakker answered that he did have a job, but did not disclose his place of work, for he wasn't sure that after this he wouldn't lose his job.

The discussion lasted for nearly an hour. Around 19:00 o'clock Vladimir Fleishgakker was taken home in a police car, without having had his passport returned to him. In addition, "representative of the people" Nikolaev recommended that he not leave his residence after dark.

Vladimir Rozin was held at the 64th police precinct station until 19:30 o'clock, and was then released.

On the same day, S. Batovrin and S. Rozenoer were released in the evening after a three-day detention. Soon thereafter, Batovrin's apartment was again blockaded and the telephone cut off.

* * * * *

On June 6, Sergei Batovrin, a member of the "Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA" who had been under house arrest, spent the entire day under interrogation at the Raion police station. He was informed that according to testimony from a certain prisoner at the Butyrskaya Prison, Batovrin was involved in a speculation deal, and that criminal charges would be filed against him if he did cease his involvement with the "Group....", did not come out against his friends and acquaintances, did not reject the issue of his statements by Western radio stations, and did not condemn the policies of the USA and Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Batovrin's mother also was interrogated.

S. Batovrin said that he would not consider any compromise and would go on a liquid hunger strike, if this blackmail was not ended and if his house arrest was not lifted. Batovrin's health is not good (kidney ailment) and his friends are most concerned about the possible consequences of a hunger strike.

In the evening of July 6, Sergei Batovrin succeeded in passing along a message describing what had transpired with him during his house arrest:

I was unable to write a statement today, since I was being interrogated all day at the police station. Apparently, they're trying to cook up some criminal charges (against me). Although today's interrogation was "unofficial", they were questioning me about some caseinvolving speculation.

They said that some person doing time at Butyrskaya for speculation has testified against me to the effect threat he and I had been involved in some deal with a commission store. Can you imagine such ravings?

They also interrogated my mother. My things (travel bag, jacket) were searched in my presence (at the police station). They said that obviously I've got some valuables "on me". And they started up the blackmail again.

They are demanding that I officially renounce my "friends", make a statement condemning the "policies of the USA", "condemn Israeli aggression in Lebanon". "Or else we'll put you away on criminal charges, and do it without so much as a ripple. All very legally".

They said that there had been an article in "Moskovskaya Pravda". I told them they could do as they pleased with me, cook up any charge, put me in jail, but not to expect anything from me.

Previously, they had threatened me with criminal charges on art. 200 or 190-1 (slander, for the exhibit) and demanded, beside the other things mentioned, that I write a statement to the effect that "Voice" and "Liberty" had supposedly distorted my statements. Naturally, I refused.

Tomorrow, apparently, they intend to continue. I wouldn't be surprised if they arrest me in a few days and transfer me to prison.

I'm pondering this, since I don't know whether to go on a hunger strike (liquid diet) and or run away (and raise a row from hiding). There are pluses and minuses to both sides, and I might buy it in the end. But I have to do something. They won't break me without a fight. They won't take me alive. But what shall I start with? I can't decide. Therefore, what you say - that will I do. I believe in you and your intuition. I wait for an answer now (in any case, raise a ruckus).
P.S. Let me know quickly about my situation. Quickly.
P.P.S. Go on a hunger strike? Or run away?

* * * * *

At the present time, permission to emigrate from the USSR has been promised to two families of "refuseniks" who are members of the "Group of Trust" - Mikhail Ostrovsky and Vladimir Fleishgakker and his wife Maria. Meanwhile, V.N. Fleishgakker has been up until now under house arrest (until 7/6), and Mikhail Ostrovsky has virtually stopped his involvement in the work of the "Group" as he has been subject in the past days to various threats and pressure by the KGB along with the promise that he can emigrate. At the same time, there is an opinion going around among Western correspondents in Moscow that the "Group for Trust" is nothing more than a variation of the "refusenik" movement, allowing them secure permission to emigrate more quickly. In connection with this, Group member Sergei Rozenoer, who had submitted an application to emigrate, announced that he was dropping his intention to emigrate from the USSR. The participants of the movement for peace and trust are calling upon persons who share their views and goals and have no intention of emigrating to sign the Group's documents.

* * * * *

On June 6, at the apartment of "Group for Trust Between the USSR and the USA" members Yuri and Olga Medvedkov, a press conference was held for foreign correspondents, during which the following Group documents were read and distributed:

- "Appeal to the Advocates of Peace" (the document contains appeals for solidarity with the Groups activities, including regular personal contacts);

- Appeal to participants in Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitations and reductions (letter contains an appeal.... "to include within the text of treaties under discussion section devoted to the bilateral measure aimed at the establishment of trust between the USSR and the USA";

- A document devoted to a recapulation of the Groups activities for the month since the day it was founded. The document contains references to "mistrust on the part of some officials and organizations of our country". It is reported that several members of the Group "have been threatened with the application of the strictest legal measures -- criminal proceedings on charges of art. 64 Criminal Code RSFSR (betraying the motherland) and others. The following statistics are presented (as of 7/4/82):

Signatures to the "Appeal" - 170

Proposals for Establishing Trust - 23
Between USSR and USA

House Arrests for supporters of - 90
the "Appeal" (person-days)

Telephone disconnections (at apart- - 4
ments of people supporting the "Appeal)

Intimidating Discussions with eleven - 35
of the movement's initiators (similar acts
with all supporters of the movement are
difficult to calculate)

All three documents have been signed by twelve members of the Group.

At 16:00 o'clock on July 8, refusenik Anatoly Vasilevsky called by telephone down to OVIR, to room No. 24, where he was told: "Probably something to do with your departure...." When he showed up at he room where he was directed, three KGB agents tried to have a discussion with him importuning him to remove his signature from the "Appeal" of the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA". They stated to him that he should do so, his petition for emigration would be dealt with affirmatively. Vasilevsky refused. Then he was told that if he was a genuine fighter for peace, he should condemn Israeli aggression in Lebanon. To this, Vasilevsky replied that the PLO itself does not deny that it shells Israeli cities, and, as far as he knew, the USSR would never allow such actions to go unanswered.

* * * * *

On July 6, in the evening, "Group for Trust" activist Vladimir Fleishgakker was released from house arrest and the blockade around his house was lifted. Fleishgakker had been told earlier that he had to quickly get his documents together for emigrating, and that a visa was forthcoming before 7/14, however, when Fleishgakker showed up at OVIR following his release, he was told that there was a hold up and that he would have to "wait a little longer".

* * * * *

On 7/9/82, the Ostrovskys, a married couple who had been participants in the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA" left the USSR.

* * * * *

On July 10, Sergei Batovrin was released from house arrest. At the present time, Batovrin is living at his wife's apartment. Surveillance on him is maintained twenty four hours a day. Denied work and still without permission to leave, the Batovrin family is experiencing serious material hardships.

* * * * *

From 6/21, the telephone of "Group for the Establishment of Trust" member Vladimir Fleishgakker has been disconnected. Increased surveillance has been set up around Fleishgakker from the morning of 7/15. He has tried on several occasions to lose his "tail", as a result of which he was stopped on the street and taken to a police station and held there for three hours, after which he was released with the advice "don't try to get away". As far as the identity of those who were following him was concerned, he was told that: "these are detectives from the Criminal Investigations Unit - you shouldn't get in the way of their work".

At 10:00 o'clock on the morning of July 10, (two) members of the "Group for the Establishment..." Doctor of Geographical Sciences Yu. Khronopulo left Medvedkov's apartment for a meeting with correspondents. They never returned home. For twenty-four hours Olga Medvedkov was unable to find out where her husband was. Calls to the city administration, to Petrovka, and the KGB were fruitless. On the night of 7/17-18, Olga Medvedkova and Vladimir Brodsky went to the special

receiving unit for men Lianozovo (village of Severny) where it transpired that Yu. Medvedkov and Yu. Khronopulo had been sentenced to fifteen days for "disorderly conduct". On that same evening O. Medvedkova managed to pass a package to her husband and meet with him briefly.

* * * * *

On 7/20/82, KGB agents carried out seven searches: at the residences of Valery and E. Godyak, Pavel Ilyin and Ella Kogan, Irina Sapiro, Vladimir Pozin, Yuli Khasin, and also at the residences of Oleg Radzinsky (at two apartments).

The case number of the search was included in the warrant only at Ilyin's residence (No. 116). The search was initiated in the absence of the resident. Confiscated were several manuscripts, notebooks with telephone numbers and addresses.

When, around 14:00 o'clock Ilyin came to his apartment, he was subjected to an interrogation as a witness. Most of questions revolved around the ownership of the papers that had been taken from Ilyin.

From 9:30 to 14:30 o'clock the apartment of refusenik and "Group for Trust" member Valery Godyak was searched. E.F. Godyak refused to open the door to strangers and the searchers gained entrance by breaking down the door. (Later on, at the insistence of E. Godyak, they called in workmen to fix it). The search for "anti-Soviet and slanderous literature" was conducted by a major, Senior Investigator of the Investigative Seciton of the KGB USSR Banev and KGB USSRT agents Gusov and Lorakov and at the order of Investigator of the Investigative Section KGB USSR Senior Lieutenant Kruglov, in the presence of official witnesses Viktor Nikovaevich Danilkin (Moscow, Garibaldi Street, Bldg. 10, block 2, apt. 213) and Evgeny Konstantinovich Spektorov (Moscow, Festivalnaya Street, Bldg. 7, apt. 44).

The file of the "Group for Trust..." was taken, including a list of all those who had signed the "Appeal" of the "Group..." up until today's date - 100 persons, including the names of several Leningraders that have not yet been published (up until now only 86 signatures were sent), furthermore, a typewriter was confiscated, and also all the cassettes and tape recorder tapes.

Etalina Godyak is eight months pregnant.

(A year ago, the Godyak's school-age son died tragically, having received a fatal injury during his karate practice. The ambulance that had been called was delayed on

Leninsky Prospekt on account of the passage of a government delegation - compiler).

Afterward, V.A. Godyak was taken to Lefortovo, where they tried to interrogate him. V. Godyak replied that he could not answer any questions, inasmuch as it had not been explained to him, for what case he was being brought in as a witness.

Major Banev conducted the interrogation.

Question: A typewriter was confiscated. When and where was it acquired, who used it?

Answer: Since nothing has been told to me about the case of which I have been brought in as a witness, I don't understand the essentials of this question. Moreover, this question, by its nature, can only refer to the suspect, and in that capacity, I am not obliged to answer such a question.

Question: During the search, five pieces of carbon paper were found. What were your writing on them?

Answer: Let me see - three of them, these are statements to Zotov and Ivanov. Two are so marked up, I don't know. Figure it out yourself.

Question: A typewritten text was taken . Departure for Israel... How did this come to be in your apartment, by whom and when, and on what typewriter was it printed up?

Answer: Inasmuch as I don't understand, what the connection is between this text and my interrogation...

Question: Was the text printed on the typewriter that we confiscated at your place?

Answer: Since I know absolutely nothing as to the case about which this interrogation is being conducted, I don't understand the connection between this text and your question.

Question: Other texts were confiscated, which I can explain*

Answer: I don't know, if these documents have any relation to the case for which I am being interrogated as a witness, since you haven't told me anything about the case for which I am being interrogated in the capacity of a witness.

Question: A handwritten document was confiscated, who composed it: "Godyak, Valery Anatolevich"?

Answer: same answer as above

Answer: same (telephone address)*

I will state the following with regard to the substance of this case:

1. Not one of the answers was taken down the way I stated them. I suggested that the questions be submitted to me in written form and I would answer them in writing. After each of investigator Banev's questions, I offered him my written answer. However, investigator Banev preferred to take down only his interpretation of my "answers".

2. I had difficulty giving an exact answer to the majority of the questions that I was asked, since I did not understand the substance of the questions, being unfamiliar with the basics of the case about I was being questioned as a witness.

3. Prior to the interrogation, I was refused the opportunity to learn anything about the substance of the case. How can I give answers "on the substance of the case" (which is the way it is written, on the official form) if I don't know anything about the substance of the case).

On the same day, Oleg Radzinsky was detained on the street and taken back to his house, where KGB agents carried out a search. Subsequently O. Radzinsky was taken to Lefortovo where they attempted to interrogate him for seven hours. At his time, they told him that he had been called down to be a witness in a case that had been allegedly initiated against him. Radzinsky refused to answer, inasmuch as, in the first place the substance of the case had not been explained to him, and secondly, if he was really the suspect in this case, then he was not obliged to answer any questions. At the end of the interrogation, they handed Radzinsky a summons to appear for another interrogation at Lefortovo on July 22, at 11:00 o'clock.

* * * * *

At 10:00 o'clock on July 20, 1982, KGB agents arrived at V. Rozin's place of work, and called him into his boss's office. One of them showed identification in the name of Senior Investigator UKGB Lieutenant Colonel Shkonda (Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast)

It was suggested to Rozin that he go with them, and one other agent waiting in the car, back to his residence. In the car, Rozin was told that a warrant had been promulgated for a search of his apartment. At his apartment Rozin was shown the search warrant in which it was stated that:

"Senior Lieutenant Kruglov of the investigative section of the KGB USSR, in conducting a search in connection with case No. _____ (number not indicated) has come to the conclusion

that the apartment belonging to Rozin may contain material containing slander and fabrications defaming the Soviet political and social system."

Rozin refused to sign the warrant, since the case number had not been indicated.

After an eight-hour search, (43 titles were confiscated) Rozin was taken to Lefortovo, where Lieutenant Shkonda conducted an interrogation concerning case No. 165. The substance of the case was not revealed to Rozin, and the interrogation concerned, for the most part, the material that had been confiscated from his apartment.

As of late, V. Rozin has been very closely watched.

* * * * *

On 7/20/82, a search was carried out at two of Oleg Edvardovich Radzinsky's residences - the apartment of his mother, where Radzinsky lives, and at the home of his in-laws, where he is officially registered. Radzinsky was detained on the street by KGB agents. Threatening him with a pistol, they shoved him into an automobile and took down to the police station, where he was kept under guard by four policemen for nearly half an hour. Afterward, the same persons (who had detained him) in plainclothes plus some late arrivals who refused to present any identification, put Radzinsky in a car and took him home to his mother's apartment, where a search was in progress in connection with case No. 116, as indicated in the search warrant. KGB USSR investigator Vladimir Vladimirovich Renev was conducting the search. Of those KGB agents who had detained Radzinsky, Colonel Aleksandr Ivanovich Nichkov and Yuri Garanyants took part in the search.

The following items were confiscated: "Chronicle of Current Events" No. 61 of 1981, manuscripts of Radzinsky's stories, and screenplays that he had written and articles on literature and philosophy, notebooks, and documents of the "Group for Trust and Peace". They left the typewriter, having first taken a sample of the type. Then Radzinsky was taken to the apartment of his wife's parents, where they also carried out a search. The search was conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Yuri Fedorovich Kudryavtsev and Captain Kochetkov. Nothing was taken. After this, Radzinsky, having been held until 3:00 in the morning, i.e., until the search at his mother's place was finished: was then taken home and handed an official summons to appear at Lefortovo on the next day at 9:00 for an interrogation. Radzinsky's interrogation was conducted by Senior Lieutenant Sergei Borisovich Kruglov. Questions were asked about the materials that had been found during the search, in particular "Chronicle". Furthermore, Radzinsky was invited to give an account of his life. Radzinsky wrote in the

interrogation record that he would not answer, until he was informed as to what case he was being interrogated on; and as far as the "Chronicle" was concerned, someone had planted it. After insistent demands by Radzinsky, he was informed that case No. 116 was being filed allegedly against him under art. 70, part 1, Criminal Code RSFSR. When Radzinsky asked what basis exists for his being brought up on charges under art. 70, part 1, he was told by the investigator that he would be informed later, but that at the moment the investigation office considered it inadvisable.

From July 20, the KGB has been conducting interrogations on "the Radzinsky case", five persons were called in, - friends of Radzinsky who haven't had anything to do with the "Group for Peace and Trust". They have been asked about the sort of literature that Radzinsky has been giving them to read.

* * * * *

The search of 7/20/82 at Vladimir Rozin's residence was conducted in connection with case No. 165. At the homes of the others, including the Medvedkovs, the searches involved case No. 116.

* * * * *

On 8/5/82, an exhibit of the works of Sergei Batovrin, member of the "Group for Trust", was planned. At the Medvedkov's apartment, where the works were hung, all the members of the group had gathered. Correspondents were supposed to arrive at 14:00 o'clock. From 12:00 o'clock on, the courtyard was occupied by several police and KGB vehicles.

At 16:00 o'clock, five men went to the phone booths and called the correspondents quarters again.

At 16:30, a red automobile from American TV showed up at the courtyard, but it was prevented from going any further. At 17:00 o'clock Bryan arrived. He got out of his car and started for the entrance to the building. There he was stopped and requested to return to his car. After Bryan left, six KGB agents and two official witnesses - a young man and a young woman - rang the door bell and entered the apartment. Among the agents was KGB investigator Kruglov, who had signed all the search warrants for the searches of July 20, (also) Popov, and Andreev. A search warrant, issued on July 19 for July 20, was presented (the Medvedkov's residence had not been searched on the 20th, inasmuch as they had been out of town on that date). Of the items, books papers, belonging to the Medvedkovs, nothing was taken. Batovrin's paintings were photographed, measured, carried off (88 paintings, part of

which had not been part of the exhibit). When asked to explain why these items were being confiscated, they were told: "A specialist will take care of it".

At 13:30 o'clock on 8/6/82, two policemen came to the Medvedkovs' apartment to see Batovrin. Batovrin was presented with a notice to appear at the local draft board since he allegedly was "avoiding military service" (in fact, Batovrin has been exempted from military service, since he has a "white ticket" with a diagnosis of psychopathia - 7 "b"). Batovrin was taken to the draft board, and from there to psychiatric hospital No. 14, Bekhter Street (section 9, for the seriously ill) with a diagnosis of psychopathia, and immediately they started to give him depressants. At the moment his dosage has been reduced (to one tablet per day). The doctor is Galina Sergeevna...the visiting days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On 8/6/82, at 11:30 o'clock, OVIR called Godyak and requested him to come down immediately for a discussion with the administration. Godyak answered that he had been having discussions for three years, was tired of it, and would not be coming. They replied that in such case, his invitation would be disqualified, after which he agreed to appear.

At 12:30 o'clock, a police officer from the local precinct came, confiscated Godyak's passport and took him down to the local unit "to discuss his employment situation", then he was taken to the 76th precinct police station, where he was held from 13:00 to 18:00 o'clock. There he was asked repeatedly "where do you work?" Godyak answered that he did not have to tell them. They made out a "warning", which he refused to sign. Around 16:00 o'clock a woman walked into the office and introduced herself as a psychiatrist. (the discussion is paraphrased).

Doctor: Why don't they let you out?

Godyak: Out of where?

Doctor: Out of the Soviet Union

Godyak: I don't know. It's not a question of state security. They're not letting anyone go, and that includes me.

Doctor: Why did you apply, anyway?

Godyak: It was a long time ago. At that time, people were counting on the Helsinki Accords.

Doctor: What kind of bag is that there?

Godyak: Things to take with me in case I get arrested.

Doctor: Why don't you tell them where you work?

Godyak: I've already lost one job.

Doctor: Well, OK, you're in fine health. I'm sorry that they've kept you like this - they were waiting for me, and I couldn't get away from work right away.

After it was ascertained that Godyak was healthy, (as Godyak saw it- with not a little heated discussion) they let him go home.

On 8/10 Godyak's telephone was disconnected. As in the case when the Medvedkovs' phone was cut off, this took place after a call from the "correspondents quarters".

At 12:00 o'clock on September 9, they called from Lefortovo and told Godyak that he could come pick up his typewriter. They gave it back to him. Godyak signed a release form saying that it was returned to him in good shape.

After he had gone through the procedure of getting his typewriter back, Godyak was asked some questions by investigator S.B. Kruglov concerning the Radzinsky case (No. 116, filed on July 20).

Question: Do you know Radzinsky?

Answer: Yes.

Question: For a long time?

Answer: I don't remember, for quite awhile.

Question: Have you ever heard him make anti-Soviet statements?

Answer: No.

At this, Godyak was not detained any longer.

Appendix*

On June 9, three persons bearing neither a warrant nor a summons burst into Vladimir Fleishgakker's apartment and, with accompanying threats, took him to the prosecuting attorney's office, where a prosecutor of the Zhdanovsky Raion of Moscow who did not identify himself, along with investigator Alferov of the Moscow Police Criminal Investigations Unit, attempted to intimidate (Fleishgakker) by using anti-Semitic remarks.

On June 12, Sergei Batovrin was placed under illegal house arrest, his telephone was disconnected without any explanation. The arrest lasted for twenty-eight days.

Also placed under house arrest was Sergei Rozenoer. The arrest lasted for two weeks.

On June 13, S. Rozenoer's telephone was cut off without any explanation.

On June 15, B. Fleishgakker and Viktor Blok were detained on the street, and both were subjected to threats and blackmail (they were threatened with administrative arrest and psychiatric confinement and criminal charges under art. 64) for over three hours. All this transpired in the 64th Police Precinct Station in Moscow. Later they were taken to the local executive committees of their Raion Councils. When the Secretary of the Zhdanovsky Executive Committee of Moscow said to V. Fleishgakker "You're free to go" he was taken home and subjected to a 22-day house arrest. In addition, on June 20 he was not allowed to go to his polling place, thus preventing him from exercising his right to vote. For this entire day, he was kept in custody at the 70th police precinct station, where police officers said that he was being held on the orders of the KGB, into whose affairs they were not empowered to interfere.

V. Blok was taken home from the executive committee, where he was kept under administrative surveillance for weeks. Each morning and each evening police officers stopped at his residence to see if he were home or not.

Moreover, for all this time Boris Kalyuzhny, Genady Krochik, Igor Khronopulo and Maria Fleishgakker were subjected to various types of threats and psychological pressure, taken in for questioning to the police station, questioned by KGB agents in the First Department at work.

Every morning and every evening police officers stopped to question Yuri Khronopulo's wife as to the whereabouts of her husband.

* a likely Appendix to preceeding document -- unclear as received.

On June 8, V. Blok's life was placed in danger. He was travelling by bicycle along a deserted highway with his child from kindergarten. Suddenly, on a turn, he felt something bearing down on him. As an experienced bicyclist he changed direction, and a light truck, coming at him at a high rate of speed, bore into the curb a short distance ahead of him, turned about and sped off. The license tags of the truck are known.

On June 21, V. Fleishgakker's telephone was disconnected without any explanation.

On June 27, Valery Godyak, Olga Medvedkova, Yuri Medvedkov, and Mark Reitman were held under an illegal one-day house arrest.

On July 26, two doctors of sciences, Yuri Medvedkov and Yuri Khronopulo, were subjected to fifteen days administrative arrest on the basis of perjured testimony.

On July 28, the Medvedkov's telephone was disconnected without any explanation.

Three days after joining up with the advocates of promoting trust, Oleg Radzinsky was fired from his position as a literature teacher.

On July 20, O. Radzinsky was detained on the street. On July 21 he was called in to the investigative section of the KGB of the USSR, where investigator B. Kruglov informed him that charges under art. 70 of the Criminal Code, RSFSR concerning anti-Soviet agitation had filed against him as case No. 116.

On October 26, O. Radzinsky was arrested and placed in an investigative isolation cell at Lefortovo Prison.

On August 5, the Medvedkovs' apartment was searched in connection with Radzinsky's case, during which nothing was found having any connection with the above-mentioned case; on the other hand, 88 anti-war paintings making up an exhibit dedicated to the 37th anniversary of the tragedy at Hiroshima were confiscated.

On August 6, three men forced their way into the Medvedkov's apartment without either a warrant or summons (one presented identification as Popov of the Moscow Police Criminal Investigations Unit). They took away the Medvedkov's guest S. Batovrin, one of the chief organizers of the anti-war exhibit. He was forcefully confined to a psychiatric hospital where a doctor told him, that (his) campaign for peace is a manifestation of his illness.

August 6. For the entire past year, V. Godyak has carrying on a battle through various judicial channels against his flagrantly illegal firing from work at the university. The

file on this case has been accorded equally outrageous treatment. At the moment, it is at the appeals level. As if to add insult to injury, they are starting to come down on him for vagrancy. On August 6, some witnesses signed a warning against him, since he refused to identify his place of work. And on September 3rd, candidate of sciences Godyak was fired from his work (watchman) after officials from the prosecutor's office of the Gagarinsky Raion, Moscow, where he was questioned as a witness by assistant prosecuting attorney Ilyin. The interrogation record was entirely falsified. Ilyin did not even allow Godyak to make his own additions to the record and refused Godyak's demand that the prosecuting attorney be present at the interrogation.

On August 28, some unidentified persons stopped S. Rozenoer at the entrance to the residence of the Medvedkovs. Without a warrant, without witnesses, and without an official document, these persons searched his briefcase and warned him that they would beat him up if he showed up there again.

On August 30, Mark Reitman was called in for interrogation in connection with a certain Yankov, with whom the former is not acquainted. KGB investigator Melyokhin did not take down M. Reitman's actual answers and refused to let Reitman write them out himself. The interrogation report was falsified. Reitman wrote a statement to this effect to the prosecuting attorney.

September 2. The tires on the Medvedkov's automobile have been punctured several times. In the last month, they have replaced tires more than five times. For this reason, they check every day to make sure that the wheels are bolted tightly. Every morning they check the tires, air pressure. Moreover, there are at least two KGB vehicles, including license number MNG 23-49, constantly keeping watch in their courtyard. Therefore, that which took place on September 2, we view as tantamount to an attempt on the lives of two more partisans of trust between the USSR and the USA. On September 2, at 9:30 a.m., the left back wheel fell off the Medvedkovs' car as they were on their way to work. At this time a government cortege of vehicles was coming from the direction toward which the car would be carried (from the left). The Medvedkov's car had gone out of control. Only good fortune and Olga Medvedkov's experience as a driver can explain the fact that a collision was avoided. We do not know what sort of accident had been planned by the persons who loosened the lugnuts on the left wheel of the Medvedkov's auto. We do know that it was only happenstance that prevented the death of (two) members of our group, Olga and Yuri Medvedkov.

At this moment, O. Medvedkova noticed the familiar beige "Zhiguli" with license tags MNR 23-49 on the small roadway along Leninsky Prospekt. She walked up to the four men inside who had observed the proceedings from a safe distance and let them know exactly what she thought of them.

Statement
on the
House Search of Anna Gordienko

On August 5, 1982, at the residence of Anna Gordienko, wife of Aleksandr Shatravka and a resident of Moscow, a search was conducted (the warrant was signed by District Prosecuting Attorney Morozov; Investigator Samoilov of the Prosecuting Attorney's Office carried out the search). The following items were confiscated: literary manuscripts, a typewriter, (returned on August 8), Pasternak's novel "Doctor Zhivago" (a Xerox copy), notebooks with foreign addresses and telephone numbers of foreign correspondents in Moscow. Gordienko was presented a summons to appear as a witness at an interrogation that was (subsequently) conducted on August 8. The reason for the search was not stated.

On August 8, she was interrogated about her husband (with supposedly unintentional hints that her marriage was fictitious).

On August 9, another search was conducted at Gordienko's residence. Nothing was taken. During the search, she was told the date of the arrest.

It is known, that A. Shatravka had left in May to do seasonal work in the Tyumenskaya Oblast of Siberia, where he apparently was arrested. His mother had not been informed of his arrest.

Moscow

September, 1982

Report on the Trial of Trust Group Member
Oleg Radzinsky in Moscow

On 13 October, Oleg Radzinsky (25 years old) member of the Moscow Trust Group, was put on trial. Radzinsky was charged under art. 70-1 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

1/ for oral dissemination of slanderous fabrications against the Soviet system;

2/ for composition with slanderous intent the story "How We Live" and the unfinished so-called script to "The Private Life of Eduard Basilii", which he "disseminated" among: Radzinskaya (his wife) and Aleksandr Lebedev (his best friend, to whom the story is dedicated);

3/ as a teacher of Russian language and literature, he read his students a lecture entitled "Concerning the Party Factor and Class Factor of Literature", in which he allegedly maintained that "the Soviet state has never been proletarian, but has rather been always "party-bureaucratic" in form, and a "police state" in essence.

5/ for the fact that he alleged told his father-in-law Trincer, Ustinus Karlovich, that "Communists should be hanged". Oleg Radzinsky contends he could never have made that statement since he is opposed to all violence, especially political.

The chief evidence in his indictment was the following:

1/ His wife, Radzinskaya, Galina Ustinusovna (who divorced him while he was in prison) stated that her husband was constantly bringing anti-Soviet literature into their home (precisely which, she couldn't remember, although during the search, not one such book was found). He allegedly carried on anti-Soviet conversations (exactly about what- she didn't remember). He actually gave her "How We Live", which was written five years ago.

2/ The "best friend" Lebedev, Aleksandr Valentinovich (they have been friends since they were fifteen years old) stated that Oleg Radzinsky referred to the "unworkability of the socialist system" several times in the former's presence, and to the lack of democratic freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. When the judge asked him directly if the main hero's position in the story "How We Live" is that of the author, Lebedev replied: "Without a doubt". And when the judge asked if "he had written a statement against Oleg to the KGB" he mumbled "no". With this, he was allowed to step down.

3/ His wife's father, Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences Trincer, Ustinus Karlovich (whose father is Karl Trincer, the Austrian Communist who spends many years in a Soviet prison and currently lives in Vienna) eagerly testified

that his son-in-law (now his former) at home was constantly carrying on anti-Soviet conversations. He had condemned Soviet expansion in Afghanistan, and spoke of the bankruptcy of the Soviet economic system, and although he couldn't remember the circumstances, called for "hanging the Communists".

Furthermore, twenty persons from an archeological expedition for which Oleg Radzinsky had worked five years ago, were summoned into court. Witness Klochkov (who left the expedition a week after it had begun) definitely remembered how one day "a girl in glasses" - he didn't remember her first or last name (well, five years had gone by)- came to his tent. She told him that Oleg Radzinsky in her presence had just stated that Jews in the Soviet Union did not have equal status with the other peoples in the Soviet Union, and that our Constitution is a cover to give the appearance of democratic freedoms. This information was so shocking to the "girl in glasses" that she rushed right in to this fellow whom she barely knew to tell him about this. Interrogated by the KGB five years later, Comrade Klochkov remembered this conversation clearly, although he couldn't remember the name of the girl. For his own part, he added, that Radzinsky had called for "destroying the Communists". He himself had not heard this comment but another girl had told him about this. With the aid of the investigator he had composed a verbal portrait on the basis of which, they determined their names. Summoned as witnesses, Drozhzina and Shposhnikova (the one in glasses) stated that they didn't remember such a conversation. They said, however, "maybe Radzinsky said this to Klochkov, his memory is better".

The third category of witnesses were teachers and school children from the school where Radzinsky had been teaching. He had been fired with a official statement on his "poor professional training" as soon as the harassment of Trust Group began. Until then, he had been considered the best literature teacher in the Sverdlovsk Raion of Moscow, had received a letter of commendation, and had been invited to the methodology section to conduct lectures for the other teachers about his teaching methods.

Oleg Radzinsky had been expelled from his fifth year at Moscow State University in late July 1982, for academic shortcomings, although he had gotten all A's on his examinations. When summoned to testify in court, school principal Morshina and teacher Mengulova (also a good friend of Radzinsky) and others testified that he had apparently carried on some sort of conversations. But they didn't remember what kind. Obviously the kind you're not supposed to conduct... He made some comment about the failings of the educational system. (Radzinsky had been giving correspondence courses for workers at the No.2 Clock Works in Moscow. the workers didn't like to attend classes, since on those days they didn't work and received only 50% of their pay. Therefore, the management couldn't make the quota, and was also unhappy about the

situation. Therefore, according to a secret agreement, the teachers gave phony grades to students who had never attended class--even once. As a result, their success rate looked good and the teachers got their pay. Oleg Radzinsky categorically refused to participate in this fraud and to defraud the government. He suggested that the teachers write to the Central Committee CPSS about the situation. The teachers absolutely refused, saying that they're all aware of it and have no problems with it. If Radzinsky is so smart and honest, he should quit the school and allow others to do their thievery.)

All the students stated that Radzinsky was a fine teacher, their favorite one in the school. He never taught them anything bad and never gave them any illegal literature. He had indeed given the lecture "Concerning the Party Factor of Literature", but they didn't remember it.

Having refused the services of an attorney, despite his very poor physical condition, Oleg Radzinsky handled his won defense, resolutely, calmly, with great virtue. In his final statement to the court, he said that he never intended to cause injury to his people by his actions, and he never had the intention of subverting the political system. He had only spoken out honestly on issues of concern to any thinking person in our nation.

Sentence: One year incarceration in strict isolation prison and five years internal exile.

Oleg Radzinsky has a fractured vertabrae, a chronic ulcer, asthma, and a serious case of cholestitis. Even under normal living conditions, with constant medical care and special diet, Radzinsky suffers from attacks and is not always able to work. After a year of preliminary detention in custody, he is so exhausted that his life may be in danger, even before his term of exile.

Concerning further details of the trial, please see other reports.

October 13, 1983

Announcement
of the
Arrests of Aleksandr Shatravka and Vladimir Mishchenko

After much delay, we recently learned of an attempt to organize an independent peace movement in Siberia and of the circumstances surrounding the fate of Aleksandr Shatravka, the independent peace movement activist from Moscow who disappeared in Tyumen in the summer of this year.

Aleksandr Shatravka, a 32 year old worker, was a very active participant of the independent peace movement from its inception. In May 1982, Shatravka left Moscow for Tyumen, Siberia. In Tyumen, while working on the harvest of pine tar, (in the village of Vanegan, at the industrial complex Khimpodsochka Yuzhnaya) he attempted to establish a peace movement among the workers in Siberia. Together with Vladimir Mishchenko, Aleksandr Shatravka collected workers' signatures on a peace document calling upon the citizens and governments of the USSR and the USA: to enter into a dialogue on disarmament; to consistently reduce and completely eliminate nuclear arms; to establish trust between peoples. (This document was based on the Appeal of the Moscow Group to Promote Trust to the governments and peoples of the USSR and USA. This Moscow document also contained such proposals as the conduct of negotiations between political leaders in which average citizens of both countries would participate, an exchange of publications of materials on disarmament, and a proposal for mutual arms control).

Shatravka had intended to return to Moscow for the arrival of the International Peace March. He did not, however, return to Moscow. Only now have we learned of his subsequent fate, from friends who worked with him in Tyumen. On July 13, Shatravka and Mishchenko, having finished their work in the taiga, arrived at the Vanegan Lumber Products Complex, from where they intended to embark for Moscow. On July 13, they collected 15 signatures from the workers at the Lumber Products Complex, having explained to them in detail the nature of the peace document. On July 14, they were detained and searched by the local police when they were about to leave the village of Vanegan. During the search, the text of the peace document with the workers' signatures was found in their suitcase. Shatravka and Mishchenko were immediately arrested and remanded to the Raion center, the city of Sovetsky. There, Shatravka and Mishchenko were charged with "anti-Soviet slander" (art. 190-1 RSFSR Criminal Code). The peace document formed the "basis" for the charges. Shatravka and Mishchenko were taken under guard, and then sent to the city of Tobolsk for a court-ordered medical exam. (The case is being handled by Investigator Mikheenko and Prosecuting Attorney Kopelman, city of Sovetsky). At the same time, Shatravka's Moscow apartment was searched twice. Security agents refused to tell his wife, Anna Gordienko, anything about her husband's fate, other than that he had been arrested on charges of "anti-Soviet slander". The official purpose of the search was to confiscate anti-Soviet materials, although, not surprisingly, no anti-Soviet materials were found.

Soon after Shatravka's and Mishchenko's arrest, a major from the security services arrived in the village of Vanegan. The workers who signed the peace document were interrogated, after which many workers rescinded their signatures. But not many of them did this. (According to our information, during a second visit by the major of the village, the worker Aleksandr Petrenko was arrested for refusing to rescind his signature and for reiterating his approval of the peace document. When Petrenko showed up for a discussion with the security agent, the latter suddenly put handcuffs on him, and took him off to Sovetsky. Although Petrenko was threatened with jail, he categorically refused to remove his signature. After interrogation, Petrenko was released toward the end of the day. We are not yet certain that Petrenko was in fact arrested).

In October, the investigator told one of Shatravka's friends that the trial of Shatravka and Mishchenko would take place in Sovetsky in two or three months. On November 16, Shatravka and Mishchenko were transferred to the Moscow Serbky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry. Shatravka is in the second section, Mishchenko in the fourth. They are being threatened with three-year sentences.

Aleskandr Shatravka, 32 years old, has come to the West's attention in the past as a political prisoner. In 1974, he crossed the Soviet-Finnish border. Although he had travelled far into Finnish territory, Shatravka was detained by Finnish authorities and returned to the USSR. As a result, Shatravka spent five years in prisons and in the Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. He was released in 1979. In May 1982, Shatravka, his wife, and adopted son submitted papers for emigration to the United States at the invitation of his close friend, David Satter, former Moscow correspondent for the English newspaper, the Financial Times. After Shatravka's arrest, security agents suggested to Shatravka's wife that she and her son emigrate. She refused, and the family was immediately refused a visa.

Moscow

Late November, 1982

Report on Persecution of Moscow Trust Group Members
(July-December 1982)

In the beginning of November, the historian Lev Moshinsky, a supporter of the Group in the city of Rybinsk, staged a three-day hunger strike against nuclear testing with the aim of calling the attention of the citizens of his city to the necessity of a universal and complete ban on nuclear tests. Having initiated his hunger strike, he spent some time as the editorial office of the local newspaper, trying to convince the employees of the paper to address this issue in print. Previously, in August, he had attempted to create a peace group (in the city of Rybinsk), was detained by the KGB, and given an official warning stating that he would face criminal proceedings under art. 70 (anti-Soviet agitation) if he continued his activities. His address: Rybinsk, 200 Let Rybinska, 6, apt. 30.

In Tyumen, on 14 July, Group supporters Aleksandr Shatravka and Vladimir Mishchenko were arrested. They had been planning to come from Siberia to Moscow to meet with participants in the International Peace March. Shatravka and Mishchenko had attempted to create a peace group in Tyumen. They were arrested for having collected signatures on a peace document that contained proposals for normalizing relations between the West and the East. They were charged with "slandering the USSR". From November to the middle of December, they were both held in Moscow, at the penitentiary-type psychiatric hospital (Serbsky Institute) for psychiatric evaluation. At the moment, they have been remanded to the city of Sovetsky, in Siberia. Shatravka and Mishchenko are being held, apparently, not in a jail, but at a psychiatric hospital (penitentiary-type).

Sergei Batovrin was held under house arrest five times in November (all in all - 12 times - from one day to a month). In December, his apartment was repeatedly visited by the police. At the end of December, a psychiatrist showed up at the apartment and told Natasha Batovrina that "her husband's medical chart" had been forwarded to the chief psychiatrist of the city of Moscow for his inspection in anticipation of another evaluation. (Such an evaluation may only be conducted legally at the request of relatives, but the latter hadn't made any such request). The psychiatrist stated that Sergei Batovrin should report to a psychiatric hospital. In the words of the psychiatrist "he'll never get away from us anyway, so he might as well come in voluntarily". In November, Natasha Batovrina was attacked on the street, when a KGB agent dragged her out of a telephone booth, insulted her and took her home under house arrest. In November, S. Batovrin was slandered in a filthy manner in an article by Yu. Kornilov. The article was distributed by TASS. As before, letters do not reach him, his telephone has been disconnected.

In November, Sergei Rozenoer was repeatedly subjected to exhausting interrogations by the KGB. Moreover, he was subjected to unofficial "discussions" during which he was once more threatened with arrest if he kept up his activities. His father was also subjected to pressure. In the end of December, an open, round-the-clock surveillance was set up around Rozenoer.

Olga and Yuri Medvedkov were subjected to round-the-clock surveillance through the fall, KGB vehicles maintained a vigil at their home. In December, UPI Moscow Bureau Chief Vishnevsky and Los Angeles Times correspondent Gillette were questioned at the prosecutor's office, and they reported that they were enjoined to give evidence against Medvedkov.

Many new scientists- supporters of the Group- have become participants of the scientific seminar on the issue of peace. However, the participants continue to be subjected to pressures. For instance: Yu. Khronopulo was searched in December. Mark Reitman was detained a number of times; during a "discussion" at the police station he was told that his continued activity would lead to arrest. Khronopulo, Krochik, and Blok was notified at work that soon they would be fired.

Oleg Radzinsky was transferred from Lefortov Prison to the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry for evaluation and his legal allotment of packages was denied to him. An investigator had told his mother earlier that while a doctor had seen Radzinsky frequently while he was in prison. Radzinsky suffers from asthma, an injured spinal chord, cholestitis, and a stomach ulcer. In the prison, he is not able to lie on his cot during the day, and his spinal chord injury does not permit him to remain in one sitting position for long, and this causes him to suffer. We are fearful for his health, and any sentence may prove to be fatal for him.

According to reports at our disposal, a judicial crackdown is being prepared against participants of the Group in the near future. The press had already come out with filthy, slanderous articles: on 26 November 1982, TACC, Yu. Kornilov, "The Soviet Peace Movement, and the Trojan Horse of the Enemies of Peace"; on 8 December 1982, Literary Gazette, V. Lyshin "What the Diseased Crows are Cawing About".

The youth group "Independent Initiative", which has sprung up separately from the Group, and which is composed mainly of _____* on 12 December, during the memorial gathering that they stage every year in memory of John Lennon. We are not aware of the details, except, according to what they say, the placards bearing the pacifist symbol were confiscated, and they were ordered to disperse and leave the park. They have reported that for the following several days around ten of their supporters were arrested on charges of drug possession.

Some unidentified persons detained Valery Godyak in the entrance to his apartment and threatened him with physical violence (November). Earlier V. Godyak had been harassed by the police for supposed parasitism. When he did get a job as a night watchman, KGB agents showed up at his place of work, and once more he was fired. A month later, KGB agents broke into his apartment, and threatened his wife to the effect that they wouldn't let him get a job and that he would be arrested for "parasitism". However, at the present time he managed to find work, and so far, has not noticed any indication that he might be fired again.

Throughout the fall, KGB agents broke up the Group's press conference, and journalists have been prevented from gaining access to the homes of the participants.

* as received in original document

Statement on the Persecution of Eight Moscow Trust Group Members

Sergei Yurevich Batovrin, 25 years of age, a non-conformist artist, has taken part in the creation and workings of the Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and USA from the moment of its inception. On June 4, at a press-conference in his apartment, he read a declaration of the independent peace group.

On June 9, the police, accompanied by two persons in plain clothes, broke into his apartment and threatened him with prosecution for alleged vagrancy.

On June 11, after (Batovrin's) announcement that suggestions on disarmament and trust would be accepted over the telephone on a round-the-clock basis, the telephone in his apartment was shut off. In a week, the telephone was disconnected at his wife's apartment.

On June 11, he was arrested by the KGB and subjected to three unofficial interrogations. On the same day, the district attorney in charge tendered him an official written warning that he would be investigated on criminal charges should he continue his participation in the Group's activities. Later in the day, he was not permitted to enter the apartment of S. Rozenoer, was detained and again subjected to an unofficial interrogation and threatened with jail "on any charge".

From June 12, he has been subjected to a month of house arrest; in the course of this month, dozens of people, including Western correspondents, attempting to get into the apartment have been rudely stopped. Many visitors were taken to the police station, some were interrogated. For a month, I. Batovrina, who is nursing a child, was not allowed into her own apartment. During this month, (Batovrin) was subjected to twelve involuntary interrogations (at the police station and at the Executive Committee) which were accompanied by threats and blackmail.

(They demanded: take back your signature, leave the Group, come out with accusations against the USA and Israel, and with the "necessary" statements).

They threatened: charges of vagrancy, slander, abuse of authority, "felonies", they hinted at reprisals: "Who knows, something might happen to you, then you'll say that we..." "How's your daughter's health?" "Good?" "You know, anything can happen..."

On every occasion, the KGB agents picked Batovrin up by force, and pretending to be arresting him, insisted that he should bring warm things with him. His mother, who was also under house arrest with him, was subjected regularly to intimidation and threats. "Your son will be sawing wood in Mordovia in water up to his knees".

In June, while at liberty, Sergei Batovrin was warned that he would be arrested if he made any attempt to meet with Western correspondents.

In July and August, he was the subject of round-the-clock surveillance, calculated for psychological effect: the house was surrounded by automobiles with KGB agents inside, who openly followed him, regardless of the time of day.

During the Peace March, he and his family were put under house arrest.

On the 5th of August, (they) prevented him from meeting with journalists, he was held in Medvedkov's apartment, subjected to a body search by KGB agents, eighty-six paintings of S. Batovrin making up an exhibition opened in dedication to the memory of the victims of Hiroshima, were confiscated.

On the 6th of August, he was arrested by KGB agents and forcibly placed in a psychiatric hospital. He was subjected to involuntary treatment and psychological pressure. For much of the time that he was in the hospital, he was deprived of meetings with his family and not allowed exercise periods. The Deputy Chief Physician of the hospital told him: "We are going to give you as much treatment as necessary, until you stop going your own way in international matters. Your "peace" activity is brought on by psychiatric illness, only the Soviet government, you know, can campaign for peace".

After a month, he was freed.

He was twice warned that he would be arrested in the event he met with journalists. "We'll expel from the USSR any journalist who attempts to meet with you", S. Batovrin's wife was told by KGB agents.

In autumn, the police broke into the apartment several times.

From September through November, he was put under house arrest seven times. On many occasions, KGB agents would not permit Western journalists to enter the apartment. In September, American Consul Kurt Struble was stopped and prevented from entering the apartment.

His relatives were subjected to pressure: (his) mother, Lyubov Leonidovna Potekhina, was subjected to intimidation and threats on several occasions. In September, she was given an official warning about "vagrancy".

(His) wife was subjected to threats and twice attacked on the street, when KGB agents forcibly dragged her out of a telephone booth and tried to force her to go home. "...I'll write you up on any charge - you'll go to jail....", she was

threatened by a KGB agent at one point, when she wanted to go into a bake shop, rather than go right home as ordered.

They are also demanding that the participants in the Group ceased associating with S. Batovirn, threatening them with jail (this was stated to S. Rozenoer and M. Reitman).

Valery Antonovich Godyak, 41 years of age, a physicist, candidate of technical sciences, member of the European Physical Society, member of the Group of Trust from July 1982.

27 June - one-day house arrest

20 July - V. Godyak's apartment was searched, the door having been broken down. During the search, all the peace documents of the Group of Trust were seized on the grounds that they are anti-Soviet. After the search, he was to Lefortovo for interrogation in connection with case No. 116. The interrogation lasted for six hours.

6 August - arrest and illegal five-hour detention at the police station for having refused to state where he worked, an official warning about legal proceedings on charges of vagrancy, an attempt to carry out a psychiatric examination (at the police station).

From July through September he was subjected to constant psychological pressure - (his) home was cordoned off by KGB vehicles, round-the-clock following and surveillance.

10 August - (his) home telephone was illegally shut off.

On September 1st, V. Godyak was fired from his job as a night watchman at the Jewish Theatre after KGB agents made a visit there.

Three interrogations at the KGB and district attorney's office:

1 November - he was threatened with physical reprisals, if he didn't cease his involvement in the work of the Group of Trust, "We'll twist your neck and pull your legs off".

On 3 November - KGB agents spoke with (his) wife and threatened prosecution, stating that they would not allow Godyak to find any kind of work, until he quit his participation in the Group of Trust. "We won't let you work anyhow, until you leave the Group...."

Godyak is married and has a daughter who was born in 1982.

Yuri Vladimirovich Medvedkov, 54 years of age, professor, doctor of Geographic Sciences, member of the Group of Trust from July 1982.

Was subjected to house arrest on 27 June. (the day on which the group had requested permission from the Moscow Council permission to stage a demonstration).

The telephone in his apartment has been disconnected since July.

Was placed under fifteen-day jail detention from 16 to 31 July during the time of the International Peace March (On 16 July he and Yu. Khronopulo were arrested as they sought refuge in a police station after being surrounded by pursuers on the street.

After spending four hours in the 107th police precinct station, where they had sought help, charges were lodged against them to the effect that "at 12:00 o'clock both professors had been at a bus stop (grabbing people by the arms, using abusive language, and pushing and shoving", although at 11:30 they had been at the police station, where they had expected to find help in defending themselves against their pursuers. The police officer who at first had tried to help them and have them taken home from the police station by automobile, subsequently wrote up a police report stating that they had resisted authority while in detention.

Medvedkov and Khronopulo were completely isolated from the other prisoners and denied their exercise periods. The family was not informed either about the arrest or (their) whereabouts until the members of the Group themselves found them in the Lianozovsky special receiving facility.

In July-August, Western correspondents were denied entry into the Medvedkov apartment on three occasions.

On 5 August, Western correspondents were prevented from entering the Medvedkov apartment, to the opening of art exhibit dedicated to the memory of the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. On that same day, the apartment was searched, and nine members of the Group of Trust who were present in the apartment were subjected to a body search, the exhibit was broken up, and the paintings confiscated.

On August 6, police and KGB agents broke into the apartment, threatened those present with arrest detained one of them, Sergei Batovrin, and then took him to a psychiatric hospital.

From July to September and from October until the present, the entrance to Yuri and Olga Medvedkov's residence has been under twenty-four hour surveillance by several vehicles (frequently without license tags) with plainclothes persons inside.

In July- August, the Medvedkovs had the automobile tires punctured three times. The constant presence and surveillance of the KGB gives one reason to believe, that they either committed this act or that it was committed with their knowledge.

On September 2, 1982 on the day after Yuri Medvedkov held a press conference for the Group of Trust, he had an automobile accident on Leninsky Prospect: a wheel fell off. It was only a miracle that Olga Medvedkova, who was driving, managed to avoid colliding with a vehicle travelling in the government cortege of L. I. Brezhnev. At the moment of the accident there was parked on the safety strip along the road an automobile with license tags VA3-2101, from which plainclothes investigators surveyed the accident. An inspection of the wheel showed that the lugnuts, in all probability had been loosened. The constant surveillance by the KGB and the circumstances listed above give reason to assume that the accident had been purposefully set up.

From September to November, Yu. Medvedkov was stopped on the street three times and not permitted to enter S. Batovrin's apartment.

Oleg Radzinsky, 24 years of age, a philologist, member of the Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA, was arrested on October 26, 1982 and is presently in Lefortova Prison. He is being charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda (art. 70, Criminal Code of the RSFSR). This carries a possible twelve-year sentence. He has never committed any acts which even the most active imagination might perceive as anti-Soviet. Neither has he ever been a dissident. Oleg Radzinsky is a member of the peace movement.

He was one of the first who signed the declarative statement of the Group after June 4.

Already by June 13, an unidentified person trying to pass himself off as V. Fleishgaker, a member of the peace movement, threatened him with all sorts of consequences if he did not remove his signature. Later on that same day, the provocateur called again and called him down to KGB headquarters "for a talk". Radzinsky refused. Despite the threats he became a member of the peace group on the next day.

On June 15, Radzinsky was detained by plainclothes persons as he attempted to visit S. Batovrin, who was under arrest, and was held at police headquarters for four hours. On the next day, he was fired from this job without explanation.

From that moment on, Radzinsky was repeatedly detained by the police. Constant threats and visits to his apartment by the police forced him to keep out of sight for a month, but did not succeed in getting him to renounce his peace activities. At the end of July (thanks to the fact that he had been in hiding) he was the only member of the Group living in Moscow that had not been arrested or kept under house arrest by the KGB at the time that the International Peace March was taking place in Moscow. In these critical days of the Group, he single-handedly carried out the work of the Group. But he was tailed by the KGB. On July 20, he was arrested on the street.

Four automobiles and at least twenty KGB agents surrounded he had made a phone call to a Western correspondent. They bent his arm behind him, shoved a pistol in his side, and thrust him into a car.

On that same day, his apartment and that of his wife were subjected to a search. Subsequently he was questioned at Lefortovo and he was formally informed that case No. 116, under charges of anti-Soviet agitation, were being filed against him. He was not, however, placed under detention. He was interrogated several times and was held under house arrest for ten days.

Beginning from July, he has been openly subjected to round-the-clock surveillance. Friends and students of Radzinsky have been interrogated. Investigators Kruglov and Popov tried to put pressure on the witnesses, stooping to slander and deception (for instance, many of Radzinsky's students were told that he had been convicted and already in prison while he was at liberty; an investigator told (Radzinsky's) wife that he has illegitimate children, and so forth).

On the pretext that there was a connection with case No. 116, eight searches were conducted in the apartments of members and supporters of the Group. During one of the searches, an art exhibit dedicated to the memory of the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima was confiscated.

In September, Radzinsky was informed that he was being expelled from the fifth-year course at MGU on the grounds of academic failure, despite the fact that he had been making excellent grades.

Beginning in October, the investigators started to threaten Radzinsky regularly with physical reprisals, grabbed him constantly by the collar, by the arms, pushed him around.

On October 10, Oleg Radzinsky proposed to hold an international peace demonstration on January 1, 1983 (at 15:00 Greenwich Time) with ten minutes of silence, prayer, and world-wide reflection on peace.

On October 26, he was arrested. In the morning he was taken in for interrogation at Lefortov, and didn't return. In the evening, an investigator told his mother that Oleg Radzinsky had been arrested on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Oleg Radzinsky is a seriously ill person; he has an injured spinal chord, suffers from asthma, cholestitis, kidney disorder and an open stomach ulcer. Any sentence meted out to him may prove fatal.

Reitman, Mark Isaevich, 46 years of age, a candidate of technical sciences, member of the Group of Trust from July 1982.

After joining the Group of Trust, he was subjected to threats by KGB investigator V.N. Melekhina on the pretext of an interrogation on the case of Yankov, with whom he was not acquainted. On June 22, he was held under house arrest without any explanation as to the reason. He was detained by unknown persons while attempting to enter the building in which S. Batvorin lives.

He was detained at the home of L. Ludkin during a seminar on Econometro-Mathematical Methods and taken to the police station by Police Captain V.P. Krabov. On November 19, he was stopped at the apartment of S. Batovrin, who was under house arrest at the time, and held for several hours at the 114th police precinct station. At the police station, KGB agents subjected him to intimidation and threats. In particular, he was informed that if he did not leave the Group and not cease his association with Batovrin, charges of slandering the USSR would be filed against him.

From August 1981 (he has been) classified as disabled, second category (Parkinson's Disease, severe case of sugar diabetes). He takes insulin daily. He takes food six times a day according to a special diet. Interruption of this dietary regime is tantamount to torture (up to this time, the police and KGB, having been advised of this, have been releasing him in time). In case he is held, he will be forced to resort to an insulin hunger-strike - to refuse insulin injections: otherwise, he will be threatened with hypoglycemic coma and death.

Sergei Adolfovich Rozenoer, 30 years old, a mathematician, a member of the Group of Trust from the moment of its inception.

On June 11, he was forcibly removed to the prosecuting attorney's office for the Moskvoretsky Raion of Moscow, where, using an abusive and threatening manner, the assistant prosecutor Bakulin and two KGB agents held a conversation with him. They also attempted to discredit the other members of the Group in the eyes of Rozenoer. After this conversation, it was suggested that he sign a document that had been prepared earlier, in which it was suggested that he "cease (his) provocative activities". Rozenoer refused.

On June 12, Rozenoer was visited by five other members of the Group, since the opening of the "peace telephone line" (the Group had hoped to establish telephone contact with peace movements in other nations of the world) had been slated for that day. However, no overseas calls were forthcoming inasmuch as the telephone in Rozenoer's apartment had been disconnected. The police and KGB started to crash through the door. Several members of the Group were detained as they left the building. Rozenoer spent the day under house arrest.

On June 14, he was taken from S. Batovrin's apartment and brought down to the Executive Committee of his Raion, where S. Omelchenko, Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee charged him with violating Art. 200 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR ("abuse of rights").

From the 15th to the 28th of June Rozenoer was under house arrest. On June 28, he succeeded in leaving his home, but was detained by KGB agents as he attempted to enter the apartment of S. Batovrin and taken to the police station, from which he was released after an hour-long conversation with the KGB.

On August 5, he was subjected to a body search at the apartment of the Medvedkovs.

In early September he tried to enter Batovrin's apartment, where a meeting with the American Consul in Moscow had been arranged, but was stopped and beaten up by KGB agents.

From September to November, KGB agents frequently conducted intimidating unofficial conversations with Rozenoer. They also spoke to his father, Adolf Sergeivich Rozenoer, demanding that he "put an end to the illegal activity of his son".

On November 5, Rozenoer was interrogated at the KGB building at Lubyanka. The majority of the questions concerned the Group of Trust and Rozenoer's personal involvement in this Group. The interrogation was conducted in connection with the case of V.A. Yankov, who had been charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

Rozenoer was not acquainted with Yankov, but Yankov had been among the signatories of the Group's first document "Appeal to the Governments and Citizenry of the USSR and the USA". The interrogation lasted for five hours.

On November 9 Rozenoer was again called down to the KGB for interrogation in connection with criminal case No. 32 (V.L. Gershuni and V.A. Senderov, charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). Again, the majority of the questions concerned the Group of Trust (Your signature is on the Group's document, as is that of Senderov. How do you view this? Is Senderov's signature of this document connected with his joining NTS? Western radio stations are using Senderov's slanderous material for purposes that are hostile to the USSR. How do you view this? Do you realize that the activities of your group are harmful to the Soviet government in its struggle for peace? and so forth).

Rozenoer refused to answer any of these questions, stating that they are not related to case No. 32. This interrogation lasted six hours. On this same day, KGB agents spoke with S. Rozenoer's father over the phone: "Now we are going to take the most extreme measures" they threatened.

Vladimir Natnovich Fleishgakker, 28 years of age, an engineer, member of the Group since it was founded.

On June 8, a summons directing him to appear at the police station arrived at thia residence, but he was not home. On June 11, fifteen minutes after V. Fleishgakker had arrived home for the second time, someone started to pound on the door with the feet and fists, for two hours the phone and doorbell kept ringing. Outside the door someone was shouting that V. Fleishgakker was being called in by the prosecuting attorney. The door was seriously weakened, it almost didn't hold up. Those who were outside the door started to work the keyhole with a skeleton key. V. Fleishgakker called the Reuters Agency and opened the door. Three persons came bursting into the appartment. One of them in civilian dress pressed Fleishgakker up against the wall and shouted: "I'll strangle this scum!"

After insistent demands, two of these persons presented their identification as members of the Moscow Police Criminal Investigations Unit. The third declared that he was a representative of the citizenry and presented no identification. They demanded that Fleishgakker come with them to the prosecutor's office, although they didn't have a summons with them. They threatened to arrest V. Fleishgakker, to lock him up for fifteen days, to drag him undressed out of his house. During all this time (more that an hour) they answered the phone, Alferov identifying himself as Volodya Fleishgakker.

At the prosecutor's office, they continued to intimidate Fleishgakker with threats of arrest, tried to make an "official" warning with regard to illegal...activities. But the prosecuting attorney could not answer one question...exactly which law it was that Fleishgakker was breaking. Criminal Investigations Unit detective Alferov took part in the conversation, during which he made a number of anti-Semitic remarks. For instance, he stated that the country would carry on the struggle for peace without any Fleishgakkers, meaning by "Fleishgakkers" - Jews.

On June 15, after a KGB provocation, Vladimir Fleishgakker was stopped on the street and taken down to the 64th police precinct station where he refused to talk; for more than three hours...* a person in plainclothes, who attempted to intimidate Fleishgakker not only with the threat of a fifteen day jail sentence, but also with the camps and a firing squad and psychiatric incarceration. Later on, Fleishgakker was taken to the Executive Committee, where he refused to talk, since he had been taken there against his will. He was driven back to his home and placed under a 22-day house arrest.

On June 20, he was denied the opportunity to vote in the elections for delegates to the local workers council and for judges. On June 21, after which he had related to every Western correspondent about his being denied the right to vote, the telephone in his apartment was disconnected.

...* OVIR informed Fleishgakker that he had a visa valid until July 14. On July 6, his house arrest was lifted. On July 7, he paid for his visa. On July 8, the visa was not issued, without any explanations to the reason.

...* July he discovered that the persons who had put him under house arrest were shadowing him. Fleishgakker tried to run away from them, but they caught up with him, took him to the police station, where he was held for three hours, and told not to try to get away in the future. Psychological pressure and surveillance with all sorts of harassment and threats continued until the middle of September.

...* September, Fleishgakker was invited down the Executive Committee for a conversation with Tarasovim. The conversation at the Executive Committee (on September 10) the finance office informed Fleishgakker that it was severing its dealings with him as of June. V. Fleishgakker had been giving private lessons in physics and mathematics for three years and had scrupulously paid his income taxes to the* department. Thus he became unemployed.

...* September, a summons to appear at the 70th police precinct station arrived. On October 5, a summons was brought and handed personally to Fleishgakker. On October 6, he showed up at the police station, where a warning that he had been shirking gainful employment had been prepared for him....they tried to work up Art. 209 charges against him, charges that do not apply in his case. The conversation didn't get as far as a signature on the warning, since citizenlov* was unable to explain to Fleishgakker what right the former had to bring the latter in for questioning. And he spent more than fifty minutes conferring with his superior, Fleishgakker left, since he didn't have the time to wait for so long.

From that time on, there have been three more summonses, i.e. they're trying to trump-up a charge against him.

Maria Igorevna Fleishgakker, 29 years of age, an engineer, a member of the Group of Trust since its formation.

On June 5, she was taken into custody at the 114th police precinct station, where she was detained for three hours. They tried to converse with her and intimidate her. In particular, she was told: "You know that there's a cold war going on now? An appeal for peace during time of war is punishable by firing squad. True enough, after this, the hope was expressed that perhaps things wouldn't go that far.

....* she learned from OVIR inspector Sazonovaya, that in her name had been written....*

On November 1, Maria and Vladimir Fleishgakker were prevented from entering the apartment of Vladimir Brodsky,

Open Letter to
Academician E.P. Velikhov

Dear Evgeny Petrovich!

In academic circles, you have a reputation for decency, and you work in that area of physics, where the senselessness of the current missile/nuclear potential of the superpowers is clearly evident. Each power can destroy with a salvo of its rockets not the enemy, but mankind in one fell swoop. You understand the danger of destroying the ozone layer around our planet. Probably it is no accident that you were selected to head the Committee of Soviet Scientists, with its campaign for peace and nuclear disarmament. It is no accident that you delivered in May of this year a very topical report at the All-Union conference, where the Soviet scientific establishments expressed their position in support of peace and disarmament. (Izvestiya, 5/17/83)

Among the Soviet citizens who are in agreement with the ideas expressed in your report, are the advocates of trust between the peoples of the East and West. We approach the basic agenda for peace through peace initiatives at the grass-roots level, through broad contacts between citizens of various countries. This is the direction adopted by the Trust Group which has yet to convince officials that it is an essential part of the campaign for peace.

Peace activists at the grass-roots level, activists within the Trust Group, are in no way setting themselves in opposition to official government policy, or to the officially approved committees that are organizing peace activities. We completely agree with the Soviet peace program. Our concerns are the same as those of your committee: the selection of one particular area for our own actions which are calculated to aid all other efforts that genuinely strengthen peace. Lacking competence on the issue of weaponry, we have concentrated on human relationships and feelings, which transcend the borders of East and West. On both sides of this political watershed in today's world (and it is precisely in this sense that we are juxtapositioning the East and West here) there are a great number of people, whose aspirations are linked to the hopes for a lessening of tensions in international affairs. It is certainly not obligatory that this should be based on ideological uniformity. There is a host of other valid reasons for advocating peace. There is an understanding of the reality of the nuclear-missile age leading one to want to avoid instability. Frequently, it is a quirk of fate that causes people to step forward as grass-roots peace activists. These are people for whom the existence of present cross-boundary links are vitally important: such links are formed, for instance, by family ties, professional relationships and those of co-authorship, religious and ethno-cultural roots and

attempts to reunite families.

Activists within the Trust Group have, as a matter of principle, refrained from criticism directed at state sovereignty. We are interested in creative measures and see no possibility for trust through confrontation with authorities under these conditions. The object is to reduce distrust, prejudice, and alienation from people living on the other side of the divide who represent unknown quantities until they become known through their human aspirations and hopes. By virtue of the effort to create trust, we avoid any criticism of other peace movements or organizations. Of course, some people have a pugnacious spirit in their blood, it is ingrained in their nature. Therefore, the Trust Group has not been exempt from savage attacks: it has been falsely accused of whatever its critics wanted to dream up. But we don't burden ourselves with counter-criticism. The hymn of the movement's activists, which first rang out on the 6th of August, on the day commemorating the victims of Hiroshima, contains the words:

Swearing never leads to peace
Words of war the soldiers speak
Trust and dialogue we seek

In order to judge the Trust Group through deeds rather than by words, we point out the latest steps taken by the movement, in the days after the tragic deaths of 269 people on the Korean airliner. In reaction to this tragedy, there were attempts to curtail or break off connections between the East and West. It is unfortunate that a Gallup public opinion survey indicated that 67 percent of those interviewed in the U.S. favored cutting off the flow of tourists from the USA to the USSR (Newsweek, 9/19/83). This burst of hostility might wash away the foundation of the already fragile bridges that were constructed between the peoples of the U.S. and the USSR during the years of "detente." Attempts to discontinue air service for a period of two weeks to two months between the capitals of Western nations and Moscow may prove dangerous to the cause of peace. Therefore, members of the Trust Group as a counterweight to these destructive measures, called upon peace groups in the West to immediately activate contacts with Moscow. Let these two weeks -- and for some countries the entire two months -- be marked with a flood of applications for travel to Moscow. Such travelers would bring messages of peace and good will addressed from average citizens to the average citizens of our nation. Let these messages dispel the gloom of hostility in those countries where hostility is fed by myths about the aggressive character of those on the other side.

In these alarming days of September 1983, meetings took place virtually every day between members of the Trust Group and representatives of Western peace organizations who share the same ideas about grass-roots initiatives to trust between

peoples, and who visit Moscow on those flights that still exist. Discussions have been held, along with scientific seminars, evenings devoted to music, readings of anti-war poetry and prose, exhibits of anti-war placards - and all this has been done purely through personal commitment, during leisure time and at private apartments.

The Trust Group is not an organization, but rather a state of mind. It has no funds, organizational committees or membership dues. It cannot rent office space or free people from their civic duties. Nevertheless, a number of things are accomplished, day by day. The activists are convinced that these efforts are useful for the cause of peace. How else could one explain the huge support of thousands of adherents to the cause from among almost all walks of life -- average citizens, colleagues, acquaintances. We aren't making use of all possibilities and, therefore, we are always open to constructive and well-intentioned advice. It is most important for us to also be in contact and to coordinate efforts with officially recognized peace committees, especially with that committee which you head.

We have taken steps to seek such coordination. Ten activists having academic titles and degrees sent you a letter on 4 August of this year. We indicated our interest in having our positive contribution included in the program of meetings that you organized with members of Western peace movements. Our contribution consists not only of personal experience through international collaboration in the field of science, which is useful in the cause of peace. We are also thinking of the results of our regular scientific seminars, devoted to the theme of "Research for Ways Toward Peace." For instance, a recent seminar on 9/16/83, examined ways to reconvert military industries in the West within the framework of joint projects to create civilian reorientation for equivalent numbers of persons in the West and East - with a corresponding, stable expansion of the market. Canadian participants in the seminar were delighted to find similarity between our findings and their own. In their own country, they were unsure that they could find reconversion sympathizers in the USSR. True, at the moment these are merely academic projects, but in Canada they directly relate to alternate orders for plants currently working to capacity on contracts for cruise missiles. Abstract model-creation of the economy evolves into everyday actuality.

The need for an open letter is justified by the current urgent necessity to consolidate the forces of peace. At the moment, we do not have the luxury of time for deliberations. We did not receive from you an answer to our letter of 8/4/83. We sent a similar letter of 8/4/83 to Academician E.I. Chazov, chairman of the committee "Physicians to Prevent Nuclear War." In that case, we received a reply dated 8/16/83, but there was no promise for forthcoming meetings on the grounds that "the

committee...has no plans to organize any international conferences in Moscow for the fall of this year." We anticipate from you a constructive meeting, dialogue, cooperation.

"21" September 1983

V.A. Godyak, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences
Yu. V. Medvedkov, Doctor of Geography, Honoris Causa
M.I. Reitman, Candidate of Technical Sciences

We would not wish to encounter behind your back strongarm gestures by persons who prefer cliches and bureaucratic refusals. Unfortunately, these gestures were the answer to our first letter to you (it was delivered to one comrade Zakharov, according to postal receipt No. 424 dated 8/5/83). Those members of the movement who maintained their positions at the Academy of Sciences USSR, were immediately ordered to leave Moscow, to set off on unexpected and senseless business trips. This happened to Yu. Medvedkov and O. Medvedkova at the Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences V. Blok was also removed from the city. Is the Academy of Sciences really forcing us to make a choice: either continue our employment, or our peace activities?

Moscow

September 21, 1983

B. Godyak
Yu. Medvedkov
M. Reitman

Trial in Moscow of Oleg Radzinsky

Oleg, a founder of the Moscow Trust Group was tried on Thursday, October 13, 1983. He was tried by the circuit court of the Moscow Municipal Court in the peoples' courthouse of the Lyubinsky Raion, city of Moscow. The presiding judge was Romanov, the Deputy Chief Judge of the Moscow Municipal Court. The charge: Art. 70-1, RSFSR Criminal Code. The evidence of the case is laughable: the testimony of a frustrated wife and her father, and also (alas!) his closest friend Lebedev. Lebedev testified that Oleg gave them two manuscripts -- a short story and a play -- the only copies of which were found in Oleg's desk during a search. Thus, we have "preparation and dissemination". Further, the court explains that the short story and the play together merit six years incarceration: one year of strict isolation in strict regime prison and five years exile. And they still maintain that "he was lucky" -- he could have gotten twelve years.

To coincide with the first day of the trial, the Moscow Trust Group organized a protest hunger strike. The participants were: the geophysicist V.R. Barbash, the physician V.I. Brodsky, the physicist V.A. Godyak and his wife E. Godyak, the economist L. Dudkin, the physicist A. Lusnikov and his wife O. Lusnikova, the geographers Yu. Medvedkov and O. Medvedkova, the engineer Fleishgacker. A total of ten people. By profession, Oleg Radzinsky is a teacher of Russian language and literature. To protest his trial, two teachers, two doctors of science, four candidates of science, one engineer, and one physician staged a hunger strike. The intelligentsia rose to the occasion...With regard to the length of the hunger strike, they agreed: after a week, we'll see how things are proceeding. If necessary, we'll continue. But the KGB tried its best. It somehow managed (using someone else's name) to arrange that in one of the foreign news broadcasts on the hunger strike -- so as to minimize the effect -- a four-day period was mentioned. The KGB also went to work in other ways.

The 13th of October in Moscow was like opening day of hunting season for members of grass-roots peace initiatives. They were picked up on the street wherever they appeared. They were arrested, their arms were twisted behind their backs. They were thrown into police cars, and then into the slammer.

The hunger strike was set to begin at 10:00 a.m., 100 meters away from the Lyubinsky Court House. The street was blocked off by a barrier right where it turns toward the courthouse. From far away -- you couldn't even see the doors -- a cordon was set up. "You aren't allowed into the courtroom. It's all filled up, go away." They turned back anyone on foot, and even people with official subpoenas - but "in connection

with others cases". The cordons were manned not only by police. A certain person in a leather jacket and hat who identified himself as Andreev, Valery Petrovich (or sometimes - Pavlovich) was there. Near him stood a swarm of bestial figures in civilian attire.

They immediately took note of the peace activists among the crowd of pedestrians: Godyak, Medvedkova, Barbash, Lusnikova, and Reitman. The latter were immediately grabbed and thrust into waiting automobiles. Also picked up was Vladimir Fleishgakker -- who had just returned from his latest 15-day arrest -- and his wife Maria with their seven-day-old child in her arms. They were all taken down to the 103rd precinct station. The deputy station chief Captain V.A. Sergeev declared "it's just a usual document check, have a seat". The policemen saw it was scandalous for Maria to sit with her seven-day-old child in jail. It was suggested that they leave. But they couldn't leave their husband and father -- he was on a hunger strike, after a 15-day period of semi-starvation in prison. After an hour and a half, they released the Fleishgakkers. After three hours (the maximum time, without bringing charges) they told the others, "you're free to go".

At the doorway to the 103rd precinct station, the "bestial figures in civilian attire" charged into Barbash, Godyak, Medvedkov, Lusnikov and Reitman. They rolled up a dark green van to the entrance. They tried to roughly shove Lusnikov and Reitman inside. The other three resisted the violence of these unidentified persons. They raced back into the precinct station No. 103 for the protection of the law. For fifteen minutes an absurd spectacle reigned. The police pretended that nothing was happening -- "If you want, you can rest here". The bestial figures were racing about the corridor, obviously, contacting their bosses. Then, when the police suddenly disappeared, they grabbed all three peace activists by the arms and legs. They carried them off in mid-air to the van, throwing them in the back seat. The van doors were locked and the vehicle took off through vacant lots and junkyards toward the outskirts. They stopped for a minute - Mark Reitman was thrown out on the street.

Everyone knows that he suffers from chronic diabetes. The time was approaching when he would go into a coma unless he ate his dietary food. The bestial figures had not been given instructions to bother with corpses - let him take care of himself. Mark Reitman managed to catch a taxi and tried to follow the van. He was not able to do so and returned to the courthouse. He was again arrested at the same spot on the blocked-off street and taken down to precinct station No. 103. There he was met like an old acquaintance: don't worry about your papers, just have a seat on the bench. After two hours (when there weren't any of the bestial figures around) they released him. He headed off for the courtroom and was once more arrested and sent back to precinct station No. 103.

At 6:30 p.m. his wife, Tamara, found him there, having brought the special food for Mark. It had gotten dark, it wasn't likely the trial is still going on, and (he) hadn't any strength left. Mark Reitman was ready to return home, but on the way, his wife talks him into running into the store at the train station. As luck would have it, the store is near the courthouse, and the bestial figures caught sight of him again. The store closes at 7:00 p.m. The Reitmans step outside. They were immediately surrounded by a crowd of bestial figures: 20-30 persons.

Dr. Reitman is a calm person, and as all members of the Trust Group, a law-abiding one. He was ready to submit to the plainclothesmen. But his wife, not seeing anyone in uniform present, became fearful. She started to run away from their pursuers, using her shopping bag (with a kilogram of sheeps-milk cheese inside) to defend herself. Their attackers didn't have an automobile into which they might have pushed the Reitmans. Near the store stood a red "Moskovich", inside was the owner, an army lieutenant. They ordered him to open the door. He refuses this order from the plainclothesmen. They rudely pull him out of his car and punched him several times in the solar plexus. They shoved some documents in his face and forced him to get behind the wheel.

At the same time, the Reitmans have been pushed into the passenger section of the "Moskovich". Everyone's face is covered with sheeps-milk cheese. The lieutenant apologizes to the arrestees for this involuntary trip. They take the Reitmans to precinct station No. 103, where they are further held until 9:00 p.m. Their appearance is met with sympathy by the police. They entertain their charges with intelligent discussion about the fate of peace, they show interest in the platform of the peace movement. Mark Reitman, incidentally, is greatly distracted by a pain in his lower back. This time, when they were pushing into the automobile, the bestial figures really let him have it. They punched Reitman in the kidneys, but fortunately he was saved by the thickness of his jacket.

As far as the other four activists in the van were concerned (Barbash, Godyak, Lusnikov, Medvedkova), they were driven around for a long time. Finally, they were left alone in the stuffy, locked vehicle at the back door of a dilapidated brick building. It's dark and empty all around. After thirty minutes, the door of the vehicle is opened: they jump out into the darkness. The bestial figures attack them and start to push them into the building, up to the second floor. The peace activists remembered the tactic of non-violent resistance, as practiced by pacifists in the West. They force (their attackers) to carry them off the ground into the building, but not without shouting. Until they realized that the building was occupied -- apparently a dormitory -- they tried to resist being dragged into the building. On the second floor, all four of them, genuinely scruffed up, were locked in until 8:30 p.m.,

i.e., until the end of the trial, as it later turned out. After their release, they learned that the dormitory belonged to the 34th precinct police station. All this had occurred in Kuzminki, Kapotne. The police hadn't registered the four people dragged in through the back door into the dormitory. To all telephone calls and inquiries, feverishly made by the other members of the peace movement, the police would always answer: "we don't have them on record here, they haven't brought them in".

The law allows one to be held without charges for three hours. Beatings are also against the law. On the 13th, these provisions were not observed. Was it only on the 13th?

Moscow

October 13, 1983

Appeal to Western Public Opinion
"Save Olga Medvedkova!"

Olga Medvedkova 34 yrs., the mother of a boy of 8 years; PhD/Geog./. She is our colleague and a member of the Moscow Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA. On December 8 1983 after a 6 1/2 hours of interrogations in a Moscow prosecutor office a volume of formal accusations was with the court-marshall speed composed in one day to face Olga with a totally framed-up, concocted crime of her "beating a policeman". In fact, as it was witnessed by at least 4 persons constantly present on that day /October 13, 1983/ together with Olga it was she who has been beaten by plainclothesmen who never presented any police or other credentials. A policeman who is one of the main witnesses of the accusation on the day of the event stated to persons, also available for examinations, that there is no charge against any of the group in which Olga were /it was the case of colleagues detained near the court building where Oleg Radzinsky was on trial.

Any impartial and independent court of law must see the falsehood of accusations against Olga. But all indicates presently that in Moscow she is going to be sentenced to several years of labor camps /hard labor/. The whole case is that of solidarity and mutual support of peace activists. For Olga it is obviously a punishment for her leading role and initiatives in the Moscow Trust-building peace group, for her visit to the official Soviet Peace committee, for example, together with the peace activists from England. We request letters of protests and also the formal examination of the whole case by independent groups of concerned lawyers. We need all the facts being clearly viewed by all those concerned for existence of peace initiatives among the Soviet public, on Soviet soil. We need the facts in the hands of persons who may easily inform the UNO Secretary-General /in connection with his role to observe and examine the freedom for peace activism.

Moscow Group "For Establishing Trust between the USSR and the USA" is ready to provide all the assistance needed. Our own means are insufficient to save our colleague from a framed-up accusations as it was the case of many previous arrests for 10 or 15 days of incarceration. However, presently it is a case of life-or-death for a woman peace activist and of the independent peace activism in Russia. The life you are saving may be yours.

Moscow

Late 1983

Appeal to Western Public Opinion
from Olga Medvedkova

I'm Olga Medvedkova, and I'm faced now with the prospect of many years of imprisonment in labor camps. I suffer for my participation in the Moscow Group for Establishing Trust between the USSR and the USA, for peace activism. The criminal charges against me don't mention the group. Theoretically, peace activism isn't punishable. The accusations against me are totally fantastic and untrue. They allege that I have attacked police and harmed them. In reality, my and the group's principles don't permit violence. The trust-building convictions demand avoidance of all conflicts with law and authorities -- all of these specified in the accusations -- I had not a moment of conflict with the police. I was constantly with other trust-builders, with my colleagues.

We had appeared near the court building before the trial to demonstrate our support to Oleg Radzinsky and to his mother. For that, when police were away, we peace activists were kidnapped by a group of strangers with a car, by plainclothesmen of Security Service. They presented no credentials, no warrants, no explanations, but they used force, and they kept us isolated til night, in a room of an evening school for workers in a far corner of Moscow.

Two months after that provocation, all of a sudden on December 8, 1983, I got arrested in my office at the Research Institute of Geography of the Academy of Science. They bring me to Lyublinsky District prosecutor, and I hear the most fantastic criminal accusations against me. The punishment promised me is heavy-- three years of hard labor in a concentration camp-- and this is completely for nothing. All my peace activism was law abiding. I, as others, kept low profile, not to antagonize the administration, but it doesn't help. Five witnesses of the events, all Moscow prominent academics, have testified the accusations against me are totally groundless.

The Prosecutor's Bureau has permitted itself after that a month-long interval. It needed time to invent something more. On January 9, 1984, the prosecutor demands me again, this time with my lawyer. We see at last the volume of accusations. It's all the same-- allegations about events which contradict to all what was in reality, what I and my five colleagues, members of our group, have observed. The accusation version carefully hides the facts of us being kidnapped by KGB plainclothesmen. More false witnesses are introduced. My lawyer insists on further investigation before submitting the case to the trial. It's clear that the court will be with tied-up hands. The battle is a political one. Facts and publicity are my only rescue.

It's not just me personally to be under the present crushing-down pressure. The false criminal charges must terminate all peace activism of trust-building group in Moscow. The timing of the accusation is significant. I am

given the final crushing down accusations in the days immediatley before the Stockholm political conference, as if to poison its prospects to do its trust-building work. The hawks who may be behind the idea of my court trial must be stopped.

People! Do you realize how sinister is all the current provocation with my trial? It's not just another ordinary court hearing, it's the case when too much is at stake. There is no substance for the court. The heaviest possible sentence is predetermined if the plot is not disrupted. All hopes for that are only determined if the plot is not disrupted. All hopes for that are only before the court, before the fear of the state commits the very state to be stubborn in the mistake. Please address your words to Kremlin. It must be awakened. Do they realize that all their summit decisions and commitments to seek peaceful coexistence are ruined when trust-building activism is on trial in Moscow?

As to simple, plain facts, I request people to save me from the horrors of many years of labor camps. It's painful for me to look at my child and to realize that soon I may be isolated from him for many years-- and he is only eight years old. But I have started my peace activism primarily because I am a mother, and I am concerned about my personal contribution to the further prospects for my child. He and all other children must live in the world free from militarism. All my youth was under the shadow of terrible memories of the World War II. Both my parents are veterans of that terrible war. They are physicians. As a scientist, I know for certain that present-day nuclear arsenals are suicidal for the mankind. I am not made of steel. The fate of martyrs and heroes was not my choice. I would prefer a quiet family life. Then a moment came when I found it impossible to ignore the march of the present-day cold war.

The earlier is your help, the more it can save. To get me back from the prison will be much harder than to defuse the present plot. All the time when your help is not arriving is time gained by the hawks for their entrenchment. I ask you to demonstrate your joint effort of help. Please, help me, help my son, help my family. It's not the time for isolation, for it's far from my attitude. As a mother of a child, I knock at your door. It's a case when I expect all mothers to hear me. It's one of the crucial cases when we need the miracle of hope. This miracle is in your hands. Please act, please help if you can.*

* As received in English from the USSR
Moscow

Early 1984

INTERVIEWS, STATEMENTS AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF INDIVIDUAL MOSCOW TRUST GROUP MEMBERS

Interview with Sergei Batovrin

Q. Does the movement exist today? Or, as some in the West suppose, is it paralyzed by repression and harassment?

A. It is hard to believe that the appearance of an independent peace group in Moscow in June could still be news in January. Our existence has stopped being a sensation for the press. All along, our peace activity hasn't attracted the attention of journalists who prefer to report on the KGB's activity in suppressing the group rather than on the activity of the group itself. At the same time, harassment of the group members has become so commonplace that it would be hard to expect regular reporting on it, which would be like reprinting the same news item day after day in every newspaper issue. Western peace activists who come to Moscow very rarely visit us. It would be pointless to remind you that our letters and do not end to restrict ourselves in future anti-nuclear protests and anti-war actions.

In brief, the idea that our group has ceased to exist is a result of the fact that little information about us reaches the West. But we do exist: our group regularly holds discussions and debates twice a week. We conduct scientific seminars regularly, and scientific research continues. New peace posters and buttons continue to appear. Fresh peace proposals continue to be submitted. Our documents go on being disseminated. New actions and events are being planned. The number of our supporters is growing, although that can't be said about initiatives. The scope of the group's activity might seem modest. But what actions can be made under circumstances where a request for permission to stage a demonstration results in house arrests? When taking peace proposals over the telephone causes the phones to be shut off? When an anti-war exhibit means confiscation of the paintings? But in spite of all this we do not end to restrict ourselves in future anti-nuclear protests and anti-war actions.

Q. Why are there so few of you?

A. If Oleg Kharkhardin (vice president of Soviet Peace Committee) were in Lefortovo Prison and Yury Zhukov (chairman of same) were in a psychiatric hospital, and if the apartments of activists in the Soviet Peace Committee were surrounded twenty-four hours a day by security vehicles, and if they were subjected to exhausting interrogations, endless threats, detentions, and searches, then it would be hard to imagine how many members and supporters the Soviet Peace Committee would have. It would hardly be a figure in the millions. It would more likely be 15 people.

Q. Does parity exist in armaments?

A. Minutely precise parity in nuclear armaments, the absence of which cold warriors refer to, does not exist and cannot exist. It is impossible to attain, either by building up weapons or by any other means. It can only be attained in the imagination. In real life, the huge differences in the nuclear weapons systems allow one to talk about parity only in the form in which it exists today--in rough balance. By the same token, whoever fears that some advantage can still be had by one side or the other in some field should look at things soberly. The military might of both sides allows them to accept a nuclear strike, absorb it, and strike back. In the event of a nuclear conflict the advantage will disappear along with the sides in the conflict.

Q. What do you suggest?

A. It is not necessary to look for the guilty parties in the state of relations between the superpowers--they must be changed. Instead of making mutual complaints and accusations the sides must immediately take bilateral, practical steps towards normalizing relations. However, the issue of normalizing Soviet-American relations can only be solved in a complex fashion. The mutual dependency of the problems in the relations between the two countries simply does not allow any other regularization except a complex solution. On the other hand, continuing to resolve some issues and not others will be like trying to sit on a chair with only one leg. We propose that the USSR and the USA immediately start negotiations in search of an agreement on the question of a bilateral freeze of nuclear weapons, and simultaneously resolve this issue in an inseparable connection with concentrated humanitarian measures to overcome distrust and bring about rapprochement and mutual openness (by establishing wide contacts between citizens, cooperation, free exchange of information and people, discussions and dialogue). We are convinced that this would insure the opportunity to go from a freeze to a practical, substantial arms reduction without long, drawn-out negotiations. Thus: FREEZE ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL OPENNESS.

We propose the formation of a Soviet-American bilateral commission to investigate and work out possibilities for cooperation between the USSR and the USA in supplying the world's needs in exchange for mutually reducing military budgets. For example: By mutually reducing the military budgets in 1983 by only 450 million dollars in total, the USSR and the USA would already be able to conduct a joint program to eliminate malaria, from which one billion people suffer in the world.

We are in favor of dissolving the military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

We are against the MX and the deployment of any other new intercontinental ballistics missiles in the West or East.

We are for creating nuclear-free zones in the West and in East on a mutual basis.

We are for a complete ban on nuclear testing.

We propose that the USSR and the USA cooperate in working out international norms, instead of the existing national norms, for preventing radioactive pollution of the environment.

We propose that the development, testing, and production be stopped of all means of delivery of nuclear weapons, in the West and in the East.

We are for banning the creation of new forms of weapons of mass destruction.

We are for limiting and substantially reducing conventional weapons.

We support any peace proposals which can lead to the limitation, reduction and complete elimination of nuclear weaponry. At the same time, it is evident to us that practical steps in disarmament are impossible without changing the nature of the relations between the West and East, and without overcoming distrust through concentrated humanitarian measures.

We have proposed more than 80 such measures. Among them: a Soviet-American book-selling program, whereby citizens would be able to subscribe to foreign books and periodicals by mail (publications which are not widely available for purchase in their country); a children's exchange program between Soviet and American youth cultural festival, for example, a rock festival; televised discussions of politicians from both countries with answers to viewers' questions; the creation of joint medical treatment centers; a tourist program for inexpensive vacations in the USSR and the USA by having the families of citizens of both countries exchange homes; and dozens of other suggestions.

In a situation where their politicians of both countries are incapable of finding an agreement about disarmament; in a situation when disarmament depends on trust, which does not exist; and when progress in the issue of trust depends on progress in the issue of disarmament, the public must take the first step to break the cycle. Ordinary citizens of the West and East must start humanitarian measures on their own, in order to understand one another, to get to know one another and overcome the distrust between our nations.

Q. After holding the January 1 ten minutes of silence, prayer, and reflection on peace, what other synchronized anti-war actions do you propose?

A. One third of the world's population constantly goes hungry, while mankind spends an unbelievable amount of resources on creating the means of destruction. We would like once again to draw attention to the mutual solution of these two problems. We propose holding a Fast Day of Anti-Nuclear Unity on March 1, 1983 (a hunger strike missile blockade). (A simultaneous mass hunger strike against nuclear weapons). Such an action in the West and East would have a serious impact on the people who think that peace can be preserved without their personal participation, sacrifice and efforts. At the same time, it would be a vivid reminder to people of the existence of starving people in the world, which people don't want to think about.

Q. What, in your opinion, are the prospects of the group?

A. In spite of the fact that our group members are for the most part optimists by nature, we are forced to talk about reality, which looks threatening--judicial reprisals are being prepared, harassment continues, a smear campaign is underway in the press. It looks like the final break-up of the group is being prepared for the near future. But we intend to go on fighting.

The fate of the independent peace movement in the USSR today depends largely on whether or not our colleagues in the Western peace movement will wait for our arrests before they stand up in our defense, or whether they will immediately reply to actions which threaten our movement. This threat has been materializing for six months now with unceasing repressions and harassment of their colleagues in Moscow. In the final analysis, it is not so much a question of the persecution of a small group of people. It's a question of great significance--the fate of the world depends on whether or not each person understands that a peaceful future requires a peaceful defense, and having the right to struggle for peace.

Moscow

January 1983

Translated from the Russian by
US Helsinki Watch Committee
36 W. 44th St. #911
New York, NY 10036

"Why We Refuse Our Bowls of Soup"
Hunger Strike Statement
by Sergei Batovrin

Since the nineteenth of February, with my voluntary consent, strange events have entered into my life. It is already that day on which I awake and go to sleep with the feeling that in my belly, in that place where a stomach should be, there exists only the pounding of my heart. It beats in the empty body like a ping pong ball. As a result, even when attempting to laugh, my hearing is obstructed and my vision grows dark. When it comes to food, I, along with mathematician Sergei Rozenoer, subsist only on water and the smell of roasted potatoes, which reaches us through the ventilation pipe from the neighboring apartment. On this diet, our faces have grown so thin that it's as if we are permanently surprised. But we grew tired of being surprised a long time ago. And we have cogent reasons, because we cannot permit ourselves to start our day with breakfast and end with dinner. Our anxiety about the nuclear question, which has brought us worlds trials since we stopped to express it, pours forth with vehemence into an anti-nuclear hunger strike.

Against the backdrop of accumulated megatons, life appears frail, like a paper landscape. Just one submarine armed with the old-type "Poseidon" missiles, by launching its 224 warheads at its targets, can destroy all the cities in the Soviet Union with a population of over 100 hundred thousand. Just one 15-megaton explosion in London is capable of killing not only the residents of London, but can cause the death by nuclear fallout, five hundred kilometers away, in Paris. When you hear of megatons and megadeaths, the imagination cannot fathom such an impossible problem. When we begin to talk about the nuclear threat, it is often customary to search for its territorial position, as if the threat were a predatory bird that weaves its nest and waits for an opportune moment to peck at its distant neighbor. Having manipulated a mutually contradictory argument, some point to the East, others to the West. As a result of this, there flows from one part of the world to the other and back again a stream of sharp words, name calling, insulting epithets, accusations, invective, and outright stupidity. And few want to acknowledge that the nuclear threat is an abyss. The nuclear threat originates not from the USSR and not from the USA. The threat consists of the character of the relations between the two great possessors of nuclear weaponry. Missiles aimed at one another lends a deadly character to the poor relations between the East and West. Missiles, of course, might be launched by accident. But the roots of the threat lie not in launching pads and missile silos, but rather in the absence of a common language.

When rival sides have several dozen thousand warheads, capable of ripping into shreds, like a nuclear plow, every living thing within the course of an hour, one need not prove the impossibility of such a conflict. The need for disarmament

does not need a line of reasoning. But the quarrels about stopping the growth of (these) bloated arsenals and beginning their reduction, are not capable of ending in mutual agreement in an atmosphere of mistrust, suspicion, and mutual misunderstanding. And while these disputes continue, the planet continues to acquire the qualities of a cannon ball.

It is obvious that if the searches for a path to disarmament are not to remain fruitless exercises in good will, it is possible to find a most simple solution - they should be accompanied by attempts to find trust and mutual openness in every phase of life in which the peoples of our two nations might come in contact. And this is a cause not only for politicians. This is a cause for average citizens. Inhabitants of the East and West, Russians and Americans must be reminded of one another's existence not by columns of numerical figures on nuclear statistics, but rather by living persons, and by human contacts. Mutual trust can disarm the world without stumbling along on protracted negotiations. But as long as political relations between (our) peoples continue to predominate over human relations, the world will hardly become a safe place.

We joined the international anti-nuclear movement in June of last year. We proposed about one hundred measures for peace: from bans on nuclear testing to bans on war toys, from mutual reductions of military budgets to the exchange of children between Soviet and American families at the time of school vacations. We attempted to conduct exhibitions, demonstrations, seminars, and dozens of other actions. But each time, our peace activities were thwarted by brute force...Then we chose that form of peace demonstration which can be ended only by surgical means - a hunger strike.

Once, in an old issue of Newsweek, I saw a photograph of a man who, for moral and religious reasons, fasted for sixty-four days against a decision by the US Navy to name a new nuclear submarine "Corpus Christi" - "the body of Christ". The photographer caught him just at that moment when the decision was cancelled: he is ending his hunger strike with a bowl of pea soup. Like a Christian, he would not allow himself to remain satisfied while a death-dealing cigar floating in the ocean's waters bore the name of Christ.

Everyone must oppose nuclear war with whatever he can. We have nothing with which to oppose (it). They stubbornly do not allow us to do it. And, as long as this is the case, Sergei Rozenoer and I refuse our bowls of soup.

Moscow
27th day of hunger strike

March 16, 1983
Sergei Batovrin

Interview With
Mark Reitman

Mark Reitman, 47, mathematical engineer

Question: When and how was the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and the USA formed?

Answer: The first press conference took place on June 4, 1982, from which time the group's existence began. Several persons (including myself) joined later.

Question: It is sometimes said that all the members of the group are Jewish refuseniks whose real goal is to annoy the authorities and be expelled from the country and that you will forget about the defense of peace the moment you get beyond the borders (of the USSR). Is this so?

Answer: In part, yes. Among our numbers there are, indeed, quite a few refuseniks (but in truth, not all refuseniks are Jews, and not all Jews are refuseniks). Refuseniks have already crossed that psychological barrier that dissuades other Soviet citizens from engaging in public activities that have not originated from above. A refusenik is less fearful about losing his job (many have already lost them) and freedom (many are convinced that sooner or later they will lose it). Therefore, refuseniks, like no one else, are concerned with improving the international situation, in the strengthening of peace, even under the forbidding gaze of the KGB, a gaze that imparts if not horror, at least alarm. Hopes for a quick departure have been summarily dashed by KGB operatives (for those who still entertained such hopes when they entered the Group). But with this, there occurred a justified metamorphosis: if in the early stages the No. 1 priority for many was the "exit", and "peace" No. 2, then at the present moment "peace" has become the important thing. It has been suggested to several members of the Group: "Drop this peace activity, and we'll let you go." No one has succumbed. And not from the fear of being deceived (although this might really be the case). But simply because after ten months of difficult and dangerous public activity, such an ethical platform has taken shape.

A bloc of activists has allied itself around the Group, a bloc that widens and extends its boundaries. Indeed, there is no official membership in the Group, nor any membership cards. Anyone can leave at any time - perhaps for this reason no one has left as of yet.

Question: What are the Group's goals?

Answer: The activities are multi-directional. We are

collecting and disseminating suggestions by Soviet citizens for establishment of trust between the USSR and the USA as the key element of peace. A scientific seminar is in progress (moving along slowly, although the KGB agents and police have been blockading the apartment where it is taking place), during which the scientific approaches to the problem of peace are being discussed. Direct contacts with peace activists in the West are being set up.

Question: Are there any positive results that can be noted as a result of the Group's activities?

Answer: They are visible, but they are not the sort that can be noticed immediately. The governments of the USSR and the USA have started to speak more often about trust - perhaps this is not just a coincidence. The Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Yu. Zhukov, recently appeared on television and called for wider peace initiatives independent of his organization, including the collection of signatures on private petitions. Until only recently, the KGB viewed this as criminal activity. But Zhukov is a free man!

Question: How is the collection of signatures and handling of suggestions organized?

Answer: Some of the suggestions that we get are unrealistic and not serious. For instance, the proposal that we divide all weapons into equal halves and turn them over to the other side. This, supposedly, would put an end to the interminable argument about the relative effectiveness of this or that type of weapon. In more complex situations, we turn to experts for assistance. For instance, with their help, we rejected a useful, at first glance, suggestion to the effect that the USA aid in constructing a huge factory in the USSR to turn out passenger cars. There is a great demand for passenger cars. The experts pointed out to us the hidden disadvantages of this project. But we are continuing our search along these lines, inasmuch as the lowest level of hostility between the USSR and the USA in the last decades was during the Apollo-Soyuz project. Thus the money spent on this project was more effective in increasing the security of both nations, than if this money had been spent on combat missiles. The project ended - and hostilities rose.

Question: Some of your proposals appear to be trivial. For instance, naming streets for public figures of the other nations.

Answer: Yes, this is trivial. But such trivialities are easier to carry out than grandiose projects, and we shouldn't ignore them. In their totality, they may turn out to be more effective than grandiose projects. An American, walking down Shostakovich or Andrei Platonov Street, would sooner wish to

become acquainted with Russian culture, than if he were walking down 6th Street or 8th Street.

Question: One Soviet spokesman referred to your group as "superfluous." In other situations, the legality of the Group has been called into question. What is your answer to these charges?

Answer: There are no superfluous defenders of peace. Everyone admits that the world situation is objectively dangerous. And governments need public support in this issue. We are proposing such support. Perhaps, it will be of use when the official peace movement is unable to cope.

The activities of our group are absolutely legal. Article 69 of the Soviet Constitution not only permits, but requires, that all citizens of the country work for the strengthening of peace. The group is a direct result of this article of the Constitution. The "Provision on the Creation of Organizations" of 1932, to which I was referred by KGB investigator Melekhin merely forbids the formation of organizations defending the political or economic rights of citizens. We are not involved in this, as we have no political goals. We have never criticized the policies of the government. Sometimes our group has been called "underground" - this is a serious mistake. Our group is completely open.

Question: What is the "science of peace"? What role does it play in your activity?

Answer: The "science of peace" is a broad scientific movement in which thousands of scientists are working all over the world. Let me demonstrate one example. One might argue a great deal over what would be the optimal level of nuclear armaments in the world. But a mathematic model helps us to find this level precisely and to show how this level becomes reduced in time as fear is replaced by trust. In just this way, we can achieve a minimum level of possibility that nuclear war will break out. I am prepared to dedicate the remainder of my scientific potential to these tasks. And many of my scientific colleagues have demonstrated the same determination.

Question: And isn't it just such activity that the KGB tries to prevent when it breaks up these seminars? Maybe it would be worth it simply to invite them to be present, and the misunderstandings would dissipate.

Answer: We suggested this but apparently this wasn't in line with the instructions they received. They simply refused to allow anyone to come into the apartment.

Question: What is the most prevalent form of repression taking place at the moment?

Answer: First, by far, is the filing of charges for disorderly conduct. In particular, the use of obscene language. It was on these charges that Khronopulo, Medvedkov, and Fleishgaker spent fifteen days in jail. Generally speaking, obscene language is presently in full bloom, especially among people of lower intellect, whose thoughts can't keep up with their speech. And the police officers who were called in as witnesses at the court proceedings probably thought that charges of obscene language might be brought against anyone. But the irony of all this is that none of the three persons to whom I referred ever uses bad language. And moreover, they would not direct it against police officers. Maybe this was just a demonstration to us that we can't defend ourselves against the most absurd charges.

What can you say about the serious articles in the Criminal Code, with which we have all been threatened and under which Radzinsky is going to be tried? Obviously, there isn't going to be any mention of defending peace: simply the term "obscene language" will be replaced by "anti-Sovietisms" and the charges will be equally proveable (as above). We will only be spared through the intercession of our Western colleagues.

Question: How do you feel about hunger strikes as a means of attaining your goals?

Answer: Many members of our Group are opposed to this. (I am also, but my opinion is not important here: I am a diabetic, and you might just as well ask me how I feel about suicide). We are people of various ages and various life experiences. Our group has neither a charter nor a discipline code. Each of us is free to do what he or she considers necessary. Why should a 47-year-old engineer think the same way as a mathematician or artist who hasn't yet reached 30? We are united only by the conviction that a stable peace must be built on trust between the USSR and the USA. This is a global factor that is absolutely more important than any of the others. But this does not presuppose total conformity in thinking.

I believe that if our proposals are accorded little attention, we must improve them and provide them with a scientific basis, and that hunger strikes will not help: it only would cause irreversible reduction in our mental facilities, and consequently, reduce our chances for success. It's another case with repression. Against it, the hunger strike is the last weapon. But even in this case it must be done on a strictly individual basis.

Question: Batovrin has been frequently referred to as the leader of the Group. Is this so?

Answer: Batovrin is not the leader, he has denied this

himself a number of times. Within the framework of our Group, there is a group of scientists which we sometimes call the scientific section. Batovrin was picked out from our ranks by foreigners because he speaks flawless English. One woman from among our overseas colleagues in the struggle for peace was really surprised: "As a rule, we are used to seeing two or three leaders of such groups, while everyone else plays the silent majority. But everyone of your people has your say."

Question: How do you see your future?

Answer: We are prepared to become a basic element of the Soviet infrastructure, as is, for instance, the church. Like the church, we are ready, while preserving our independence, to respect the laws, and along with this, we hope that the guardians of the law will respect us.

Moscow

April 1983

Letter to a Friend
from Mark Reitman

Dear _____

Thank you for your moral support. The chances that we will get permission are very small. Speaking frankly, the old exhilaration is gone - for two reasons. In the first place, my health is no longer good enough to adapt to a new place. I have already resigned myself to my difficulties in writing. But now walking has become difficult, so even a pension looks out of the picture --one way or another you've got to be able to walk to receive this (as I understand it). In the second place, a cause has come up which has replaced all my other interests: the defense of peace.

I feel obliged to explain to you my attitude toward this problem, since it is not always understood even in Jewish circles. The KGB tells everyone that we, participants in the Trust Group are just Jews who want to leave. (And for many people, this is enough to destroy our credibility). Correspondents, with whom we do not hesitate to associate, most frequently carefully avoid the Jewish question. But it seems to me that these issues should not be skirted, and really, are there questions which can ever or anywhere be avoided? I think not, for such an approach inevitably weakens the moral position of those who have become the object of silence.

I joined the Trust Group in June, right after its formation. It is true that there are many Jews among the members of the Group (but not all). But where have there been few Jews in any matter, either for good or bad? Except in bloody revolutions? Well, there too...however I know only one Jewish dictator in modern times (Rakoshi). The defense of peace is very close to the Jewish soul. It seems to me that in the first membership of the World Peace Council there were quite a few Jews and John Bernal, a Jew, headed it up. And that didn't bother anyone, it seems. At least it didn't bother people as much as the partisan nature of that Council.

Personally, I shunned active participation in the official movement due to the boredom that emanates from all such initiatives. And as far as effectiveness is concerned, it's not even worth talking about. And the late Brezhnev, and Gromyko, and Andropov all have admitted several times that the situation in the world is objectively dangerous. "If there is war tomorrow, then tomorrow we march". If the USSR and the USA come together in a fatal grip, then even if I were to survive, even in prosperous Israel I could not have a life. I would lose too many roots - friends, relatives, mere acquaintances. Therefore, for me the movement for peace is a natural form of self-expression.

Was I thinking when I joined the Trust Group? Yes, I was thinking. More specifically, my first priority was leaving, the second - the defense of peace. But soon these two goals reversed priorities. For we can still live without leaving-- I am somehow alive after five years. But without peace, it's impossible. I realized this clearly. And then, the answer to another vital question - would I have joined the Trust Group if I had not been a refusenik? Obviously, no. Five years ago, anticipating the next competition in the department, I would not have even dared to think about such a thing. Therefore, refuseniks, having lost practically everything, are grateful material for our movement. And finally, there is something else in their favor - that a critical worsening of relations between East and West is enough to work against all refuseniks, even the most humble and God-fearing (which is the majority).

And now we've come to the problem of repression. None of us have escaped unscathed: we are confined to our homes, telephones are disconnected, our freedom of movement is restricted. Three of us spent 15 days in jail on the curious charges of using vulgar language: The KGB types, apparently, are convinced that such charges can be applied to anyone, since they themselves are foul-mouthed. But with regard to these three, even I, who know them very well, never heard them use one obscene word. (And indeed, I can't say the same for you or me). Two of us had our visas revoked last summer. Of course, neither the cutting off of telephones nor house arrests are in accordance with the law. In this sense, such actions are more criminal than murder during an attempt to escape. But art. 69 of our constitution does not permit, but rather requires, all citizens to strengthen peace. True, we cannot do this in the same manner as our colleagues in the West: in our country, the law proscribes any weakening of military might or any appeal to such weakening. Such acts fall under art. 64 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, and are punishable up to the death penalty.

But we respect the law, and have chosen, unlike your peaceniks, a most innocent goal: the establishment of trust between the USSR and the USA. Our proposals are not global, and some of them even appear to be trivial. For instance, the proposal concerning the exchange of children during their vacations. So that children might live for a while in Soviet and American families. It is unlikely that even a maniac would push the fatal button if he knew that his missile was aimed at his eight year old son. And in our country, there are no laws that proscribe proposals along such lines.

The problem of correspondence is more complex: the postal system is very unreliable. And the courts don't accept any suits against the postal system. They don't even bother to give excuses for this.

Having been around here and there and having learned the laws, we have adopted certain methods of action. Among them

are direct contact with peace activists from the West. And here we are aiding, actually are leary of certain government peace institutions, and they consider the official Peace committee to be one of them. But such fears are absent with regard to us (this exists on both sides). Thus we are like a tiny crumb added to the loaf of peace. But some of the authorities view us as a knife poised over this loaf.

They've managed to frighten a number of persons. Some people did not fit into the peace movement and left. And right now, in addition to the importance of the goal, I am stirred up by scientific curiosity about a new science that has been successfully developed in recent years (primarily in the West). I will say a few words about this, as it is little known in your area, even among scientists, or among scientist/peaceniks.

The new science, the science of peace (peace science) was first born through the writings of the British Quaker, Lewis Fry Richardson (1881-1953). I suspect this name doesn't mean anything to you. Nevertheless, he is, in my opinion, one of the geniuses of the 20th century. He gave us exceptionally useful, but only lately appreciated, contributions in the fields of meteorology, the theory of differential diagrams, psychometry, neurophysics, and ...the science of peace. The last three sciences, it would seem, he himself created. We threw ourselves on his works hungrily, and the works of many of his followers. We were enlightened and began to create on the same lines. A scientific seminar was organized, which, it is true, was soon broken up. But it had completed its educational mission. Now many of us are able to work independently, completely avoiding anything that exacerbates or provokes the situation. We are trying to be as academic as possible.

I'll give an example of our findings. At the moment, in the West there is a good deal of controversy about the level of armaments. There are advocates of the total destruction of the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals, either unilaterally or through a balanced approach. This, of course, is utopian. The USSR does not have the right to disarm completely, which would bring it back to the year 1941 (when the Nazis invaded the USSR--ed). Indeed, right next door to the USSR is China with its population in the billions and its not insignificant military power. Nevertheless, one can indicate an optimal level of nuclear arms, with an accompanying minimum level of the threat of war. I'm sending you notes describing this mathematical model for determining this optimal level. It hasn't been possible to complete the calculations yet, due to a lack of data. But it can already be stated that the present level of nuclear arms is much greater than the optimum level. Moreover, the model demonstrates that an increase in the number of peace activists can drive out fear as a way of stabilizing the international situation.

Naturally, there are many obstacles to be overcome here. Sometimes, even two or three of us are prevented from meeting to discuss results. Western scientist/peaceniks do not know us, and do not want to know us. They fear, as they explain it, they will cause us harm. This idea does no credit to their scientific insight. There is no literature from the recent years (although pre-1975 literature is kept in the libraries, and as a rule it has never been taken out by anyone). We do manage to get limited amount of literature, but this is just a drop in the ocean. Thus, we have to rely more on our wits rather than our knowledge. To what extent we are successful, you can judge from the attached article, if the formulae do not intimidate you, formulae which are incidentally, most elementary.

What lies ahead, I don't know. But I want to do more, while I am still able to move about. When I had the opportunity, I already informed two influential (judging by their age- of course, they didn't introduce themselves) KGB agents that if I am detained I will resort to an insulin hunger strike. I will refuse to take my insulin. Indeed, I am alive only because I eat special food six times a day. Therefore, in case something does happen, all this horrible barbarity will flicker before me as a few introductory frames. I must admit objectively, however, that up until now the KGB has heeded my warnings, the KGB released me before I went into shock, at the first sign of perspiration--which I must say rather touched me. Furthermore, I am depressed by the thought that my handicapped cover puts me in a special category compared by new friends in the cause of peace. So one more difficult moral choice must be made. And every month it is something new.

There's no use in sending me a letter through the mail, although some do get through (from people whom I don't know). In addition, we will soon be losing our apartment. Where we are going is not yet entirely clear. Over the past two years, I haven't heard too much from you. Now it will be even less. Well, whatever, that's life, I won't complain.

Nowadays, writing such long letters gives me writer's cramp-- literally. Thus, I hope that you will show this letter to everyone who has any interest in it.

Summer 1983

With Warmest Regards,

Your Mark (Reitman)

Our new address: 113519, Varshovskoe Sh., 142., corp. 2, kv. 532

Biography of
Mark Isaevich Reitman
Specialist in Applied Mathematics

Born on 10 March 1936 in the city of Rostow-on-the-Don, a Jew by nationality. In 1954 he finished high school with a gold medal and tried to enter the philosophy department at Moscow University, but was not accepted. Subsequently, he entered the Rostov Civil Engineering Institute, graduating with honors in 1959. He worked as a craftsman on construction sites, and as an engineer in project offices. In 1961 he entered graduate school at the Central Institute for Construction Design (TsNIISKa) and took up scientific studies in construction mechanics. In 1964, he successfully defended his Candidate's dissertation on the theory of design calculations during the plastic stage of operations. He became the director of the laboratory for mathematical methods at the agricultural institute. During these years, he published several articles on the optimization of construction design and on other problems in the field of applied mathematics.

In 1968, he transferred to work in the Department of Applied Mathematics of the Moscow Civil Engineering Institute (MISI). For eleven years, he was a lecturer on several subjects in mathematics, design calculation, and computer programming and produced seven instructional aids and five monographs. For the most part, he taught courses to upgrade the qualifications of teachers at higher education institutions, and in advanced student groups. In 1970, he successfully defended his dissertation for the doctor of technical sciences degree on the subject of "Optimal Project Planning in Construction Design Through Methods of Mathematical Programming" before the academic council at TsNIISKa. His dissertation was rejected in 1974 by the Higher Certifying Commission, with the comment that it "did not meet the requirements". From the early 1970's, he published a number of scientific articles for general readership in the central press, along with popular science books. His articles included publication in "The Literary Gazette", the Journals "Knowledge is Strength", "Quantum", and others under the pseudonyms M. Vysotsky, Z. Ya. Tmeladze and others. The articles dealt with fundamental questions on developing methods and the teaching of mathematics and its application. He directed several graduate students and foreign students.

In 1979, he applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. As a result, he was forced to leave his position. He earned his living by working as a scientific consultant, by teaching programming in English, and by doing technical translations. Due to his ever-worsening health, he was designated as handicapped, Group II (serious case of chronic diabetes, Parkinson's disease, vertibral-basillar insufficiency and other complaints). As a result, he was able to receive a

pension. His application to emigrate was rejected on the grounds that "there is no motive for family reunification".

In June 1982, he joined the Moscow Trust Group. He took an active part in the Group's seminar, he himself carried out several research projects for the application of mathematic methods in describing conflict situations between states, and the adoption of optimal solutions concerning nuclear disarmament. These results were produced in several articles. One was forwarded to the Soviet Academy of Sciences-- no response was received. A number of articles for general readership were written on the defense of peace.

He was subjected to several detentions and official discussions and threats of criminal prosecution on various pretexts if he did not cease his peace activities. In August 1982, he presented a petition to the emigration authorities requesting that his application for an emigration visa be postponed. He felt it necessary to complete his research on the peace issue, but he did not renounce his intention to leave the country.

He cannot continue his previous professional endeavors due to his worsening health. (He has difficulty writing and working, his memory has begun to fail, and he suffers from dizziness). He has decided to devote the remainder of his life's work to the problems of strengthening peace, primarily in applying new mathematical methods to the questions of preserving civilization, including his own children, if only for a little while longer.

Moscow

Latter half of 1983

Biography
of
Yuri Medvedkov

Yuri Vladimirovich Medvedkov is a doctor of geographic sciences, a professor. He was born in Tsarevokoshaick.

Employment: 1954-1968- Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Academy of Sciences USSR, where he headed the Geography Department and was the chief editor of the abstracts journal "Geography" and the series "The Findings of Science, Geography"; 1968-71 - World Health Organization (WHO) Geneva, Switzerland, where he directed the Ecology Section in the WHO Research Department; 1972-81 - Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences, head of the laboratory for human ecology. Lecturer at Moscow State University (MGU) 1966-68 and 1972-1981. Preparation of graduate students and work as a member of the state committees for awarding academic degrees at MGU and the Academy of Sciences, USSR (1974-1981). Chairman of the State Examination Commission at the MGU Geography Department 1979-1981. Member of the editorial board of the publishing houses "Mysl" and "Progress" - from 1981.

Completed the Moscow Institute of International Relations, specializing in "Regional Geography and Law" in 1950 and graduate school at the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences USSR (1953) specializing in "Economic and Political Geography". Awarded the following academic degrees: 1953, Candidate of Geographic Sciences, Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences, USSR. 1967, Doctor of Geographic Sciences, Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences, USSR. 1983, honorary Doctorate of Sciences, Clark University, city of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Author of over one-hundred scientific articles and books. Among the published books: Economic-Geographic Studies in the Capitalist Nations, 1964, Applied Mathematics in Economic Geography, 1965, Analysis of the Configuration of Resettlement, 1966, Man and the Urban Environment, 1978. Participant in international scientific conferences and international working groups organized by the International Geographic Union, and the Association of Regional Science; General Secretary of the 1976 International Geography Congress. College level textbooks and instructional literature for students published in the USST, with a number of rules and methodological applications for resettlement geography; have credited Medvedkov (Mathematical Methods in Geography, pub. Moscow University, 1980).

From early 1981, due to his desire to emigrate to Israel, he has been stripped of all his positions, isolated from the teaching profession, graduate students, publishing houses, disagreed with the administration of the Laboratory for human ecology and was transferred to a position as acting

junior scientific researcher. Publication has been suspended on his latest two books: The Optimization of the Urban Environment ("Nauka" Publishing House) and The City as the Formation of the Ionosphere ("Znanie" Publishing House). At the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences, an attempt was made to initiate procedure to strip Yu. Medvedkov of his academic degrees, which caused a wave of protest abroad from his numerous colleagues and led to the creation in Columbus, Ohio (USA) of a monitoring committee made up of members of the local Jewish community and scientists at the university. From 1982, Yu. Medvedkov * the Trust Group which operates according to the demands set forth in art. 69 of the Constitution of the USSR. As a result of this activity, he has been subjected to house arrest, detention, a fifteen-day sentence in jail on trumped-up charges, which had been planned in advance to prevent his contacting members of the Scandinavian Peace March "Peace-82", during their sojourn in Moscow. (He continues to conduct scientific, instructional and civic activity despite all these obstacles).

* line missing in Russian original

Reference Note: Some of the published scientific work by Yuri Medvedkov

-- (and others) The Contemporary State and New Frontiers in Economic Geography, M. State Scientific-Technical Committee, SM USSR, VINITI, 1959

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On the Substance of the "Criminal" Works for
Which Oleg Radzinsky was Convicted

The short story "How We Live" was written five years ago. Its hero is the student Arkady- he describes his day. He is undergoing a serious moral crisis, since he is trying to decide whether to stay in his homeland or leave for Israel. He spends the day with his best friend Alik, with whom he visits another fellow toward evening. They discuss the same problem, since for young Jews (all the protagonists are Jews) this is a very important issue. The "pros" and "cons" are examined. Arkady delivers a monologue on Russia, her heroic path and contemporary socialist system, whereby the prosperity of the people is exchanged for ideology, for which people live poorly. All this is spoken with love toward one's people, and with pain for their fate.

The script (unfinished) for "The Private Life of Eduard Basily" continues this theme. The hero is the same Arkady, his best friend, Alik and Edik Basily- three young men are deciding how they will live. They have already taken their stands. Arkady has firmly decided to leave. He is one of "emigration applications". He does not intend, by his actions, to do the slightest harm to the people, but wishes to leave). Alik decides to make his career and live according to the law; even if he is not in agreement. The extremist Basily joins a terrorist group, a decision that is severely condemned by both the other boys. Basily is ordered to place an explosive charge in the Metro, which he carelessly blurts out. Arkady is upset. He resolutely opposes all violence and doesn't accept human casualties. He not only refuses to have any part of it, but tries to persuade Basily not to go through with it. Cowardly Alik refuses to get involved. Basily reports on his failure to the group.

The date for the blast is moved up, so that no one has time to inform the authorities.

Before the 1st of May, Basily asks both fellows to meet him in the Metro "for a chat". Arkady, burdened by tortuous thoughts about his departure, shows up. Alik ducks out. Basily says nothing to Arkady, but drops a suitcase with a bomb and jumps out of the subway car. Arkady guesses there will be an explosion. The people whom he had so resolutely determined to leave, now seen very dear to him. He throws himself on the bomb, so that by giving his life he will save the others in the subway car.

Hearing of the explosion in the Metro, Alik realizes everything. In the evening, Basily comes to visit him, tortured by guilt over the death of his friend. After a difficult, frank discussion, they part. Edik Basily goes out of town and along the way throws himself under a trolley.

Alik remains alone. The morning of the 1st of May arrives. In front of his house, the people have begun to gather for a demonstration. After everything he has gone through, Alik understands that this is the only thing that he has left in his life. He goes outside and joins the people.

Moscow

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