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Summary:

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

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RETURN ADDRESS: MOSCOW

INTERNATIONAL NEWS BULLETIN ON INDEPENDENT
PEACE ACTIVITY IN USSR

THE GROUP
FOR
ESTABLISHING TRUST
FOR
2



APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE USSR AND THE USA

The Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and the USA proposes that the governments of both countries enter into talks on the removal of their armed forces from the territories of all other countries. The ultimate goal of such talks would be the conclusion of bi-lateral agreements obliging the Superpowers to remove, within a reasonable time period, their armed forces from foreign territories, after which time the presence of armed forces beyond one's territory would be considered equivalent to an act of armed intervention.

We see the positive impact of such an accord in at least the following three areas:

1. Such an agreement would, in effect, be equivalent to an arms control agreement, if not in a quantitative sense, then at least in a territorial sense.

2. In practice it would virtually eliminate the possibility of a nuclear war starting as the result of a regional conflict in one of the countries of the third world.

3. Its acceptance would facilitate the establishment of trust since:

- a. the presence of the armed forces of the Superpowers beyond their own borders is actively used by the mass media in order to point to the aggressiveness of the (other) country;

- b. any territorial increase in the deployment area of the armed forces of one of the powers meets with extreme hostility from the other side;

- c. (given realization of such an agreement), in order to influence the course of events in countries of the third world, the Superpowers would be obliged to try to find a common perspective, and to act within the framework of the armed forces of the U.N. or by means of other methods provided for by agreements.

We would welcome support for this (proposed) agreement from countries that are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, and also from any other countries.

August 6, 1983

MOSCOW TRUST GROUP

Nikolai Khramov between arrests



KHRAMOV KIDNAPPED INTO ARMY, THEN ARRESTED

On October 24, an activist of the Group for Trust, NIKOLAI KHRAMOV was seized on the street in Moscow and taken to an unknown destination. This happened three days before he was to appear at the military commissariat for draft procedures. It was assumed that on October 27 NIKOLAI KHRAMOV would announce to the draft board his refusal to enter military service. However, on October 24 he was kidnaped. Later it became known that on the same day he was taken to the airport and forcibly sent on a plane to a military base in the soviet Far East where he refused to carry out orders, and to hold a weapon in his hands. Under this charge he was arrested several days later. KHRAMOV'S actions did not contradict Soviet law since he had previously been exempted from military service due to extremely poor vision. Furthermore he was taken to a military base without having gone through draft procedures.

NIKOLAI KHRAMOV was constantly harassed and arrested since joining the Moscow Trust Group in May 1984. His kidnaping and illegal induction into the army, and subsequent arrest is no doubt planned by KGB as a lesson to those young people who are now by the thousands joining independent peace activities in the USSR. NIKOLAI KHRAMOV is faced with seven years in prison camps.

UPDATE
UPDATE
UPDATE

PEACE MARCH 1984

During the week of August 5-9, the Trust Group intended to conduct a Peace March in the suburbs of Moscow in memory of Hiroshima Day. Approximately 400 people expressed a desire to participate in the March. The program prepared for the March included rallies and speeches on the topic of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, lectures, seminars, and distribution of antinuclear literature to local residents along the route the march was to take.

The Peace March was to conclude with an anti-nuclear festival on August 9th, Nagasaki Day. Rock musicians had prepared a concert, photographers and artists had prepared an art exhibit, actors had prepared a performance; and all this was to take place in the woods near Moscow. It took 3 months to prepare for the March. People had written songs and poems especially for the occasion, hand-made buttons, posters, and painted tee-shirts had all been prepared. The participants of the March also planned to hand out to passers-by flower seeds and literature from Western peace and Anti-nuke groups. On the basis of past experience collecting signatures on the streets of Moscow, the participants of the March expected that residents of the sub-



urbs of Moscow would also join the March. During its public activities the Group has always met with sympathy from ordinary citizens.

Organizers of the March had planned to meet at the apartment of Maria and Vladimir Fleishgacker, activists of the Trust Group, on August 3 to make final preparations.

On August 3rd, in the courtyard of the Fleishgacker's home, the 36 organizers of the Peace March were arrested as they were gathering for the meeting. The house was surrounded by KGB agents and police. Those arrested were placed in various police stations and subjected to threats and interrogation. Vladimir Brodsky and Kirill Popov, for example, were threatened with a forced placement in a psychiatric hospital. (The KGB made good on their promise to Kirill Popov after only two weeks.) The KGB agent in charge of the operation shouted at those being held: "What's the point in talking with them? The only way to reeducate these guys is with a machine gun!" The agents declared that, under the guise of peace activity, "drug dealers" were gathering at the Fleishgacker's home, adding that the Fleishgackers

would "soon be standing before a judge."

The majority of those arrested on August 3rd were released after 2 days. Several were placed under house arrest. The Peace March which had been planned was ruined. Vladimir and Maria Fleishgacker, together with their 10 month-old daughter, Elena, were placed under house arrest beginning August 3.

On August 8, in Moscow, nearly 50 participants of the Independent Peace Movement were arrested while attempting to attend a seminar on Hiroshima Day. Vladimir and Maria Fleishgacker, at whose apartment the seminar was supposed to have taken place, had been under house arrest since August 3. In many ways, the arrests of August 8 were reminiscent of the arrests from the week before. Among the peace activists arrested were Aleksander Rubchenko, Vladimir Brodsky, Marina Cherdakova and Kirill Popov. KGB demanded that the arrested sign a written pledge not to commemorate Hiroshima Day and to not attend seminars at the Fleishgackers. No one signed. They were threatened with beatings, prison sentences, and forced internment in a psychiatric hospital. "We'll create such a Hiroshima for you that you'll envy the victims of Hiroshima!" Some were beaten up even as they were being arrested. Others were beaten at the police station. The majority were released after interrogation.

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THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES "STRONGLY SUGGESTED" THAT THE FLEISHGACKERS LEAVE THE USSR

■ **THEY LEFT NOV. 14...**

Starting in August, the home of the Fleishgackers was almost constantly surrounded by KGB agents. In this way, the KGB tried to put an end to the weekly anti-nuclear seminars which were conducted at the Fleishgackers' apartment since March 1984. (This is one of the regular

weekly seminars conducted by the Trust Group in Moscow.)

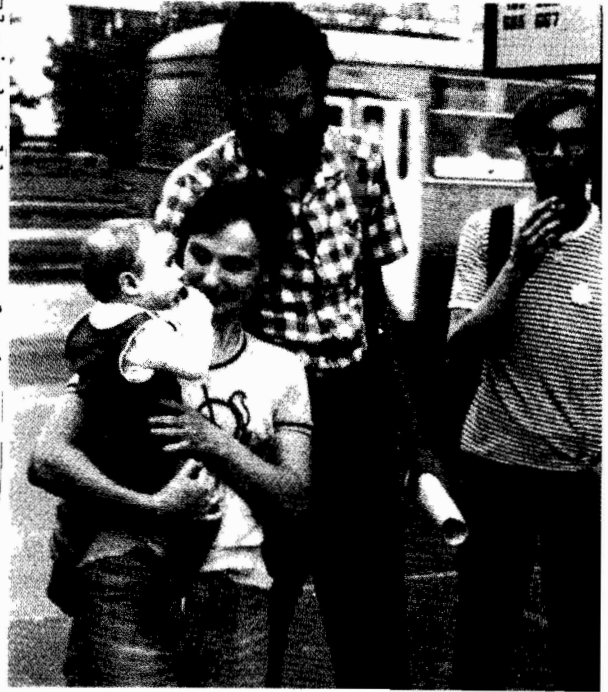
Since the beginning of August a number of interrogations have taken place in Moscow during which KGB agents demand from those being questioned any information that can be used against Vladimir Fleishgacker.

Twenty-nine year old chemical engineer Vladimir Fleishgacker and his wife, also a chemical engineer, Maria Fleishgacker (age thirty), were both among the founders of the Moscow Trust Group. After the announcement on June 4, 1982, of the existence of the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR, both have been subjected to constant and intensive harassment. Already on the seventh day of the Group's existence Vladimir Fleishgacker was arrested, interrogated, received a warning by the public prosecutor and was placed for three weeks under house arrest. Subsequently both were repeatedly dismissed from their jobs and subjected to house arrests, unconcealed twenty four hour surveillance, numerous arrests, detainments, threats, interrogations, and brief fifteen day prison sentences. (Maria Fleishgacker - once; Vladimir Fleishgacker - twice).

Vladimir Fleishgacker was arrested and imprisoned for fifteen days during the destruction by KGB agents of the exhibit of photo-documents about the activity of the Western Anti-nuclear Movement, which the Trust Group was trying to hold in February 1983. During the imprisonment, for six days they refused to give him food and he was regularly denied sleep. The second time Vladimir Fleishgacker was arrested was in September 1983. Police officials seized him from his home while he was seriously ill. His wife Maria was in her ninth month of pregnancy at the time. She gave birth to a daughter, Elena, on the fifth day of her husband's arrest.

Excerpts from documents about the hard times of the Fleishgackers:

Fleishgackers and Khramov



"... It took them 30 minutes to break down the door. When the police burst in, a man in civilian clothes who later identified himself as police captain Alferov seized Fleishgacker by the throat shouting 'I'll throttle this swine' and began to choke him."

"... Maria Fleishgacker was detained in front of the apartment of Sergei Batovrin, who was under house arrest at the time, and was taken to the 114th department of the police, where for three hours they tried to interrogate and threaten her - 'And are you aware that we're in a Cold War now? And do you know that calls for peace during a war are punishable right up to execution by firing squad? Well, we hope that it won't come to that.'"

"... Beginning July 15, Vladimir Fleishgacker was under 'demonstrative' surveillance; six - eight persons, men and women, day and night, on foot and in cars accompanied him everywhere, not letting him free for one step. They pushed him and threatened him. When he attempted to run they caught him and, having twisted his arms behind his back, took him off to the police department where they held him for three hours and warned: 'If you try to run we'll

break your arms and legs. This first surveillance continued until October 1982; the same process was repeated on many occasions." "Maria Fleishgacker took part in group activities right up until the day of giving birth. On September 29, she took part in readings of anti-war literature

On October 2 she gave birth. On October 13, Maria was arrested with her 11 day old daughter, Elena, and Vladimir, who had been released from prison just the day before. The arrest took place one half kilometer from the court house where Oleg Radzinsky's trial was beginning. The three were escorted to the 103rd police precinct.

EXCERPTS FROM DOCUMENTS

"... On June 20, at 12:30, I, Vladimir Fleishgacker, tried to go to vote. Plainclothesmen blocked my way. They refused to show me any documents. They forced me into a car and drove me to the 70th police precinct where I was detained for 5 hours. The police refused to explain on what grounds they had prevented me from exercising my constitutional right to vote. However they informed me that KGB men were blockading my apartment. After this I was driven home and again placed in a blockaded apartment..." From V. Fleishgacker's statement to the Zhdanov Procurator's office.

"... Your statement about the activities of the 70th precinct police were checked out. Neither on the 20th of June nor on any other dates in June of 1982 were you taken to that division..." The Zhdanov Procurator's answer.



KHRAMOV'S SECOND ARREST

On August 3 in Moscow, Group for Trust activist, Nikolai Khramov was arrested in his apartment and sentenced

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Aleksandr Shatravka, an activist of the independent peace organization Group to Establish Trust, is serving a 3-year sentence for disseminating peace proposals. He has been in a prison hospital recovering from a knife wound; Shatravka tried to commit suicide as a result of repeated beatings and torture inflicted upon him in the prison camp. Prison camp authorities have warned him that the period of his incarceration may be lengthened by an additional five years. If he leaves the hospital alive, that is.

The aspects of Aleksandr Shatravka's life in prison camp that induced him to attempt suicide have become known through a letter he wrote to friends. This letter had a long and difficult course before it reached its destination. Now the tragic circumstances of Shatravka's life in camp can be made known.

Shatravka writes: "I want to make known what kind of situation I am in as a prisoner. Remaining silent about this any longer would be stupid, for continued silence will make the prison workers even more unrestrained in their treatment of prisoners."

Shatravka's letter is a chronological record made up of bits of information testifying to his experience in prison camp. Behind his spare words is the painful and horrible experience of a prisoner whose only "wrongdoing" consisted of appealing for worldwide disarmament and having contacts with people for the cause of peace. His testimony about life in prison camp begins with a short account of his arrival in camp No. I 58-3 located in Kazakhstan:

"I arrived at the camp on February 3, 1984, in perfect health. On February 4, they took us, a new group of 36 men, to the Camp Correctional Clinic, where 'prisoner-activists' with the permission of prison camp authorities control everything. From the first day there they beat us, taking us one at a time or in groups of five. On February 4, I was kicked merely because I could not lift my feet high enough (30 centimeters) in the marching drill (this was after being in prison 19 months). I was summoned to prison camp headquarters on February 7 and subjected to a degrading interrogation by prison officials."

The prison camp in which Aleksandr Shatravka was confined was not an ordinary one. Aware that Shatravka was a stalwart pacifist, the KGB put him in a camp where elements of military regimentation and army discipline are prevalent, and where punishments have a military slant. It has been learned from sources other than Shatravka's letter that from the very beginning of his time in prison camp, authorities forbade him to tell other prisoners why he was imprisoned and what the charges against him were. Prison authorities threatened to try him for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" if he did not conceal the essence of the official accusations on the basis of which he was sentenced. When the KGB learned that the text of his sentence had been published in the West,

ALEXANDR SHATRAVKA:

"...I HAVE DECIDED THAT I MUST NOT KEEP QUIET ABOUT IT ANY LONGER..."



the following took place: "On February 8, the head of camp operation work, Senior Lieutenant Dulatbaev, summoned me to prison camp headquarters. In his office I was severely beaten for taking documents relating to my trial. The documents had been composed by the Office of the Procurator in the village of Soviet. Dulatbaev dragged me by the ears and banged my head against the wall. My face was livid from the beating. During all this, Dulatbaev kept saying that he was ready to kill me and cut me into pieces. He called me a traitor and other demeaning names. Then they shut me up in a penal isolation cell where I remained for two days and became very sick. From the 13th to the 27th of February, I was in the camp hospital suffering from pneumonia. And then as early as March 4, I was forced with all the others to stand outside at the command of "at ease" without a hat or warm clothing for more than 3 hours. It was dark out, there was a strong wind, and snow was coming down. The camp administration had ordered this as a punishment. . . In February a young member of our group, Pavel Latsko, age 21, died. He was healthy when he arrived at the prison camp with us."

Aleksandr Shatravka gives the following description of his every-day life: "Since March 14 I have been in Detachment 9. It is over-loaded with prisoners so that we have to sleep three to a bed. A cult of violence rages in the prison camp. Prisoners are beaten for any trifle. Beatings are especially common for

not fulfilling work norms. . . . There are also combat exercises that often take the form of punishments. After work, they make us stand at attention on a marching field and then they order us to stand at ease. They make us raise our legs for several minutes, first the left leg, then the right. Whoever can't do it gets beaten. In the Camp Correctional Clinic I was made to stand with my head against the wall and my arms spread over the wall in such a way that there was a lot of pressure on my head. I stood that way for a long time in severe cold."

Much time in prison camp is spent on slave labor. Aleksandr Shatravka describes his work as follows: "I wound up in Brigade 94 assigned to making nylon nets for vegetables. The work quota was six nets in eight hours. We worked from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m. The quota was very high. Most of had to work during the time set aside for sleep. For not meeting the work quota the brigade leader several times took away our time for sleep, making us work during those hours. When another prisoner and I spoke out about this to the brigade leader, I was sent to the captain of brigade leaders, Dosnatov, who regarded my complaint as anti-Soviet agitation. As he put it, I live in the USSR and not in the USA, and while I am in the USSR, I am to make nets and shut up. Those of us who did not fulfill the work quota were usually beaten by the boss of our detachment, Nazarov, who was also a prisoner. He acted with the authorization of

the prison camp administration, which had ordered, "the quota is six nets --get it done!" After Nazarov, Dosnatov would beat us. Many times I appealed to the prison camp administration with a request to be transferred to any other work. Each time my request was denied."

Working 16 hours a day and sometimes back-to-back shifts of such length seemed to be insufficient punishment to the prison camp administration. The torture of being deprived of sleep became frequent for Aleksandr Shatravka: "From the seven of March they put me under surveillance. There were checks every two hours supposedly because I was 'inclined to escape'". In practice, that meant that after working 16 hours through the night, Shatravka had to wake up every hour and a half and go to mark down on a piece of paper that he still had not run away. This was his regimen during the day when he was supposed to be entitled to sleep. Anyone who has seen what a camp looks like --the three rows of barbed-wire fences, the towers manned by guards with machine guns, the broad tract of empty land surrounding the camp -- knows that the mere thought of escape is ludicrous.

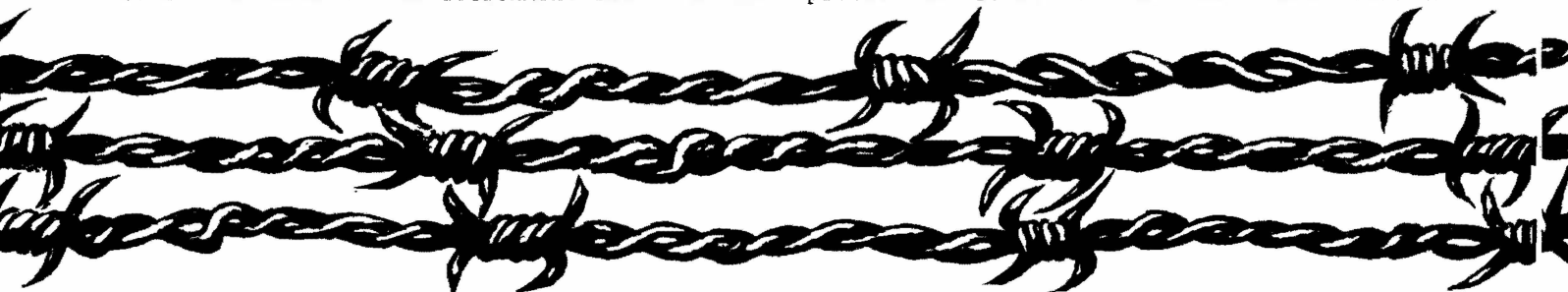
In the letter, Aleksandr Shatravka describes the circumstances that led him to attempt suicide: "On May 31, 1984, the assistant to the director of our detachment called me in-

days. In spite of the filth, the lice, the scant food and the limited ration of water, I had what might be called a psychological rest. All that had happened to me resembled a film about torture in a fascist camp or the Gestapo. When I got out of the punishment cell, I began to cough blood. I spit up a lot of blood. Doctors said it was aggravated pneumonia. Thanks to the doctors, I am now in the camp hospital. But my condition is still alarming, seeing as in the prison camp, tuberculosis is a large percentage of all the illnesses.

That's how things stand with me. I have decided that I must not keep quiet about it any longer. Letters do not reach me, except those from home. How things will go for me in camp from now on I do not know. They constantly threaten to lengthen my sentence."

It is not known exactly when this letter was written. The Trust Group received it at the end of August. What is happening now with Aleksandr Shatravka, whether he is alive or not, is not known.

Remember: by refusing to remain silent, by writing this letter to friends who are free, Aleksandr Shatravka has risked his life. His life depends on your protesting today! The five minutes that you spend writing a letter of protest to Soviet authorities could save the



to his office. He locked the door and began to beat me badly. He knocked the wind out of me. He kicked me in the groin and then in the face. Then he went on beating me for a long time. He let me know that I would now be given this treatment every day until I met the work quota (which was made undoable in advance). After leaving the assistant's office, I met with the prison camp director, Colonel Bakhaev. He refused to transfer me to other work . . . With my nerves wracked and seeing no way out of my situation I stabbed myself in the side with a knife."

Had the situation gone far enough for the prison camp administrators? No, it wouldn't do. It did not suit them that Shatravka was still alive. In the letter, Shatravka describes in a few words what happened after his suicide attempt: "After the attempt to kill myself, medical help was denied to me. I ended up in the hands of Dulatbaev, deputy to the prison camp director. He knew the most vulnerable spots on a person's body. He began to beat me. He hit me on the neck, making me fall and lose consciousness. Later, he slapped me on the ears with both hands and choked me. He kicked me and punched me in the most painful spots --in the kidneys and in places where other body organs are. As he assaulted me he insulted me verbally. After all that, they put me in a punishment cell where I stayed for 15

life of a fighter for peace. Shatravka has devoted his life to the cause of our living in a world at peace. The time has come for everyone to devote five minutes of his life to Shatravka!

ALEXANDR SHATRAVKA'S LETTER TO PEACE SUPPORTERS

April 1984

"My dear friends. I am happy to greet you and send you my best wishes. I am deeply grateful for the great moral support you have given me by fighting for my release. As regards my imprisonment for activities connected with the Trust Group and for my membership in that group, I can only consider it a gross violation of Soviet criminal law and basic rights.

Since my arrest, those who work in the Office of the Procurator and in investigative agencies, workers in hospital isolation wards, professors in the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, and currently, workers in the correctional labor camp, often ask me the same questions: 'Why do you do such work? Do you really think that our Party and government give too little attention to the problems of

preserving peace and controlling the arms race?' Yes, they pay attention to these problems, but I cannot concede that the defense of peace is only a matter for the leaders of the State.

To admit guilt now would be to refuse to work for peace, to remain passive toward the problem of keeping peace on our planet. Therefore, admitting guilt would be a repudiation of my beliefs in these matters. I would consider such a repudiation an immoral act. Far from repudiating my membership in the Moscow Trust Group, I am proud of it. No prison bars have the force to break my belief in the rightness of my goal, which is the attainment of peace and trust between the Soviet and American governments and between the people of the Soviet Union and the United States."

Aleksandr Shatravka

HE HAS DEDICATED HIS WHOLE LIFE TO OPPOSING THE WAR MACHINE

In 1971, Shatravka refused to serve in the army because of his pacifist convictions. For his refusal, he was put in a psychiatric hospital. In 1973, he was drafted once again and once more refused to serve in the army.

This time he was put in a psychiatric hospital and forcibly subjected to treatment with large doses of levomepromazine. He was given shock treatment with sulfazine, which is a prohibited form of treatment.

(Sulfazine causes shock and puts the patient into a coma; when the patient comes out of the coma and convulsions end, there is unbearable pain, and body temperature fluctuates drastically.) Upon his release from the psychiatric hospital, Shatravka was given three choices: again being committed to a psychiatric hospital, going to prison for refusing military service, or entering the army. Seeing no way out of the situation, he resolved to flee the country.

On June 11, 1974, Aleksandr Shatravka and his brother Mikhail succeeded in crossing the zone of dangerous barriers on the Finnish-Soviet border. They turned up on Finnish territory and headed on foot through the Finnish forests toward Sweden. Already far from the Finnish-Soviet border, deep in Finnish territory, they were arrested on July 14 by Finnish border-guards who had been hunting for them. The Finns handed them over to Soviet authorities. Aleksandr and Mikhail were put in the Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. They were forced to undergo a "cure" with psychotropic medication (in particular, Aleksandr

received large doses of levomepromazine, chlorpromazine, and chloroproteksin) and subjected to other torments as well. Two years later, Aleksandr Shatravka was transferred from the Dnepropetrovsk hospital to the Chernyakhovsky Special Psychiatric Hospital. His brother Mikhail was released in 1978, but as a result of the torturous treatment with psychotropic medication his mental health was undermined; he began to hear things and suffer from bouts of depression.

Aleksandr Shatravka was released from the psychiatric hospital in 1979. By virtue of his hearty constitution, five years in a psychiatric hospital did not damage his psyche. The psychiatrist and dissident Dr. A. Voloshanovich, a consultant to the independent Moscow Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (a group broken up after two years by the KGB) examined Shatravka in 1979 and found no symptoms of past or present mental disorder.

Immediately after his release in 1979, Shatravka began writing a book about his experiences and about the experience of political prisoners whom he met in the psychiatric hospitals. He entitled the book Out of the Belly of the Cannibal. In 1980, the unfinished 400-page manuscript turned up in samizdat and then made it to the West. (The manuscript has not

yet been published in the West, although it has been highly regarded by experts.) Meanwhile, articles by Shatravka began appearing in samizdat.

In October 1979, several months after his release from the psychiatric hospital, Aleksandr Shatravka was summoned by the KGB in the city of Krivoy Rog. During the interrogation, they threatened to confine him again in a psychiatric hospital. When he returned home from the interrogation, medical orderlies arrived for him in an ambulance. He noticed it coming and managed to get away.

In May 1980, a samizdat copy of his book was confiscated when the KGB arrested and searched Tatyana Osipova, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Shatravka was summoned to a psychiatric hospital for an "examination." To hide from them, Shatravka took summer work in the taiga. In July, three unidentified men showed up in the taiga region where Shatravka was working, looking for him. He eluded them and fled to Moscow, where he went into hiding. When it became dangerous for him to stay in Moscow, he set out for Karelia with the hope of hiding from the KGB by taking work in the Karelian forests. He was arrested on the train on the way to Karelia on September 12, 1980. KGB agents took him off the train and tried to kill him, beating him in the face

and on the head with a hammer. He tried to protect his head with his hands and his hands were smashed. A stroke of luck saved him: workers inspecting train rails saw what was happening and rushed to help him. The KGB agents, worried about unnecessary witnesses, left Shatravka and ran off.

With fractured hands and other serious injuries, Shatravka was taken to the hospital. On September 17, 1980, KGB agents appeared at the hospital, took Shatravka out, and brought him to a psychiatric hospital in Murmansk. There, Shatravka underwent forced "treatment" with psychotropic drugs. He was released from the Murmansk hospital on October 16, 1980, with his injuries (suffered in the KGB assault) still unhealed. Only when he reached home did a doctor discover that his hand had been broken not in one, but in two places. Shatravka was again forced to enter a psychiatric hospital on October 24, 1980. This time, they let him go at the end of November 1980. The whole time, under difficult circumstances, he continued his literary work, writing articles and stories, which were later published in samizdat and in the West.

While he was visiting friends in Moscow in the summer of 1981, police, medical orderlies, and an ambulance came for him. While they were breaking down the door, Shatravka jumped out of the third-story window. This time he succeeded in hiding from them, concealing himself by lying on the overhanging above the entranceway.

In the winter and spring of 1982, Shatravka took an active part in creating the first independent peace organization in the USSR -- the Moscow Trust Group. In addition, he was one of the authors of "An Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and the USA," the Trust Group's first declaration of their intent and function. In May of 1980, two weeks before a press conference in the apartment of Sergei Batovrin, at which the establishment of the Trust Group was announced, Aleksandr Shatravka left Moscow to work in the taiga in the Tyumen Oblast of Siberia. He hoped to organize a similar peace group among the workers there.

On the 14th of July, 1982, Aleksandr Shatravka and a friend, Vladimir Mishchenko, were arrested in Tyumen Oblast and accused of trying to collect signatures for the Trust Group's peace proposals. In December 1982, Shatravka was taken from prison in Tyumen to the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. On this occasion, a group of experts pronounced his mental health perfect (luckily for Shatravka, at the time of his examination, the USSR, under the pressure of accusations of using psychiatry for political purposes, announced its withdrawal from the International Psychiatric Association; world attention was attracted by the question.) Back in prison in Tyumen on January 1, 1983, authorities found a letter in Shatravka's cell addressed to an anti-nuclear group in the West. Shatravka was taken to a prison yard, stripped naked, and beaten with clubs.

On April 23, 1983, his trial took place in the Siberian village of Soviet. Shatravka received the maximum sentence for the offense with which he was charged: three years in la-

bor camp. Vladimir Mishchenko was sentenced to one year of labor camp.

After 19 months of imprisonment, Shatravka was transferred on February 3, 1984, to prison camp I 58-3 in Kazakhstan. Since that time, he has been subject to regular beating and torture in the prison camp.

EXCERPTS FROM THE COURT TESTIMONY OF A COMMISSION OF EXPERTS

1. Appealing to the Soviet people "over the head" of the Party and government amounts to discrediting the government. . . .
2. In the document "An Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and the USA," the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is equated with political parties in the United States . . . equal responsibility is attributed to both . . . "
3. "The appeal to unite social forces in a struggle for peace is a harmful cosmopolitan doctrine. . . ."
4. Authors of the document "An Appeal. . ." slander the actual policy of the USSR, the government of the USSR, and the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, when they declare that, "it is completely clear that politicians on both sides are incapable in the near future of reaching an agreement on any noteworthy reduction of arms; they are even more incapable of reaching an agreement on substantial disarmament"
5. The foreign orientation of the document "An Appeal. . ." undermines the authority of the Soviet state and its leadership in the eyes of those international forces that are regarded by the Soviet leadership as reserves in the struggle

Chernyakhovsky special
psychiatric hospital



against imperialism and militarism and can be effectively used in such a way."

Members of the commission of experts:

Prof. G.V. Ignatenko of the R.A. Rudenko Institute; Prof. K.N. Lyubishkin, Dept. of History and Philosophy of the State University of the Urals; Prof. G.P. Orlov, Dept. of Historical Materialism of the State University of the Urals; Prof. G.F. Kutsev, Rector of Tyumen University; Asst. Prof. V.A. Danilov, Dept. of History of Tyumen State University.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SENTENCE OF SHATRAVKA AND MISHCHENKO:

"... In June and July of 1982, Shatravka and Mishchenko, in collusion with one another beforehand, having the intention of disseminating deliberately false ideas that denigrate the Soviet political and social system, acquainted workers with the document 'An Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and the USA.' This document is of an anti-Soviet nature and maintains positions that denigrate the Soviet political and social system, the foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet State. The document contains an appeal to create independent social groups in the USSR for the organization of a dialogue between the USSR and the USA. This means creating groups separate from the struggle for the salvation of humanity that the Party and the government leads. . . ."

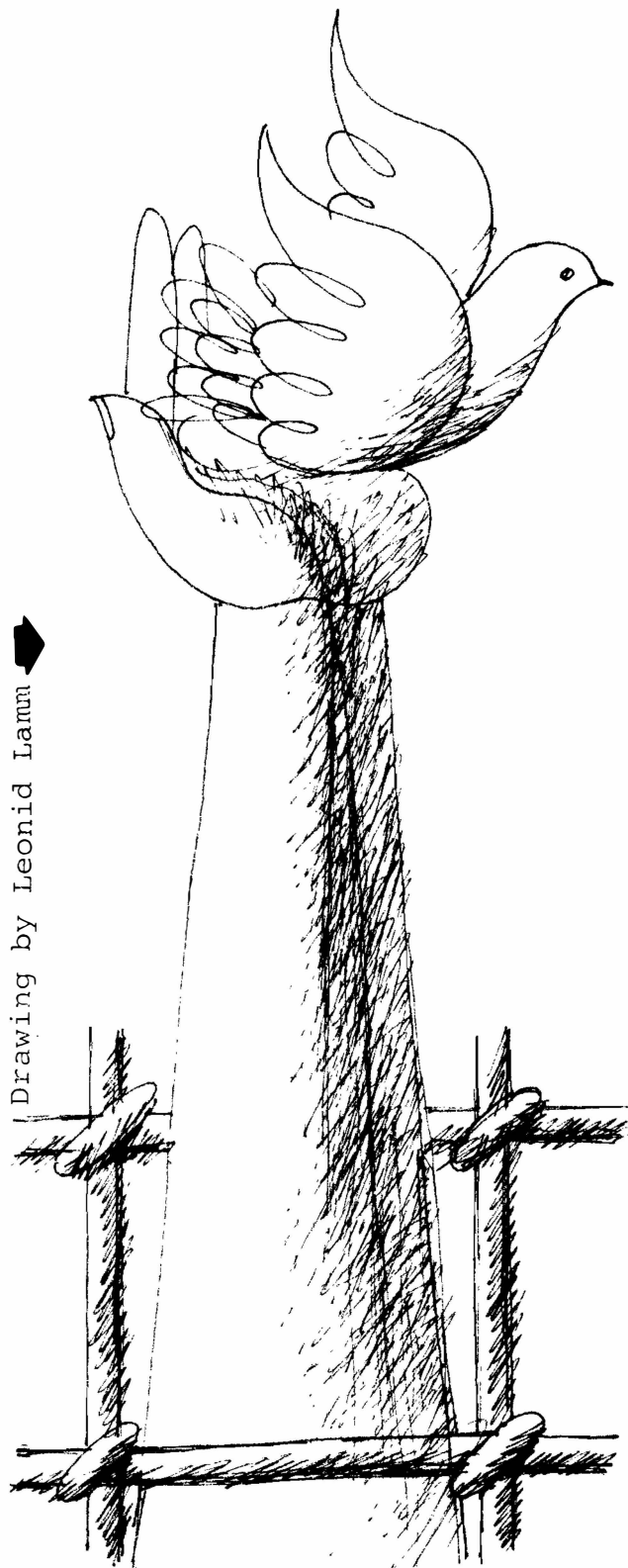
"... In addition, in 1980, with the intention of deliberately using false ideas to denigrate the Soviet system, Mishchenko carved with an ax on the log wall of the cottage where he lived the following inscription: 'The USSR is the prison of peoples.'"

"... On the basis of what has been said in summary form the court has resolved to mete out the following sentences:"

"Aleksandr Ivanovich Shatravka, found guilty under Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, is sentenced to three years of imprisonment with confinement to a correctional labor camp."

"Vladimir Stepanovich Mishchenko, found guilty under Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, is sentenced to one year of imprisonment with confinement in a correctional labor camp. The material evidence --the piece of timber with the inscription 'the USSR is the prison of peoples' --is to be destroyed as soon as the sentence goes into effect."

Khanty-Mansiisky District Court, Village of Soviet, Tyument Oblast, Judge T.I. Kondakov, Jurors L.I. Sukhareva, P.P. Basov.



Drawing by Leonid Lamm

**WORKING FOR
THE FREEDOM OF
A PEACEMAKER IS
A WORK OF PEACE !**

IN SEARCH OF THE PEACE FORMULA

The Moscow group for establishing trust between the USSR and the USA was created in June 1982. It proclaimed building trust in the world as its main goal: well intentioned treaties are of no use without trust between states and peoples. The talks between nations about the number of missiles are also doomed without this component; for instance, the NATO Cruise missiles cannot be either counted by a potential enemy, (they are too small), or checked (their radar image is like the image of a sea-gull), or intercepted (they fly too close to the earth surface).

The group has collected, discussed and released many positive peace-building proposals (some of them are already realized now). Moreover, the group maintains personal contacts with several dozens of Western peace organizations and has conducted some exhibits and lectures. These kinds of activities are well known to the public. Here we want to emphasize another direction of the group's activity which is not broadly known: scientific peace research.

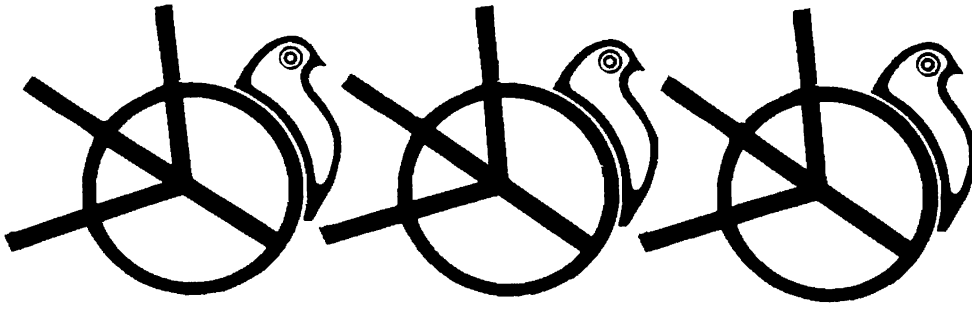
The use of research is a matter of some debate: some experts think that the subject is too shapeless to be expressed by formulae and syllogisms, that its scientific character is too artificial or even speculative. This is partially true: the subject is less structured than physics and even economics. But one must not exaggerate the level of rigor in some branches of physics (for instance, in seismology or meteorology). And one must not underestimate the level of structurization of some humanitarian problems (including the problems of peace when they accord with conclusions achieved by common sense; say, the opinion that the present level of nuclear arms in the world is too high to provide

secure deterrence. The problem was broadly discussed at the seminar of the group.

The seminar cycle was opened by an educational report by M. Reitman on the application of mathematical techniques to the problems of peace. Several mathematical methods were observed including probability theory, game theory, and so on, in the publication of L. F. Richardson, T.L.Saaty, J.G.Lambelet et, D.Ruloff, H.Starr, B.A.Most, J.Hart, K.E.Boulding, T.Hoivik, R.P.Abelson, R.Axelrod, A.Isnard, W.Buckley, etc. The participants in the seminar were invited to participate in this research. M.Reitman devoted a special report to the works and person of L.F.Richardson (1881-1953) whose contribution to peace science (as well as to computational methods and meteorology) was dramatically underestimated by his contemporary colleagues.

The seminar did not concentrate only on mathematical aspects: one of the reports dealt with the book "The Fate of the Earth" by J.Shell (the report was brilliantly developed by Yu.Medvedkov, a geographer and a member of the group. Due to the report, the participants of the seminar were led to the ideas of one of the most prominent thinkers in the field of peace defence. The report caused a fruitful discussion since the listeners felt that Soviet thinking needed a different approach to some peace problems.

As a rule, the researchers were newcomers in the field, but they had been working earlier with similar problems. For example, M.Reitman who has experience in the field of applied mathematics and computer science tried to analyse some optimization problems in



peace defence. First he considered the control problem for disarmament in a two country system: one wants to find an optimal way from one level to another arms level in a minimal time. The system was described by the two Richardson differential equations in which the control variables were inserted. The Pontryagin maximum principle has been used to find the optimal level of human migration between two countries so that the level of migration is the single control variable. Two qualitative conclusions were drawn from the studies: 1) the arms levels could not be defined arbitrarily, they must be solutions of the Richardson equations, since they are phase, not control variables; 2) in some cases, the optimal path in the phase space demands the growth of arms on one side of the conflict. This can explain failures in some disarmament talks from the point of control theory. They may be an attempt to control phase variables directly and neglect the control variables.

Another communication of M.Reitman was devoted to the optimal level of nuclear arms in the world as a whole under criterion of minimal discounted integral war probability for the future starting at the present time. Using the calculus of variations, the author has shown that the optimal level of nuclear arms is not nil. It should be estimated by a formula, since the nil arms level is dangerous from the point of deliberate start of war, however too high a level threatens an accidental start. The optimum lies much lower than the present state and appeals for disarmament. The solution shows how nuclear deterrence could be replaced by the peace movement. This is in contradiction with the belief of many peace movement participants who think that the level must be nil a priori, so that the paper

was rejected by them.

Another study of the same author has proposed a way of optimal planning of the peaceful activity of an independent peace group. The criterion of lowering of the "hostility index" by a set of peaceful actions (meetings, manifestations, appeals, personal contacts with foreign colleagues, etc). The optimum must meet a set of the resource constraints of the group (people, money, phones, etc). The problem is reduced to the linear programming problem; that gives a sense to some mathematical statements. The approaches mentioned could be considered as the three levels of a hierarchy system.

L.Dudkin, an eminent Soviet economist, developed the study of an economically ideal society which brings an internal peaceful economy to a stable state. The examples of the Marxist simple and extended reproductions patterns for the economy have been discussed and compared with the existant economic systems (capitalist, socialist - Soviet-like and Hungarian-like).

Some reports of the seminar participants were unfinished, but preliminarily delivered to the seminar. These cases were the result of members leaving the group. A programmer was developing a probabilistic type model for conflict between two states. The conflict involved both military and economic matters inside the countries. The work was not yet finished by 5 January 1983 - the day the author left the group. In a similar way, an interesting work by a pair of researchers on the semantics of political texts from the point of view of war and peace was not polished up.

The developments discussed were rather academic, since they did not give

direct profit to the peace movements. As a successful result, they usually offered ways to support some peaceful trends which were already quite clear from mere common sense. But one research field was evidently fruitful and practical. It was recently conducted by the whole group under the methodical guidance of L. Dudkin and dealt with conversion of the world militarized economy and military personnel onto peaceful tracks.

Pace between the Superpowers was never so stable as during the development and the realisation of the "Appollo-Soyuz" project. The key precondition of the project was the participation of the military personnel of two Superpowers - this fact made the project a real example of conversion. As a result, the project contributed more to the security of both states than the projects SS-20 and Pershing II combined. The problem is how to find many such projects. This suggests a need to re-evaluate some already rejected projects, for instance the project of the dam and power station in the Bering straits. It is not efficient from the point of pure economy. But it can force the USA and the USSR to work together many years using their military personnel and resources which otherwise would be spent on deadly missiles. Finally the existence of the common real estate will make the superpowers more cautious and strengthen peace on Earth.

Two members of the group, V. Brodsky and I. Sobkov, devoted their reports at the seminar to the links between the fear of war and prewar troubles on the one hand, and cardiovascular and psychological diseases on the other. They presented and discussed the published data in this field and provided proofs of the "indirect damage to health" caused by war, even if it does not break out and causes no "direct damage". The research, when finished, should be an interesting addition to the works of the Soviet and American associations "Doctors for Peace" which were predominantly devoted to the study of the direct damage of war.

All the authors mentioned were

members of the "Trust Group". But sometimes out-of-group donors were invited. Moreover, not all the reports were directly linked with war and peace: in some cases the message of a communication was to learn something from tangential fields or from problems which are challenging nuclear war as the main trouble-maker for mankind. For example, V. Soyfer, a biologist, submitted a report on the "Ominous Power of Mutations". The problem is that mankind will perish in 15-20 generations due to dangerous mutations, if we neither identify nor find a way to counter them. In the subsequent lively discussion, the author could not convince the participants of the seminar that this trouble may rival the threat of nuclear holocaust: certainly, mankind in its present situation has no 15-20 generations at its disposal (400-500 years). But the participants came to the conclusion that such reports are sometimes useful, since they serve as a catalyst for thinking.

The personal meetings with foreign colleagues in peace science were very spontaneous and rare, although the seminar was often visited by non-scholar activists of the Western peace movement. Only once in one and a half years the seminar was presented with a talk by a British colleague S. (we are not sure that he wants to be mentioned) on the dangers of the various nuclear strategies of the NATO rulers and in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The trend towards using highly structurized approaches (for instance, mathematical) to peace research was defined by the professional backgrounds of the seminar participants. It does not mean that the humanitarian aspects of peace defence were ruled out in either educational or research fields. Since the beginning of the group, one participant has been studying the expression of peace motives in some novels by Kurt Vonnegut and Chingiz Aitmatov (a popular contemporary Soviet writer from the Central Asian Republic of Kirghiziac). But this research was interrupted by the arrest and accusation of the researcher formally not linked

with this activity

Another approach to this theme was recently given by M.Reitman and backed by the compositions of Euripidus (480-406 B.C.) and F.M. Dostoyevsky (1821-1879). Both authors were highly interested in the problems of war and peace. But while the first one was, in some way, a founder of present day pacifism, the second was a typical representative of the ideology of Russian-Tsarist militarism and chauvinism. It was shown that the controversy between these two principles in literature has been represented in all epochs of human civilisation and was first documented by a poetic duel between the Greek authors Homer and Gesiodus (7th century before Christ) - the first praised war heroes, the second praised peace-loving peasants. In later times as well, military issues have been more conspicuous, talented and attractive than peaceful ones - that is the whole problem!

The sessions of the seminar gathered at the private apartments of the participants, mostly without any troubles. Only several times, out of about thirty sessions, the houses were blocked by the militia and by plainclothesmen; they were polite and recommended the people go home without any explanation. Probably they did not know the explanation themselves (once a plainclothesman mentioned a "law seminar", although the problems of law or human rights were never discussed at the seminar).

The audience of the seminar (6-20 people strong) has now changed. New people have come and brought new ideas substituting the tired, the exiled and those who were losing the nerve. We want to continue both trends of the seminar - the mathematical and the humanitarian ones. Moreover, we hope to maintain personal contacts with Western scientists in this field of research, to hear their views and to exchange thoughts.

Our attempts to establish contacts with the Academy of Science of the USSR

Peace-research organiser
Dr. Mark Reitman



were not successful. We sent some letters there and a paper, but we did not receive a reply. It seems the messages went to another address...

At last, wishing to encourage our Western and Eastern colleagues, scientists, scholars and writers, we announce the annual competition for the best scientific research in peace science. The best work submitted to the competition before 1st June, 1985, will be rewarded by a prize of 250 rubles in the name of L.F.Richardson. The work must be published or prepared for publication in Russian or in English and sent to one of our addresses. The result will be announced on the 1st October, 1985.

The several above-mentioned peace researchers from the USSR have several main targets. Some of them are purely scientific (for example, the study of the simulation of conflicts), others are organizational (the coordination of researches conducted by provincial groups). But the main task is to prove that science does really work for peace: many people still mistrust scientists, "You invented murderous weapons - that is your real product. As for your peace activity, you come to it when you are converted from geniuses to ill old men". Although this complaint is partially true, we see the challenge in this mistrust and we will try to remove it.

PROPOSALS TO ESTABLISH TRUST RECEIVED FROM ORDINARY SOVIET CITIZENS BY MOSCOW TRUST GROUP.....↓

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Creation in the USSR and the USA of permanent American and Soviet cultural centers respectively.
- Creation of a Soviet-American marriage bureau. An increase in the number of marriages between Soviet and American citizens would promote rapprochement between peoples.
- 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.
- Forbid the use of zoological weapons, for instance, dogs and dolphins to convey explosive materials.
- 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.
- 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 Nabokob).

- Forbid war games among children presently sanctioned by the administration.
- Organize regular public discussions of works of film and art, in which anti-war 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").
- Organize a converging relay race of trust between Moscow and Washington.
- Cease the production and sale of childrens' toys modeled on contemporary types of weaponry.
- 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).
- Simplify the procedure for going on tourist trips and lower their cost, so that they might be accessible to the average wage earner.
- 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".
- 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.).



Members of Moscow Trust Group discussing proposals.

- 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.
- Introduce at several schools the study of the American English, to facilitate personal contact between citizens of both countries.
- Open simultaneously in the USSR and the USA a memorial for peace. Announce at this very moment in the USSR and USA a competition for the design for this memorial.
- 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.
- 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.
- A peace march around the world. ■ ■ ■

AN APPEAL TO THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE USSR AND THE USA

CONCERNING AN AGREEMENT TO DEVELOP LONG-TERM INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

The long-standing arms race brings mankind ever closer to the edge of the precipice.

At the same time, the great powers advance arms-limitations proposals which the opposite side finds unacceptable. The escalation of mutual criticism torpedoes chances for productive high-level meetings on disarmament questions.

Our own research and discussion indicates that the current situation is not necessarily a dead end. A resolution to the current situation, which threatens the entire world with destruction, may be found in meetings taking place at the highest levels, not with the aim of concluding arms control agreements, but in order to reach accords in those areas where agreement is already quite possible. Having settled these other questions, the ground will be prepared for more productive talks on disarmament.

Toward this end, we propose the conclusion of an Agreement to Develop Long-Term Intergovernmental programs that would have as their aim the resolution of major ecological, energy-related, economic and other problems concerning the parties to the accords.

We consider that the accords should entail the following:

- subsequent conversion of equal portions of arms personnel and military industries, as well as equal resources normally devoted to military aims as the basis for the realization of the proposed projects.
- guarantees defending the social and material interests of those individuals depending on the military and military-industrial fields in the process of peace conversion.
- the possibility for other nations to become participants in the accords such that their contribution of human and material resources to the intergovernmental projects would be proportional to the size of their armed forces.
- a plan for immediate implementation of these joint projects that do not require substantial prior development or significant financing.
- the creation of a permanent commission, composed of scientists and other specialists, government officials, representatives of the military and of military-industrial circles, that would be given the task of planning and control over the realization of the program. It would also develop plans for peaceful conversion of the armies and military industries of the states participating in the accords.

In the course of the collaborating between scientists and government officials, representatives of the military and military-industrial circles, and in the process of realization of the program, the preconditions for mutual trust will be established between the great superpowers.

The practicality of the accords is assured by the provision that the transfer of military industry resources and army personnel for the realization of the long-term inter-governmental programs be carried out in strict parity, as well as by the measures taken to defend the interests of the personnel of the army and military industries, and the goal of immediate implementation of a number of uncomplicated joint projects.

Governmental and popular support is assured owing to the general interest in furthering the resolution of the contemporary problems that are addressed by the accords, and due to the possibility for widespread participation in the accords.

For the above stated reasons, the conclusion of an Agreement on Long-term Intergovernmental Programs would serve as an effective policy of peace as opposed to a policy of mutual accusation.

Meetings at the highest level for the conclusion of such an agreement would put an end to the era of confrontation and would mark the beginning of an enduring detente.

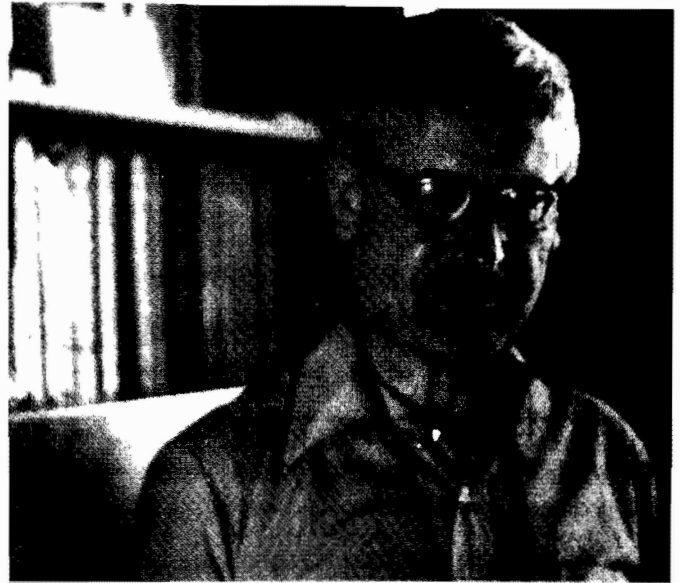
We urge you to become the saviours of mankind, rather than the last statesmen of history.

Participants in Development of the Proposal: V.Barbash, Candidate of Geographic Sciences; L.Dudkin, Doctor of Economic Science; V.Lemberskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V.Lusnikov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; O.Lusnikov, Engineer; O.Medvedkova, Candidate of Geographic Sciences; Yu.Medvedkov, Doctor of Geographic Sciences; M.Reitman, Candidate of Technical Sciences.



Dr. Medvedkov

Olga Lusnikova



Dr. Dudkin



to 15 days imprisonment. This was Khramov's second prison term. He was imprisoned for the first time this June, shortly after he joined the Group. He was arrested for his active participation in organizing the Peace March. At the time of his arrest, Khramov showed passive resistance by sitting on the floor. When the KGB men and police carried him away to their car by his hands and feet, they banged his head against the wall. In the police car they held him by the hair and beat him mercilessly. During his imprisonment, KGB men regularly interrogated and bullied him.



**KIRILL
POPOV**

On August 23 in Moscow, the active peace advocate, Kirill Popov, was committed to a psychiatric hospital. He was placed in psychiatric hospital No 14 where Sergei Batovrin was confined in 1982 and where one of the leaders of Independent Initiative, Yuri Popov (same last name) has been interred since December of 1983. Kirill Popov has been subjected to intensive forced doses of psychotropic medicines. For his attention to peace issues, the 34 year old scientist at the Chemistry Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has undergone 6 searches and numerous interrogations. In August of this year he had planned to join the Peace March.

Kirill Popov's address: USSR, Moscow, U1, Garibaldi 17, korp 4, kv 48.

The address of the psychiatric hospital: USSR, Moscow U1, Bekhtereva 15, p/b no 14.



**VLADIMIR
BRODSKY**

On August 20, Group for Trust activist, Vladimir Brodsky, was arrested and sentenced to 15 days imprisonment. The surgeon, Vladimir Brodsky, age 40, has twice served 15 day prison terms. Brodsky was beaten mercilessly at the time of his arrests and in prison. As a result of being beaten in the kidneys,

there is blood in his urine. Brodsky declared a hunger strike while in prison. This is his third one.

**AUGUST
20TH,
1984**

On the 20th August in Moscow, for the third time this summer, Group for Trust activist Nikolai Khramov was arrested and sentenced to 15 days imprisonment. He was arrested two days after he was released from his previous term. At the same time, Alexander Rubchenko, for the third time this summer was arrested and sentenced to 15 days. All three declared a hunger strike.

The arrests were preceded by the following events:

On the 18th August, KGB men burst into the apartment of a Group for Trust supporter in which Rubchenko and Cherdakova were found. A search ensued, without warrant, witness, or the observance of any of the other established formalities. During the search, notebooks containing addresses were unlawfully confiscated from those present. Cherdakov and Rubchenko were detained and brought to the police precinct. The police and KGB men terrorized the three peace advocates non-stop throughout the entire day, until midnight. The following is Alexander Rubchenko's description of his experiences of the 19th August in his statement to the Moscow Procurator's office written in prison on August 25th.

"... detained during the day on the 19th August on Ulianovskaya Street. I was escorted to the 70th precinct and held there for three hours, after which time I was released. As soon as I left the precinct house I was detained a second time by individuals who showed me no documents. I know some of their names only because they had shadowed me before. I would like to mention these names: Orlov and Rakitin. This time I was taken to the 64th precinct. When I left after about three hours, plain clothesmen were waiting for me in a car.

They jeered, "What's new? Now you're in again." They took me to the 84th precinct and on the way threatened that I would be taken 180 kilometers from Moscow and thrown into the woods. At the precinct station I was searched in the absence of witnesses, with warrant, and not according to established protocol. At 12:30 at night I was released and immediately encountered three individuals walking unsteadily and obviously drunk. These strangers started to pursue me in an official car with no number. They informed me that tomorrow I would "tour" the Moscow precincts. When I reached Kirill Popov's apartment late at night with two of my friends who had been pursued with me during the day (Khramov and Cherdakov), the people who had been following us tried to break in, but Popov decisively prevented it."

The names Orlov and Rakitin - the KGB men mentioned in this excerpt from Alexander Rubchenko's statement, have long been known to members of the Group for Trust. This Orlov mercilessly beat Olga Medvedkov in the 103rd precinct station on October 13th, 1983 at the time of Oleg Radzinsky's trial. With 3 other KGB men, he arrested Mark Reitman on October 13th, 1983 (each time detaining him for a few hours at the precinct station). This same Orlov was one of the men who mercilessly beat Reitman and his wife Tamara. On the 19th August he led the KGB men's jeering.

On the following morning, August 20th, Rubchenko, Khramov and Cherdakov were arrested at Kirill Popov's apartment (Popov himself was arrested three days later). Rubchenko describes the arrest in a statement to the procurator's office from prison.

"... on the 20th August, my friends Khramov, Cherdakov and I heard persistent knocking at the door followed by pounding. Since we were in a strange apartment, we did not go to the door. Popov was at work at the time. By the time we were ready to phone the militia, the door gave way under pressure. When they burst into the room they broke the



Rubchenko (right)

door chain. I saw two men in civilian clothes and a policeman who refused to give any kind of explanation about what had transpired. Not one of them showed official identification, let alone a warrant permitting them to break down the door. We nonetheless left the apartment without argument and were escorted to the 134th precinct. Immediately after we left, the door to Popov's apartment was crudely nailed shut from the inside, after which the locksmith climbed out the window (it was a first floor apartment). Both on the way to the 134th precinct and in the station itself, KGB agents systematically and cruelly beat Nikolai Khramov mercilessly, notwithstanding the fact that not one of the arrested parties offered any resistance or attempted to defend themselves. Signs of the beating and scratches on his arms and legs were noticeable even two weeks later when he was released from prison. At the police station three KGB men undressed Marina Cherdakova and subjected her to a humiliating personal search. Two men held her, the third searched. The statement in support of the Group for Trust, found on her person, was confiscated."

After three hours at the police station, Khramov, Cherdakova and Rubchenko were brought to court. Rubchenko describes the trial in his statement to the procurator.

"... After three hours in the police station we were brought to the People's Court in the Brezhnev region of Moscow in the car driven by our pursuers of the previous day who came to the precinct to pick us up. They reached an agreement with the judge and escorted us through the court.

Based on the report of the policeman who had been present during our detainment as well as a statement by a

certain Gracheva (incidentally, not a single woman had been "on the scene") the judge, Blaksin, without examining the witnesses (Gracheva was not even in the courthouse), and paying no heed at all to my explanations, sentenced me to 15 days.

In his report, the police official declared that I had refused, when detained, to show my papers and showed malicious resistance as well. At my objection the judge, showing sincere cynicism, stopped me with the following words: "Maybe." Neither did he react to my statement that I had tuberculosis, with documentation to prove it, and that I was an invalid, on pension. I was informed of the Court's verdict only on the following day, thanks to the kindness of the police officer who escorted me. All that transpired seems to be in outright violation of the judicial process..

The KGB officials knew well that Rubchenko was an invalid and seriously ill. They knew that he had lost consciousness on the third day of his previous arrest and was in such a severe state that hospitals refused to admit him, not wishing to assume any responsibility for his life. However, they deliberately used this as a means of punishment. Rubchenko writes:

"... I was kept in prison in the village of Severny, in spite of established laws on arresting the very ill. On the fourth day of my administrative arrest, in a cell teeming with lice and dirt, I started to get sicker as a result of the cold cell and the cold covering of the planks on which I slept. On the 24th August I was taken by ambulance to the hospital. However they didn't admit me because of a shortage of beds and suggested I be hospitalized through the tuberculosis center."



STRANGE INTERVIEW

At the end of July an unprecedented meeting took place between participants in the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR and a Soviet journalist.

Litaraturnaya Gazeta correspondent, Theodore Gladkov visited Group for Trust activists, Olga and Aleksei Lunikov. Never before have participants of any group or organization unsanctioned by the authorities managed to obtain an official visit from a Soviet journalist. However this incident does not mean that there has been any change for the better in relations between the official Soviet press and participants in unofficial movements. Unfortunately this event was, in all likelihood, one of the steps in the KGB's planned provocation against the Group for Trust.

Theodore Gladkov confines his Literaturnaya Gazeta articles to the theme of the "valiant work" of the KGB. This aspect of the journalist's "work" unerringly indicates his collaboration with the Soviet secret police. At the Lusnikov's, Gladkov subjected the Group for Trust activists to two hours of frank interrogation which he tried in vain to cover up as an interview. The reason for Gladkov's unexpected interest in the Group for Trust is obvious.

Articles containing absurd accusations and slanderously attacking participants in the Independent Peace Movement in the USSR have frequently appeared in the Soviet press. However the lies in these articles were extremely apparent and the accusations did not ring true. The journalist's meeting with members of the Group for Trust was no doubt necessary for the KGB so that the accusations in the press would appear convincing. Evidently the KGB hopes that in his upcoming article, Gladkov will refer to his "interview" and succeed in convincing readers of the "authenticity" of any drummed up accusation. The Lusnikovs consented to the interview only after Gladkov had been pressured into agreeing that they could record it. As far as the KGB knows, the tape of the interview is already in the West. It is therefore unlikely that Gladkov's article will ever be printed. However, in any case, this instance shows that the KGB is looking for the chance to take judicial reprisals against the Group for Trust activists and would like to prepare public opinion for this.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

Dear Gentlemen:

As you undoubtedly know, the countries of the NATO and Warsaw blocs are at present in a state of dangerous confrontation. It would be enough for some small incident, some sort of new Sarajevo to take place, in order to set off the threat of a world catastrophe so great that it would bring about the defeat and destruction of every country. In these conditions, the efforts of people who actively support, in whatever way, the cause of peace in the world, take on special significance.

Our group for the establishment of trust between the USSR and USA endeavors to work for peace by means of the collection, development and distribution of proposals capable of strengthening peace in the world. At the same time, we try to avoid any criticism of the governments of the East or the West: there is already too much criticism in the world.

We have learned from the mass media that some Turkish citizens were sentenced to various jail terms for their activities directed at establishing peace. (It is possible that, nominally, their sentences made use of some wording that does not at all reflect their working for peace as their crime--such a practice during trials of peace activists has already been witnessed in other countries.)

In this connection, we ask the government of Turkey to amnesty the persons referred to and to give them freedom. Such a step would strengthen the authority of the Turkish government and would facilitate the reduction of tensions in the world, all the more so as Turkey belongs to the NATO pact. We ask you to consider our appeal as one of our group's constructive proposals.

MOSCOW TRUST GROUP

**RETURN
ADDRESS:
MOSCOW**

**EDITOR
SERGEY
BATOVRIN
ART
LEONID LAMM**

TEL. (212) 304-1943

**ADDRESS:
PO BOX 1073
NEW YORK
NY 10040
USA**

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To our subscribers; please accept our sincerest apologies over the delay in publication of issue No. 2 due to the editor's two-month absence during his European tour . . .

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LITTLE BROTHER IS WATCHING BACK

