

SOVIET TERROR FELLS POET

Galanskov Dies in Labor Camp

By Stephens Broening

Associated Press

MOSCOW—A tentative inquiry into the death of a Soviet citizen.

Name of deceased: Yuri Timofeyevich Galanskov.

Age: 33.

Occupation: poet.

Last employment: prisoner, sewing mittens.

Last mailing address: Zh Kh 385-17a, Potma, Mordovian U.S.S.R.

Date of death: Nov. 4, 1972.

Cause of death: to be explained.

Galanskov was tried in January 1968 for anti-Soviet activity. He pleaded innocent.

In her trial summation, Galanskov's lawyer, D.P. Kaminskaya, said in part: "I beg the court not to forget that Galanskov is a very sick man. He suffers from a stomach ulcer which causes

him great pain. The establishment of this fact by a medical commission is among the reports in the file of this case."

Galanskov was sentenced to seven years in a Potma labor camp. He was not an ideal prisoner. He signed several letters protesting camp regulations and took part in a number of hunger strikes.

Fed on the camp diet, consisting largely of fish and black bread, Galanskov's ulcer got no better. He is known to have been hospitalized on at least one occasion before his death.

The account of Galanskov's last months in Potma Camp was provided by several friends of the deceased who claimed to be in a position to know.

His family frequently wrote to authorities asking for medical treatment because Galanskov was sick. The replies invariably affirmed that he was well.

Last June, when Galanskov's mother visited the camp complex she brought a jar of honey for her son.

At that time, Galanskov complained of extreme pain in the mornings. Late to work, he didn't fulfill his quota of mittens.

A camp official told Mrs. Galanskov the honey was forbidden.

"He's not sick," the official reported. "He's just a hooligan who shirks his work."

Another time, a camp doctor named Shakh said: "There is nothing the matter with him. He's a poet and he thinks too much of himself."

Nearly a year ago, Galanskov's friends asked establishment poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko to put in a word so that Galanskov could get medical attention. Yevtushenko said he was too busy. He had to go to Chile.

Galanskov could not publish his poems in his own country. In 1961, he compiled one of the first typescript *Samizdat* self-published journals in the post-war Soviet Union.

In "Phoenix 81," Galanskov, a pacifist, included a poem of his which began:

"Moscow!
"New York!
"Cairo!
"All repudiate war.
"But, like a squirrel, the
tortured world
"Keeps turning on a con-
non-wheel."

Apparently considering sentiments like these proof of madness, the authorities confined Galanskov to a mental asylum. He was found sane, however, and released.

Five years later, Galanskov published "Phoenix 66," a journal sharply critical of some aspects of Soviet life. There, he criticized establishment novelist Mikhail A. Sholokhov's public denunciation of underground literature as "traitorous."

"You, citizen Sholokhov," Galanskov wrote in Phoenix 66 "are no longer a writer. Once you were an average novelist, but you have long since ceased to be even that. Now you are an ordinary political demagogue."

Shortly afterward, in January 1967, Galanskov was arrested.

Last September, Galanskov managed to smuggle out a letter which: "I am

dying... They are doing everything to hasten my death."

On Oct. 18, he was operated on for a perforated ulcer. The operation was performed in the camp hospital by a fellow inmate, a doctor who had no training as a surgeon. Galanskov contracted peritonitis.

Appeals to move Galanskov to a civilian hospital were refused. Outside help was delayed. When a medical expert from Moscow was allowed to visit him, Galanskov was already dead.

On Nov. 5, the day after Galanskov's death, his family was brought to the camp. They were told that during the last three days of his life he had been fed boiled eggs.

He was buried that same day in the village of Barash-evo, opposite the camp hospital. Officials permitted a cross to be set above the grave, instead of the usual numbered grave marker.



YURI GALANSKOV
before arrest



YURI GALANSKOV
6 years later

The same fate threatens VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY in the Prison of Vladimir, General PIOTR GRIGORENKO in Chernyakhovsk Mental Hospital-Prison, VIKTOR FEINBERG and VLADIMIR BORISOV in the Special Psychiatric Hospital in Leningrad, PIOTR YAKIR in the Lefortovo Prison in Moscow unless free people act.

DEMAND THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE!

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Save Vladimir Bukovsky

Vladimir Konstantinovich Bukovsky was born in 1942, a son of privileged communist party members.

In 1961 Bukovsky was a student of biophysics at the Moscow University and one of the organizers of "Phoenix", a group of young people, who issued a journal of the same title. He also participated actively in the readings of poetry in Mayakovsky Square. As a result of repressions against the "Phoenix" group, Bukovsky was expelled from the University.

In May 1963, Bukovsky was arrested. Among other things, 2 photocopies of M. Djilas's book "The New Class" were confiscated at the time of his arrest. No trial having taken place, Bukovsky was confined to the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, where he was held till December 1963, when he was transferred to the prison psychiatric hospital in Leningrad. The fifteen months he spent there have been described by him as months spent in hell. Bukovsky was released in February 1965.

On December 2, 1965 he was arrested once again as a result of his active participation in the organization of the demonstration of 5 December 1965 in defence of Sinyavsky and Daniel. He was sent first to psychiatric hospital No. 13 in Ljublino near Moscow, later to the hospital at Stolbovaya Station and finally, once again, to the Serbsky Institute. This only proved that doctors' opinions differed and by no means everyone was prepared to declare him mentally unbalanced. As a result of this, as well as of the activity on his behalf by Western public opinion, Bukovsky was set free in 1966, with no reason given for his release.

On January 26, 1967 Bukovsky was arrested again, this time for organizing a demonstration in defence of Alexander Ginzburg, Yuri Galanskov, Alexei Dobrovolsky and Vera Lushkova. On January 26, 1970, having completed his sentence, Bukovsky returned to Moscow where he lived until his new arrest on 29 March 1971.

The 14 months spent in freedom had, as he had warned his judges in 1967, been dedicated to an active struggle against arbitrariness on the part of the authorities and to the observance of human and civil rights. He collected and forwarded to the West detailed documentary material on the use of psychiatric hospitals in the USSR as places of "spiritual murder" and indefinite places of imprisonment of political dissidents. This documentation, together with his letter addressed to psychiatrists throughout the world, was given to the Press in Paris on March 10, 1971. On March 29, 1971, Bukovsky was arrested, it seems, for transmitting this information to be judged by Western public opinion and the world of science.

Bukovsky believes that publicity and public opinion, in present Soviet conditions, act as pressure even on the decisions of the State Security Committee (KGB). For this reason he appeals to people throughout the world, in the belief that no person with a conscience will keep silent. For silence could mean complicity in Soviet crimes.

After his arrest in March 1971, Bukovsky spent approximately 3 months in a mental institution. Apparently the government again wanted to declare him insane, and thus save itself the embarrassment of another trumped-up trial. But under pressure of public opinion in the Soviet Union and from the West (too many foreigners knew Bukovsky personally) it reluctantly changed its mind. On November 5, 1971, a trial was staged in Ljublino, a Moscow suburb.

Winding up the involved case in one day, the court sentenced Bukovsky to 2 years in prison, 5 years in a labor camp, and 5 years in exile—a total of 12 years.

In his final statement at the trial Bukovsky said:

"Our society is still sick. It is sick with the fear which has come down to us from the Stalin era.

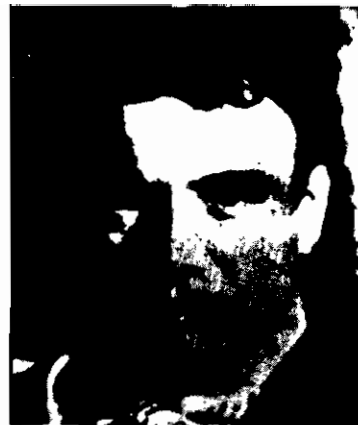
"But the process of spiritual recovery of our society has already begun and it cannot be stopped.

"I will never renounce my convictions. Under the right given to me by the Article 125 of the Soviet Constitution, I shall continue to communicate them to all who wish to listen to me.

"I shall fight for legality and justice, and my only regret is that in the short period I was at liberty—one year, two months, and three days—I succeeded in doing too little for this cause."

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1972

A few days ago Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident, was convicted in Moscow on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and sentenced to seven years in prison and five years of exile. Here are excerpts from his closing address to the court, as reported by Reuters.



VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY

'Our Society Is Still Sick'

By VLADIMIR K. BUKOVSKY

MOSCOW—Before my arrest there was constantly a tail on me. I was pursued, threatened with murder, and one of those following me lost his self-restraint to such an extent that he threatened me with his service weapon.

While under investigation I petitioned for a criminal case to be instituted against these people. I even gave the number of the official car in which these people traveled around behind me and presented other facts which made it possible for them to be sought out.

However, I never received an answer to this request from those departments to which I sent it.

As far as the detective is concerned, he, instead of examining my complaint and giving me an answer, sent me to the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry for medical examination.

The investigation department of the K.G.B. very much wanted me to be found irresponsible. How convenient.

Then there would be no case about me, no need to construct a charge and here there would be no need to prove the fact of commission of a crime. The man is just sick, mad.

And only on Nov. 5, after pressure was exerted by the public, a new medical commission pronounced me healthy.

There you have trustworthy proof of my assertion—which is called slanderous here in court—that on the instructions of the K.G.B. psychiatric reprisals are set up against dissidents.

In accordance with my right to defense, I demanded that the lawyer Dina Isakovna Kaminskaya be invited for my defense in court.

No lawyer was given me.

It took my 12-day hunger strike, a complaint to the prosecutor general, to the Justice Ministry and the Communist party Central Committee, and also new, active intervention by mem-

bers of the public before my legal right to defense was finally fulfilled and I was given lawyer Shvelsk, who was invited by my mother.

The trial proceedings today have also been conducted with numerous procedural infringements. The indictment, in which the word "slanderous" is used 33 times and the word "anti-Soviet" 18 times, contains no concrete indications of which facts are slanderous among those I communicated to Western correspondents and which materials that I allegedly distributed are anti-Soviet.

I allegedly handed over these materials in the presence of Volpin and Chalidze (Aleksandr Yesenin-Volpin, son of poet Sergei Yesenin, and Valer' Chalidze, a physicist and member of an unofficial Soviet civil rights committee).

However, my demand that these two people be called as witnesses was not met.

Furthermore, not one of the eight people I called who could confirm the authenticity of my assertions on the facts of confinement and conditions of detention of people in special psychiatric hospitals was summoned to the court.

What were all these provocations and crude procedural violations needed for, this stream of slander and unfounded accusations? What was this trial needed for? Only to punish one person?

No, there is a "principle," a kind of "philosophy" here. Behind the accusation presented, there stands another, unrepresented.

With the reprisal against me they want to frighten those who try to tell the whole world about their crimes.

Our society is still sick. It is sick with the fear which has come down to us from the Stalin era. But the process of the public's spiritual enlightenment has already begun and cannot be stopped.

Send protests to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
Demand a new trial for Bukovsky with all witnesses
and foreign correspondents present.

Ask your Congressman to intervene.