

# EXODUS

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AN ORGAN OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

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## Victory for Vanik Amendment

### House Hits Soviet Emigration Policy



**VIGIL** — Members of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews, dressed as prisoners, hold vigil hunger strike in front of Federal Building in downtown Los Angeles. Protestors were demanding State Department intervention on behalf of more than 40 Soviet Jews who are currently in Soviet prisons and labor camps due to their desire to immigrate to Israel.

## A. Feldman, Other Soviet Jews Face New Trials, Harassment

Trials, arrests, interrogations, and harassments continued last month against leading Soviet Jewish activists. In Kiev, Alexander Feldman was secretly tried in a Kiev factory and sentenced to 3½ years in a labor camp. Feldman was convicted on charges of malicious hooliganism.

In Sverdlovsk, the trial of Leonid Zabelizhensky, accused of parasitism, was scheduled to begin in Dec. Zabelizhensky has had trouble finding work ever since he applied to go to Israel, and lately he has been home caring for a sick son.

Information reaching *Exodus* indicated that the Soviets

are proceeding to build a conspiracy case against several Moscow Jews. Among those questioned were Dina Beilina, Tamara Galperina, Victor Faiermark, Ida Nudel, Mark Nashpitz, Alexander Luntz and others. There is no clear information as to what the authorities will claim the Jews were conspiring, but informed sources say that it may be conspiracy to disseminate information.

The Goldstein brothers in Tblisi, Georgia, are under renewed pressure, and some fear that their on-again off-again trial may be on again.

#### Set Up

New information was recently received in connection with the Feldman story. According to informed sources in Kiev, Feldman was set up for his hooliganism charge. A woman carrying a box of cake apparently fell in front of Feldman, dropping the box of cake, to make it appear as though Feldman had attacked her. According to the reports, Feldman just stood there in astonishment. In court, the prosecution used this incident as an example of Feldman's "hooliganistic" tendencies. For days prior to his arrest, Feldman and his friends were constantly followed by the KGB, and

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The House of Representatives cast a resounding vote against the Soviet Union's emigration policies Dec. 11 and then approved and sent to the Senate the most comprehensive foreign trade legislation in at least 40 years.

In two separate votes the House decided by margins of 319 to 80 and 296 to 106 to deny lower tariffs or export credits to the Soviet Union unless the President can certify that the Russians do not restrict emigration, by high taxes or other means. At issue chiefly were Soviet restrictions on emigration of Jews, according to a New York Times story.

The House had no chance to vote separately on the multitude of other provisions in the trade bill, which would open the way to new international negotiations aimed at lowering trade barriers generally and would also make numerous permanent changes in United States law. Some of these would open the way to new restraints on imports, including curbs to be imposed in cases where American industries could show these caused them injury.

#### Threat

President Nixon has threatened to veto the trade bill, which he strongly favors in all its main provisions, if the anti-

Soviet aspects remain.

But the outcome will depend on what happens in the Senate, which will not take up the bill until next year. Prospects for both the basic legislation and the restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union are uncertain and, it appears, will depend to some degree on events as the deliberations proceed in the Senate.

The vote in the House to approve the bill on final passage was 272-140.

The merits or demerits of the myriad provisions of the bill became largely lost in the emotional question of Soviet emigration policies and other matters relating to "human rights" in the Soviet Union.

Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democrat of Ohio, who offered the key amendment linking the granting of

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## House Vote: Russ React

The Soviet government said the United States House of Representatives' decision to deny Russia credits and tariff concessions was "an absurd attempt at gross interference in Soviet affairs."

The Kremlin comment, published by the government newspaper *Izvestia*, pointed out the Senate could overrule the House decision. It linked the proposed most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union and billions of dollars in loans to the free emigration of Soviet citizens.

*Izvestia* for the first time said the congressional opposition was based primarily on the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union.

### Marina Leaves 'Youth Camp'

Marina Tiomkin has been released from a pioneer youth camp at Tuapse, on the Black Sea, where she had been held several months and is living with her divorced mother in Moscow, the JTA reported.

The 14-year-old girl was sent to the camp for "indoctrination" when she insisted on remaining with her father, Aleksandr, who had applied for exit visas for both of them to go to Israel. Her mother opposed her departure.

The girl will not be permitted contact with any of her father's relatives or friends, JTA reported. Aleksandr Tiomkin was permitted to leave for Israel last month.

## Panov Nixes Immigration 'Offer' From Authorities

Valery Panov was told Dec. 18 he could finally emigrate to Israel, but his wife would have to stay in Russia. Panov said he refused the offer.

"I will not go without my wife," Panov said by telephone from Leningrad, where he lives and was a star of the Kirov Ballet.

Panov, who is 35, was offered exit papers more than 20 months after he and his 25-year-old wife applied to emigrate and were dismissed as "traitors" from the Kirov company, one of the Soviet Union's two leading ballet troupes.

It appeared likely that the Soviet action was the result of

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## People Have Spoken

*The American people have spoken. By a vote of 319-80, the House of Representatives voted to deny credits and credit guarantees to the Soviet Union unless they permit freedom of emigration to its citizens.*

*Not since 1911 when the congress voted to cancel the Treaty of 1832 which governed trade relations with Czarist Russia, has there been such an important moment in the fight for human rights, dignity, and liberty.*

*The House has sustained the principle that we have no business granting trade concessions and giving away our resources to a country whose society is fundamentally based on oppressive policies restricting the rights of the citizenry.*

*For Soviet Jews, passage of the Vanik Amendment offers renewed hope for free emigration. For thousands of Soviet Jews who have lost their jobs as a result of their desire to go to Israel, this offers new hope. And above all, for more than 40 Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, passage of the bill offers a new ray of hope that the authorities might see it in their best interests to set the Jews free rather than opt for an industrially backward economy.*

*The Senate will now consider this legislation. There is little doubt that they will sustain the principle of free emigration in equal if not larger percentages. It is incumbent upon the Soviet Union to grant freedom to the Jews of Russia. With the Administration, some big business, and their lobbyists, the Soviets could not crack the House of Representatives. For them, the Senate will be a harder nut to crack.*

## Still More Trials

*Despite repeated warning signals to the U.S.S.R. against increasing their repressive policies, the Soviets have started a new wave of trials and interrogations aimed at creating more trials. And they are using the attention being given to the Middle East and energy crises as a cover for their attempt to eradicate the spirit of Jews in the Soviet Union.*

*The cases of Leonid Zabelizhensky, Alexander Feldman, Grigory and Isai Goldstein, Dina Beilina, and Tamara Galperina, Petya Pinkhasov, et. al. are extensively outlined within the pages of this and previous issues of EXODUS.*

*What is becoming increasingly disturbing are the crimes with which the Jews are being charged and the means in which the authorities make them stick. Parasitism and hooliganism are neither political crimes nor are they easily definable. It is a catch-all crime from which no Soviet citizen, particularly the Jewish citizen, is immune.*

*Perhaps the Soviets seek to signal other Jews and dissuade them from applying to emigrate. A Jew who applies to leave is likely to lose his job, and as a result he is open to the charge of parasitism. We have learned from the Feldman case and others that anyone is eligible for the category of hooligan. Those who are assaulted on the streets by KGB agents are hooligans by the Soviet definition.*

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## Soviet Jews' U.N. Letter

(The following article was written by Murray Seeger and appeared recently in the Los Angeles Times)

As the U.S. House of Representatives began action on legislation granting the Kremlin trade concessions, Soviet Jews reopened the issue of free emigration with a letter to the United Nations.

The letter, signed by 188 persons from 10 cities, pointed out that this was the anniversary of the U.N. "Declaration of Human Rights" and claimed that the Soviet Union violates 11 of its provisions.

While more Jews have left the Soviet Union so far this year than ever before, the letter makes clear that the question of free emigration, which has held up consideration of the trade bill for many weeks, is still a serious controversy.

### Denied

The protesting Jews include many scientists, technicians and other intellectuals who have been denied permission to leave the country for two years. Most have been fired from their regular jobs and have been living on savings or income pooled from minor jobs held by family members.

One of the best known of the barred Jews, Valery Panov, a former leading dancer with the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, said he had been threatened with jailing as a social parasite unless he found a job soon.

Similar threats have been made against other would-be emigrants after they lost their regular jobs.

Another leading protester, Dr. Benjamin Levich, learned that his son, Evgeny, a young scientist who had been exempted from army service for health reasons, was picked up on the street and sent directly to a military disciplinary labor camp in north-eastern Siberia.

More recently, some of the intellectuals who have been waiting for two years to leave were told they might go soon if they kept silent on the emigration issue.

Many took this advice assuming that the Soviet leaders were about to make a new gesture to defuse U.S. congressional opposition to granting the Kremlin most-favored-nation status for trade and financial credits. Just over a year ago, before the presidential election, the Russians released dozens of intellectual Jews in what most diplomats saw as a political ploy.

### New Decision?

Since the Communist Party Central Committee is now in session there is a remote possibility that a new decision on the emigration issue could be made.

## Vanik Legislation: Struggle Begins

Passage of the Vanik Amendment to the 1973 Trade Reform Act marks an end to the beginning of the long struggle to get Congressional legislation for Soviet Jews. For the first time, a branch of the Congress has voted to deny economic benefits to the USSR until they permit freedom of emigration to Jewish and other citizens.

Dec. 11, 1973, will mark a watershed in the history of the struggle for Soviet Jewry. Not since 1911 has there been any comparable legislation with respect to Russian Jews. The House of Representatives has sustained the principle of free emigration, and has been willing to put its money where its mouth has always been. The Soviets should heed this warning. Three hundred and nineteen to eight is an overwhelming statement of support for those Jews who wish to emigrate from the USSR.

It has been a long struggle. Proponents of the Vanik legislation had to fight the Nixon Administration, the Soviet lobby, and certain Jewish leaders whose loyalty to Mr. Nixon far surpassed reason. There were times when we were very close to a total abandonment of the bill by certain leaders. And the repeated Nixon-Kissinger attempts to delay the bill, hoping they would be able to pull some last-minute rabbit out of the hat, made the date final passage of the legislation uncertain until the final vote was taken.

However, there were other important factors which destined the Vanik Amendment to passage. The general character of the Soviet-American trade deal was not credibly (see Rusher article). It was clear that we were giving the Soviets a great deal of our national resources and that we were asking the American taxpayer to pay for it. Yet it was never clear what we were getting in return "peaceful relations with the USSR." It never occurred to some that the Soviets in turn would be getting peaceful relations with the United States. Given that each of us was getting peaceful relations from the other, what were we getting in addition to that in exchange for our multi-billion dollar giveaway? The answer has yet to be satisfactorily offered.

Watergate and related activities ruined Mr. Nixon's credibility during the last year, and as a result assurances which he tried to give the Congress were not accepted as Gospel. The total atmosphere behind the 1972 Wheat Deal foreshadowed things to come if the Soviet-American trade deal were accepted. Thus, many members of Congress supported the Vanik measure hoping that a more prudent trade agreement would come forth. There was none.

Soviet actions since the summer of 1972, including the imposition and then "suspension" of the education tax, repression of dissidents both Jewish and non-Jewish, and the repeated cases of harassment, interrogation, and most recently the trials of leading activists throughout the U.S.S.R. rendered Mr. Nixon's assurances of quiet diplomacy myth more than reality. To the minds of many Congressmen, this necessitated a strong response lest Congress be taken by an administration they had already grown to distrust in other areas.

These were some of the highlights of and reasons for the successful passage of the Mills-Vanik legislation which now goes to the U.S. Senate. Those of us who were involved from the start of this legislation and before, know that the Bill just didn't happen.

It involved an enormous amount of effort by concerned individuals at the grassroots level from Maine to Arizona and from Washington to Florida. It involved a great deal of effort by a great number of people on Capitol Hill itself. And above all, it could not have been successfully carried out without the vigorous leadership of Senator Henry Jackson and Congressman Charles Vanik.

In the end, we have accomplished the first major step to insuring American support for an oppressed people. The Senate will consider the Jackson Amendment where there is little doubt that the response will be the same. The President will have to think twice before vetoing the Bill, since he will be vetoing the entire 1973 Trade Reform Act, which gives him unprecedented authority in other economic areas.

The Soviets should now recognize if they did not before, that the House vote to deny them Most Favored Nation Status, credits and credit guarantees, and investment guarantees is real. The moment of truth has arrived for the Soviets. During this interim period between House and Senate consideration of the legislation, the Soviets can make major concessions. They can release all of the prisoners of conscience and permit them to leave the country. They can stop further arrests, trials, interrogations, and harassments. They can release the many activists who have been waiting for years to emigrate from the Soviet Union. And they can permit open and free emigration to all those who wish to leave without consequence to their families or themselves. Otherwise, it may be a long time before the Soviets have another opportunity to do big business with the United States. Indeed, the moment of truth has arrived.

By Zev Yaroslavsky



# KGB's Campaign Against Activists

The Soviet secret police, the KGB, has launched an "all-out campaign" in every major Soviet city against Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel, a leading British Jew declared in London.

The above was carried in an AP release that appeared recently in the Jerusalem Post.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews has received "reliable information" that Soviet authorities planned a new series of show trials soon to discourage the exodus, Board President Sir Samuel Fisher said at a news conference.

"It seems as if the KGB is trying to nullify the minimal concessions the Soviet Government was ready to make, within the context of detente, to Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel," he charged.

"The Times" of London newspaper quoted Jewish sources in Britain, Israel and Russia as saying the KGB was apparently cloaking its moves behind the confusion stirred by the Middle East war.

Fisher, launching a month-long campaign here in support of 36 Soviet Jews imprisoned in Russia, commented: "The board views this situation with grave concern."

He claimed Soviet authorities had begun arresting and harassing educated Jews from going to Israel.

"The campaign has encompassed almost every major city in Russia, from the Baltic Republics to Sverdlovsk and Dagestan, from Moscow to Kiev," he declared.

Sir Samuel said, "The Middle East war has diverted the attention of the free world from the problem of Soviet Jews. It seems that the Soviet authorities have chosen this opportunity to stage a new series of show trials, in which perfectly innocent and blameless people are put on trial on trumped-up charges."

"At the same time, we know that Soviet Jews are even more keen to go to Israel after the Middle East war than

## 'Adopt a City' Campaign Begins

A campaign to "adopt a city" in the Soviet Union has been announced by Inez Weissman, chairwoman of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry.

The campaign seeks to bring support to Soviet Jews throughout cities in the Soviet Union. For further information, contact Ms. Weissman at the committee office, 144 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, New York, 11550.

they had been before."

### Phone Call

During the news conference, a telephone call was put through to a Jewish activist in Moscow, Victor Feiermark, a friend of Alexander Feldman, one of the Soviet Jews now reportedly threatened with prosecution.

Feiermark said pressure was mounting on the Jewish community in the Soviet capital.

He said the worst example of persecution in the last few weeks was the five-year jail sentence passed on Tuesday on Petya Pinkhasov — arrested as his wife and six children left for Israel — for doing carpentry work privately some years ago.

British legislator Michael Fidler, head of the Board's Foreign Affairs Committee, said at the news conference: "We want to appeal to everyone, especially the Christian clergy and their congregations, to 'adopt' one of the Jewish prisoners in the Soviet Union."

"Write to them, telephone them where possible, just to let them know they are not forgotten. It is important in the cause of human dignity."

## Leningrad Arrests

Two days before five Leningrad Jews had scheduled a demonstration outside the Leningrad City Council, two of them were arrested, one was sent out of town, and one suffered a heart attack. The whereabouts of the fifth are unknown.

The five Jews, Yosif Blich, Boris Rubenstein, Grigory Goman, Arkady Rabinov, and Raul Braz had told the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews that they planned to protest the Soviet refusal to grant them exit visas on Dec. 16 in front of the Leningrad City Council. They had made an application for demonstrating, but it was refused. They intended to go ahead with the protest regardless.

However, on Dec. 13 and 14, Grigory Goman and Raul Bra were arrested on charges of hooliganism. Yosif Blich was sent out of town by his factory on some "business." Boris Rubenstein was called in for interrogation by the KGB and was subjected to such severe questioning that he suffered a heart attack and is now in a hospital recovering. The whereabouts of Arkady Rabinov are unknown.



**SUPPORT** — Members of the Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry demonstrate support for Alexander Feldman, who was recently sentenced to 3½ years in Soviet prison for "hooliganism." All participants in protest have the surname Feldman.

## NY Congressmen Head Drive: Food, Clothing to Labor Camps

New York Congressmen Peter A. Peyser and Hamilton Fish, Jr. are spearheading a drive in the House of Representatives to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to permit the flow of clothing and food to Jewish prisoners in labor camps.

The announcement came after the two New York Republican lawmakers met

## Soviets Police Halt Pilgrimage

Three hundred Soviet police descended on about 200 Jews making a pilgrimage to the graves of Jewish martyrs at Rumbuli outside Riga, arrested many of them and dispersed the rest, JTA reported. Those arrested received 15-day sentences, according to Jewish sources in the Soviet Union. Rumbuli is the site of a massacre of Jews by the Nazis during World War II. It has been the practice of Riga Jews to lay wreaths at a monument on the site. Those arrested were reportedly released later.

Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported that Soviet authorities have lately tightened their restrictions on Jews in the Riga area. They reported that Valery Kaminsky was arrested recently and given a 15-day administrative sentence on charges of "hooliganism." Another Riga Jew, Valery Buyko, was questioned by the KGB (secret police) for six hours while his home was searched.

Five Leningrad Jews appealed to the Mayor of that city and to the head of the Internal Affairs Department in Leningrad for permission to assemble in front of the municipal building to protest the denial of exit visas.

with American Red Cross officials and representatives of the Westchester County (N.Y.) and the New York Conference of Soviet Jewry and an organization comprised of Catholic and Jewish persons from Scarsdale, N.Y.

They included Ernest Goldblum, chairman of the Westchester Conference on Soviet Jewry; Malcolm Hoenlein of the New York Conference on Soviet Jewry and Father Henry D'Anjou of St. Thomas More Church, New York City.

"We walked away with the clear impression the humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross have been unsuccessful in getting holiday gifts to some 43 known Jewish prisoners in Soviet labor camps," Peyser and Fish reported.

### Results

Both feel if the Soviet Union feels pressure from members of Congress to open

## Star of David, Message Painted On Russian Ship in Long Beach

Members of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews painted a slogan on the hull of a Soviet ship docked in Long Beach Harbor at noon Dec. 17.

The Soviet ship, the Pskov, docked in Long Beach during the dawn hours this morning, and within hours it was adorned with the slogan: "Let the Jews Go," and a Star of David.

Si Frumkin and Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman and executive director of the SCCSJ, publicly assumed responsibility for the incident.

According to the two activists, "Several attempts have been made to bring our message to the various Soviet ships which regularly dock here. We have approached them directly and through

its doors, "positive results may occur."

They said they have contacted all 435 Congressmen by letter asking them to write to officials of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, Red Crescent, the Soviets' counterpart to the Red Cross, and the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, urging a relaxation of Soviet control of incoming packages to Jewish prisoners.

Peyser and Fish also said they would personally send gifts in their names to the Soviet Jewish prisoners within two weeks so "the Soviet government can get the gifts to these imprisoned people in time for their holiday season."

They also urged each Congressman and Congresswoman to send a gift in his or her name to a prisoner.

their local agents, but all of our efforts have failed.

"We were therefore compelled at this time of increasing arrests and trials in the USSR to paint our message on the ship and let the crew take it back to Russia on their hull."

The painting coincided with the expected starting date of the trial of Leonid Zabelezhinsky of Sverdlovsk, who is being charged with parasitism by the Soviet authorities. He is one of the leaders of the Sverdlovsk Jewish community who has applied to go to Israel.

The demonstration was part of a month-long series of protests and demonstrations in support of Soviet Jewish prisoners and new arrestees.



# How the House Voted on Key Amendments

The following is a breakdown on the House vote on the Trade Reform Act. The first vote indicates congressional preference on the Vanik Amendment, which would "deny trade credits and investment guarantees, directly or indirectly, to the Soviet Union until it eases its policies on the emigration of Jews and others."

AYES-319	Burton	Dulski	Harvey	McCloskey	Podell	Slack	Stark	Hammer-	Thone
Abzug	Byron	Duncan	Hastings	McCormack	Powell, Ohio	Smith, Iowa	Steed	schmidt	Ullman
Adams	Carney, Ohio	duPont	Hawkins	McDade	Price, Ill.	Smith, N.Y.	Steele	Hanna	Vander Jagt
Addabbo	Casey, Tex.	Eckhardt	Hays	McKay	Pritchard	Snyder	Steelman	Hansen, Idaho	Vigorito
Alexander	Cederberg	Edwards, Ala.	Hechler, W.Va.	McKinney	Quillen	Teague, Tex.	Steiger, Ariz.	Harsha	Whalen
Anderson, Calif.	Chappell	Edwards, Calif.	Heckler, Mass.	McSpadden	Randall	Tiernan	Stratton	Hosmer	Wiggins
Anderson, Ill.	Clancy	Eilberg	Helstoski	Madden	Rangel	Towell, Nev.	Stubblefield	Jarman	Wright
Andrews, N.C.	Clark	Esch	Henderson	Madigan	Rarick	Treen	Stuckey	Johnson, Colo.	Zablocki
Annunzio	Clausen, Don H.	Eshleman	Hicks	Maraziti	Rees	Udall	Studds	Kastenmeier	Zwach
Archer	Clawson, Del	Horton	Hillis	Martin, N.C.	Regula	Van Deerlin	Sullivan	Ketchum	NOT VOTING - 33
Ashbrook	Clay	Howard	Hinshaw	Mathias, Calif.	Reid	Vanik	Symington	Landrum	Abdnor
Bafalis	Clay	Evins, Tenn.	Hogan	Mathis, Ga.	Reuss	Waggonner	Symms	Litton	Aspin
Baker	Cleveland	Fascell	Holifield	Matsunaga	Riegle	Waldie	Talcott	McClory	Badillo
Barrett	Cochran	Flood	Holt	Metcalfe	Rinaldo	Wampler	McCollister	McCullister	Burke, Calif.
Bauman	Cohen	Flowers	Holtzman	Mezvinsky	Roberts	White	McEwen	McFall	Butler
Beard	Collins, Ill.	Foley	Huber	Milford	Robinson, Va.	Whitehurst	Mahon	Mailliard	Carey, N.Y.
Bell	Collins, Tex.	Ford, William D.	Hudnut	Mizell	Robison, N.Y.	Whitten	Mailliard	Mallory	Chisholm
Bennett	Conlan	Forsythe	Hungate	Miller	Rodino	Widnall	Martin, Nebr.	Mayne	Danielson
Bergland	Conte	Fountain	Hutchinson	Minish	Roe	Williams	Mazzoli	Armstrong	Donohue
Bevill	Conyers	Fraser	Ichord	Mink	Rogers	Wilson, Bob	Meeds	Ashley	Erlenborn
Biaggi	Corman	Frenzel	Johnson, Calif.	Mitchell, Md.	Roncalio, Wyo.	Wilson, Charles H., Calif.	Melcher	Bowen	Fish
Biester	Cotter	Frey	Johnson, Pa.	Mitchell, N.Y.	Roncallo, N.Y.	Wilson, Charles, Tex.	Mosher	Bray	Fisher
Bingham	Coughlin	Froehlich	Jones, Ala.	Moakley	Rooney, Pa.		Myers	Brown, Ohio	Gray
Blackburn	Crane	Fulton	Jones, N.C.	Mollohan	Rose		Nelsen	Burleson, Tex.	Hansen, Wash.
Blatnik	Cronin	Fuqua	Jones, Okla.	Montgomery	Rosenthal		O'Hara	Burlison, Mo.	Hebert
Boggs	Culver	Gaydos	Jones, Tenn.	Moorhead, Pa.	Rostenkowski	Winn	Passman	Camp	Hunt
Boland	Daniel, Dan	Gettys	Jordan	Morgan	Roush	Wolff	Pickle	Carter	Macdonald
Bolling	Daniel, Robert	Giaimo	Karth	Moss	Rousselot	Wylder	Poage	Chamberlain	Mann
Brademas	Daniels	Gibbons	Kazen	Murphy, Ill.	Roy	Wylie	Preyer	Collier	Michel
Brasco	Dominick V.	Gilman	Keating	Murphy, N.Y.	Roybal	Wyman	Price, Tex.	Conable	Mills, Ark.
Breaux	Davis, Ga.	Ginn	Kemp	Natchez	Runnels	Yates	Quie	Davis, Wis.	Minshall, Ohio
Breckinridge	Davis, S.C.	Goldwater	King	Nedzi	Ryan	Yatron	Railsback	Dellenback	Moorhead, Calif.
Brinkley	de la Garza	Gonzalez	Kluczynski	Nichols	St Germain	Young, Alaska	Rhodes	Devine	Patman
Brooks	Delaney	Grasso	Koch	Nix	Sandman	Young, Fla.	Ruppe	Evans, Colo.	Rooney, N.Y.
Broomfield	Dellums	Green, Pa.	Kuykendall	O'Brien	Sarasin	Young, Ga.	Ruth	Findley	Shoup
Brotzman	Dellums	Griffiths	Kyros	O'Neill	Sarbanes	Young, Ill.	Schneebeil	Flynt	Stokes
Brown, Calif.	Denholm	Grover	Landgrebe	Owens	Satterfield	Young, S.C.	Sebelius	Zion	Thompson, N.J.
Brown, Mich.	Dent	Gude	Latta	Parris	Scherle		Skubitz	Goodling	Veysey
Broyhill, N.C.	Derwinski	Gunter	Leggett	Patten	Schroeder		Steiger, Wis.	Green, Oreg.	Walsh
Broyhill, Va.	Dickinson	Guyer	Lehman	Pepper	Seiberling		Stanton, J. William	Gubser	Ware
Buchanan	Diggs	Haley	Lent	Perkins	Shipley		Stanton, James V.	Hamilton	Wyatt
Burgener	Dingell	Hanley	Long, La.	Pettis	Shriver				
Burke, Fla.	Dorn	Hanrahan	Long, Md.	Peyser	Shuster				
Burke, Mass.	Downing	Harrington	Lott	Pike	Sisk				
	Drinan		Lujan						

This is the breakdown on the vote on the Conable motion, which would have deleted the Title IV (Vanik legislation) from the Trade Reform Bill. Conable's motion was seen as an Administration attempt to defeat the Vanik Amendment.

AYES - 106	Jarman	Vigorito	Bell	Cronin	Green, Pa.	Lent	Pike	Spence
Alexander	Jarman	Waggonner	Bevill	Culver	Griffiths	Long, La.	Podell	Staggers
Andrews, N.Dak.	Johnson, Colo.	Ware	Biaggi	Daniel, Dan	Grover	Long, Md	Preyer	Stanton, James V.
Arends	Kastenmeier	Whalen	Blester	Daniel, Robert	Gude	Lujan	Pricel Ill.	Stark
Ashley	Keating	Whitten	Bingham	W., Jr.	Gunter	McCloskey	Pritchard	Steed
Bennett	Landrum	Wiggins	Blackburn	Daniels	Guyer	McCormack	Quillen	Steele
Bowen	Litton	Wilson, Bob	Blatnik	Dominick V.	Haley	McDade	Railsback	Steelman
Bray	Lott	Wylie	Boggs	Davis, Ga.	Hanley	McFall	Randall	Steiger, Ariz.
Brown, Mich.	McClory	Young, Fla.	Boland	Davis, S.C.	Hanrahan	McKinney	Rangel	Stratton
Brown, Ohio	McCollister	Zablocki	Bulling	de la Garza	Harrington	Macdonald	Rarick	Stubblefield
Broyhill, Va.	McKay	Zwach	Brademas	Delaney	Harvey	Madden	Rees	Stuckey
Burleson, Tex.	McSpadden		Brasco	Dellums	Hawkins	Madigan	Regula	Studds
Burlison, Mo.	Mahon		Breaux	Dent	Hays	Maraziti	Reid	Sullivan
Camp	Mailliard		Breckinridge	Derwinski	Heckler, Mass.	Martin, N.C.	Reuss	Symms
Carter	Mallory		Brinkley	Diggs	Helstoski	Mathias, Calif.	Riegle	Talcott
Chamberlain	Martin, Nebr.		Brooks	Dingell	Henderson	Mathis, Ga.	Rinaldo	Taylor, Mo.
Chappell	Mayne		Broomfield	Dorn	Hicks	Matsunaga	Robinson, Va.	Taylor, N.C.
Cochran	Montgomery		Brotzman	Downing	Hillis	Mazzoli	Rodino	Teague, Calif.
Collier	Mosher		Brown, Calif.	Drinan	Holifield	Meeds	Roe	Thomson, Wis.
Conable	Moss		Broyhill, N.C.	Dulski	Holt	Melcher	Rogers	Thone
Davis, Wis.	Myers		Buchanan	du Pont	Holtzman	Metcalfe	Roncalio, Wyo.	Tiernan
Dellenback	Nelsen		Burgener	Eckhardt	Horton	Mezvinsky	Roncallo, N.Y.	Towell, Nev.
Denholm	Oby		Burke, Fla.	Edwards, Calif.	Howard	Miller	Rooney, Pa.	Udall
Dennis	Passman		Burke, Mass.	Eilberg	Huber	Minish	Rose	Ullman
Devine	Patman		Burton	Esch	Huber	Mitchell, Md.	Rosenthal	Vanik
Dickinson	Poage		Byron	Evans, Colo.	Hudnut	Mitchell, N.Y.	Rostenkowski	Waldie
Duncan	Powell, Ohio		Carney, Ohio	Evins, Tenn.	Hungate	Mizell	Roush	Wampler
Edwards, Ala.	Price, Tex.		Casey, Tex.	Fascell	Ichord	Moakley	Rousselot	White
Eshleman	Quie		Cederberg	Flood	Johnson, Calif.	Mollohan	Roy	Whitehurst
Findley	Rhodes		Chisholm	Foley	Johnson, Pa.	Moorhead, Pa.	Roybal	Widnall
Flowers	Roberts	NOES - 298	Clancy	Ford, William D.	Jones, Ala.	Morgan	Runnels	Williams
Flynt	Robison, N.Y.	Abzug	Clark	Forsythe	Jones, N.C.	Murphy, Ill.	Ryan	Wilson
Frelinghuysen	Ruppe	Adams	Clausen, Don H.	Fountain	Jones, Okla.	Murphy, N.Y.	St Germain	Charles H., Calif.
Gibbons	Ruth	Addabbo	Clawson, Del	Fraser	Jones, Tenn.	Notcher	Sandman	Calif.
Goodling	Schneebeil	Anderson, Calif.	Clay	Frenzel	Jordan	Nedzi	Sarasin	Charles, Tex.
Green, Oreg.	Sebelius	Anderson, Ill.	Cleveland	Frey	Karth	Nichols	Sarbanes	Winn
Gubser	Skubitz	Andrews, N.C.	Cohen	Froehlich	Kazen	Nix	Satterfield	Wolff
Hamilton	Stanton, J. William	Annunzio	Collins, Ill.	Fulton	Kemp	O'Brien	Scherle	Wright
Hammer-schmidt	Steiger, Wis.	Archer	Collins, Tex.	Fuqua	Ketchum	O'Hara	Schroeder	Wylder
Hanna	Stephens	Ashbrook	Conlan	Gaydos	King	O'Neill	Seiberling	Wyman
Hansen, Idaho	Symington	Badillo	Conte	Gettys	Kluczynski	Owens	Shipley	Yates
Harsha	Teague, Tex.	Bafalis	Corman	Giaimo	Koch	Parris	Shriver	Yatron
Hastings	Treen	Baker	Cotter	Gilman	Kuykendall	Patten	Shuster	Young, Alaska
Hechler, W.Va.	Van Deerlin	Barrett	Coughlin	Ginn	Kyros	Pepper	Sisk	Young, Ga.
Hinshaw	Vander Jagt	Bauman	Crane	Goldwater	Landgrebe	Perkins	Slack	Young, Ill.
Hosmer		Beard		Gonzalez	Latta	Pettis	Smith, Iowa	Young, S.C.
Hutchinson				Grasso	Leggett	Peyser	Smith, N.Y.	Young, Tex.
					Lehman	Pickle	Snyder	Zion





**MESSAGE** — Protestors gather in Los Angeles during performance of the Soviet Krasnoyarsk Dance Company at the Music Center. The message given to the Soviets was coordinated by members of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews.

## House Hits Soviet Emigration

from page 1

export credits to a removal of Soviet restrictions on emigration, said that a vote for his proposal "will be a reminder to the world that this country is still the hope of free men everywhere."

Representative Ogden R. Reid, Democrat of Westchester, said: "This is not the time for economic expediency to take precedence over human rights."

The small band in opposition was led by Representative Barber B. Conable Jr., an upstate New York Republican, who argued that adoption of the restrictive provisions would be "mischievous and probably counterproductive."

### Trade Pact

The history of this unusual issue in brief, as follows:

In October, 1972, President Nixon negotiated with the Soviet Union a trade agreement — as part of the over-all policy of improving relations — in which he promised to ask Congress to

change a longstanding law that imposes very high tariffs on goods from most Communist countries, including the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union would be given "most favored nation," or nondiscriminatory, tariff treatment.

At about the same time concern began to mount about Soviet restrictions, including high taxes, on emigration of Jews. Support quickly sprang up behind a proposal by Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, to deny any trade benefits to the Soviet Union until there was a policy of essentially free emigration.

Last April the President, after some debate within the Administration, decided to include the provision giving the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment as one section in the sweeping Administration trade bill.

In late September the House Ways and Means Committee, while approving the basic bill in its main essen-

tials, included the restrictions on lower tariffs specified in the original "Jackson amendment." But it split evenly on whether to add an even more important provision — denying export credits that were intended to help huge exports of machinery and other capital goods from the United States to the Soviet Union. The rules committee permitted Vanik to offer this section as an amendment when the bill came up on the floor.

### Middle East

War broke out in the Middle East, the Soviet Union gave extensive military aid to Egypt and Syria, and President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger sought Soviet cooperation in achieving a cease-fire and an eventual peace settlement. On three occasions the President or Kissinger asked the House to defer action on the trade bill, fearing that the anti-Soviet amendments would be approved.

## Panov Refuses 'Offer'

from page 1

a threat to the tour of the United States which the Kirov is scheduled to make in 1974. Sponsors of the company's New York appearance informed Soviet officials that they might have to withdraw their sponsorship because of the Panov case, and cancellation of the New York appearance would force the cancellation of the U.S. tour.

Panov said Colonel Viktor P. Bokov, the head of the Leningrad immigration office, told him he could leave for Israel on January 10.

The dancer said he asked about his 25-year-old wife, Galina, and Bokov replied: "She stays."

"I refused," Panov

reported.

He said later in the morning she was summoned to Bokov's office and was told her visa had been refused because her mother opposed it.

Since his dismissal, Panov has been refused permission to dance and was even denied a place to practice. Last month he went on a hunger strike for 20 days, living on mineral water and fruit juice. He lost 26 pounds and was hallucinating before he called it off.

Panov said earlier this month he would begin another fast if he and his wife were not allowed to leave the country.

## L.A. Federal Bldg Scene of Protest

Members of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews picketed outside the Federal Building in downtown Los Angeles this month in the hopes that the U.S. State Department would intercede on behalf of over 40 Jewish prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union.

Recalling that Amnesty International had revealed that the USSR is one of the nations which uses torture to punish political dissenters and prisoners, spokesmen for the SCCSJ demanded that "the release of Soviet Jewish prisoners be a condition for expanded relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

Si Frumkin and Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman and executive director of the SCCSJ, stated that "in the last few weeks several new prisoners have been added to the list of Jews who have been singled out for arrest and long sentences solely due to their desire to go to Israel. We want the Soviet Government to know that our country is outraged over these violations of human rights."

### Dramatize

The demonstrators, some of them dressed in prisoners suits, ate what they called Soviet prison food outside the Federal Building to drama-

tize the plight of the Jews. "Our brothers have to eat boiled potatoes as a steady diet for years at a time," Frumkin and Yaroslavsky declared. "They are placed in solitary confinement for months at a time at the whim of prison campguards, some of whom are former Nazi concentration camp officers. They are beaten and tortured by camp officials. They are transferred from camp to camp depending on the kind of torture they are destined for, and the families are never kept posted about the plight and whereabouts of the prisoners. We have a responsibility as free people to do what we can to remove this travesty against humanity from the face of the earth."

Some members of the protesting group chained themselves to the Federal Building to further dramatize the drastic plight of the prisoners. Frumkin and Yaroslavsky stated the objectives of the month of December which has been designated Prisoner of Conscience month: "We want the current trials, interrogations, and harassments stopped; and we want Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience released at once. This is our task, and this is our goal."

## Mager Still Denied Visa

From inside the USSR and from Israel, appeals have come to the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry for Vinnitsa activist Mikhail Mager. The 28 year-old engineer has been repeatedly denied permission to exit on the vague grounds of "security."

In July 1972 Mikhail, his father Eli, mother Tanya and 19 year-old brother Pavel applied to leave for Israel. After three harsh refusals and an article in the local newspaper, "Fangs of Zionism," accusing them of being traitors to the Motherland, all except Mikhail were finally permitted to emigrate in January, 1973.

But the campaign against Mikhail grew harsher. His parents wrote SSSJ: "At Mikhail's factory, the KGB staged a general meeting to condemn our son. The meeting turned into an anti-semitic orgy. As a result of this 'public campaign' he was deprived of his army officer rank. When we were given permission to leave for Israel, a visa department official assured us that Mikhail would soon join us. These assurances proved to be a fraud. Mikhail is still forcibly detained in Russia and his situation is getting menacing. We are very worried that Mikhail

might be marked as the Vinnitsa KGB's next victim, particularly since he renounced his Soviet citizenship and has been granted Israeli citizenship."

Visitors to Russia report that Mikhail became deeply agitated during the Yom Kippur War because he could not be in Israel to help.

At the beginning of November, Mikhail's parents' fears seemed to be coming true. Mikhail was summoned to the secret police and warned to stop his "Zionist propaganda" or be imprisoned. The threat is very real, Mikhail's friends point out. Earlier this year, his acquaintance, Isaac Skolnik, a simple worker, was sentenced to seven years after he applied to go to Israel.

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry has urged concerned individuals to write airmail letters of support to Mikhail Mager at: USSR, Ukrainian SSR, Vinnitsa, Karmeluka 37, apt. 6; and to Mikhail's parents at 12/7 Mivtsa Uvda Street, Beersheva, Israel.



Mikhail Mager

## 100 Scientists In Levich Plea

More than 100 space scientists signed a letter to Soviet Communist Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev pleading for the life of a Soviet astrophysicist reportedly imprisoned.

The scientists said Dr. Evgeni Levich, 25, was placed in a Siberian penal camp in May of this year after his family applied for emigration to Israel.



# Sylva's Message From Labor Camp

(The following letter was written by Sylva Zalmanson Kuznetzov to the people of Israel and others who have offered her their support. Mrs. Kuznetzov is now serving her third year of a ten-year sentence in Potma Labor Camp. She has recently been in extremely poor health.)

Shalom u'vrakha, dear brethren! I wanted for a long time to tell you of my endless gratitude for the concern you showed in my fate. One does not need too strong an imagination to imagine the state of a person, cut off from his usual surroundings, and it is so important to know that he is not forgotten. It is impossible to overestimate the force of solidarity and moral unity of all the honest people, who give me, unfortunately, not a hero, but an ordinary person with all the usual weaknesses, the necessary support.

Your actions directed to the improvement of our fate dismiss any doubts as to the possibility of performing what a person's duty orders and, therefore, the measure of our gratitude will be that degree of concern for the fate of every man, wherever he is, who has become a victim of cruelty of law, which serves not only the affirmation of the principles of justice, but also the eternal and lofty ideals of humanism. Certain lack of previous emotional contacts with my friends hid their inner values, which shone like a pure crystal in the times of ordeals.

My heart is full of gratitude and pride for the beautiful people with whom fate had brought me together. I owe the truly chivalrous attitude shown to me not only to the friendly, brotherly and husbandly attitude, but also to the fact that I belong to the women's half of mankind, which, men believe, is the weakest one. And the bright and kind rays of the loving hearts come through even into this life, where there is no little sign of life itself.

No matter how long and grim our road is, routine living foreign to man's nature explodes with endless energy, with the surplus of the forces which were not expressed before. I constantly worry about the dear, daring and kind people, who are such devoted men of principle, the people who are so dear to me and who deserve the most pure kind of love. I am especially worried about those of my friends, who are held in special regime and in terrible conditions, like my husband Eduard Kuznetsov. I always dream of meeting them all.

The long awaited day will come, but until then every year and especially on significant dates, I am with you. I think of touching the Wailing Wall and kissing the ground of our ancient Jerusalem of Gold.

# More New Trials

from page 1

when the woman provocateur attacked him, several agents of the KGB were on the scene within seconds and Feldman was under arrest.

Feldman's appeal is expected to come up for consideration at any time, and the hope in Kiev is that the courts will show some consideration in the trumped up case.

Meanwhile in Leningrad, two Jews were arrested on Dec. 13 and 14 after they had announced their intentions to demonstrate outside the Leningrad City Council with three other Leningrad Jewish activists (see related story). The two were Raul Braz and Grigory Goman. They were sentenced to 15 days in jail.

## Quite Severe

In Los Angeles, City Attorney Burt Pines sent a wire to Roman Rudenko, Soviet procurator general, asking for special consideration in the Feldman and Zabelizhensky cases, and wrote him that he felt the sentence for the crime, if a crime was committed, "seems quite severe." Pines also placed a phone call to Soviet Consul-General Alexander Zinchuk in San Francisco hoping that he would direct his message to higher officials in the Soviet Union.

The new wave of trials has been viewed as an attempt by the Soviet authorities to forcibly discourage further Jewish applications for emigration.

# ACTIONLINE

The Otkazniki are those individuals and families that have been categorically refused permission to emigrate to Israel; many have been officially refused time and again. They constitute the hard core of activists. By their resistance to Soviet repression and persistence in their struggle, they can rightly be called the Maccabees of our day.

In our efforts to aid these people we sometimes forget that the heroes have children who struggle along with their parents and being young, and with few defenses, perhaps need our support even more. Attached you will find a list of children of a few of the Otkazniki. They would like to hear from youngsters their own age. This is a chance for the young people in your community, either through religious schools, youth groups, or whatever, to learn something of fellow Jews by correspondence, or as a minimum, to send to a young Soviet Jew a brief message of solidarity and hope.

Please note the proper way to address mail to the USSR as follows:

USSR  
City, Zip Code, Republic  
Street, house number  
Name (Last, First, Middle)

For example:

USSR  
Moscow B-61, RSFSR  
ul. Bolshoya Cherkizovskaya 6/3, kv. 53  
Beilina, Rita Iosefovna

## Partial List of Children of the Otkazniki

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| Dima Yakovich Pisarevsky                | age 8  |
| Moscow 111397, RSFSR                    |        |
| 3rd Vladimirskaia 32/31, kv. 90         |        |
| Leonid Vladimirovich Slepak             | age 14 |
| Moscow 103009, RSFSR                    |        |
| ul. Gorkova 15, kv. 77                  |        |
| Felix Pavelovich Abramovich             | age 9  |
| Moscow E-484, RSFSR                     |        |
| 16th Parkovaya 39, kv. 65               |        |
| Natasha Ilyaovna Korenfled              | age 10 |
| Moscow 105037, RSFSR                    |        |
| ul. Pervomaiskaya 14, kv. 65            |        |
| Olga Eduardovna Kemmelmacher            | age 6  |
| Moscow, RSFSR                           |        |
| ul. Sevastopolski 51/1, kv. 148—        |        |
| Yulia Mikhailovna Epelman               | age 11 |
| Leningrad 194296, RSFSR                 |        |
| Pr. Nauki 41/24                         |        |
| Vata Yacovna Glanz                      | age 16 |
| Zaporozhie 330066, Ukrainian SSR        |        |
| Zhukovskiy 22, kv. 4                    |        |
| Rita Girshovna Toker                    | age 12 |
| Mosco2 127474, RSFSR                    |        |
| Beskudnikovskiy Blvd. 2/2, kv. 12       |        |
| Irina Girshovna Toker                   | age 10 |
| Moscow 127474, RSFSR                    |        |
| Beskudnikovskiy Blvd. 2/2, kv. 12       |        |
| Rita Iosefovna Beilina                  | age 12 |
| Moscow B-61, RSFSR                      |        |
| ul. Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya 6/3, kv. 53 |        |

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## Union of Councils Addresses

### Western Region

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San Francisco, California 94105  
(415) 752-5699

BAY AREA COUNCIL ON SOVIET JEWRY  
Harold B. Light, Chairman  
625 Chenery Street  
San Francisco, California 94131  
(415) 585-1400

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL  
FOR SOVIET JEWS  
Si Frumkin, Chairman  
8640 West 3rd Street  
Los Angeles, California 90048  
(213) 275-1879 or 747-3708

CALIFORNIA STUDENTS FOR SOVIET JEWS  
Zev Yaroslavsky, Chairman  
900 Hilgard Avenue  
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SAN DIEGO COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
Dr. Samuel I. Ginsberg, Chairman  
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San Diego, California 92105

ORANGE COUNTY COMMISSION  
ON SOVIET JEWS  
Kenneth Levin, Chairman  
17291 Irvine Boulevard  
Tustin, California 92680

### Central Region

CLEVELAND COUNCIL  
ON SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM  
Dr. Louis Rosenblum, Chairman  
14308 Triskett Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44111  
216-234-3755

Pittsburgh Voice for Soviet Jewry  
5534 Raleigh Street  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217  
(412) 421-5806

CINCINNATI COUNCIL  
FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
Miriam Rosenblum, Chairwoman  
2340 Stratford Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

DETROIT ACTION COMMITTEE  
FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
Arnold Michlin, Co-Chairman  
Shirley Leopold, Co-Chairwoman  
25650 Catalina  
Southfield, Michigan 48075

STUDENT COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWS  
Jewish Student Federation  
York University  
4700 Keele Street  
Downsview 463, Ontario  
CANADA

STUDENT STRUGGLE  
FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
Esther Rabinovitz, Coordinator  
220 State Street  
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### Eastern Region

LONG ISLAND COMMITTEE  
FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
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144 N. Franklin Street  
Hempstead, New York 11550

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE  
FOR SOVIET JEWRY  
Moshe Brodetsky, Chairman  
2850 Quebec, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
(202) 686-9163

SOUTH FLORIDA CONFERENCE  
ON SOVIET JEWRY  
Dr. Robert M. Wolf, Chairman  
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North Miami, Florida 33161

GREATER PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL  
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

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210 Voorhees Avenue  
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CANADA

ZECHOR - S.E. VA. COUNCIL  
FOR SOVIET JEWS  
Merwin Kruger, Chairman  
7300 Newport Avenue  
Norfolk, Virginia 23505

## UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS Membership Form

Send to the Union of Councils office of your choice.

I am enclosing my membership in the Union of Councils. The price of all memberships includes a year's subscription to EXODUS. Regular subscription price is \$5.00 per year.

\$12 Regular Member  
\$5 Student Member - U.S.  
\$3 Student Member - Canada

Name: Phone:

Address:



## Correspondence With Goldsteins

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Laufer of Dallas, who are dedicated workers for the cause of Soviet Jewry, have maintained a correspondence with three Soviet Jews who have met a blank wall in their desperate attempts to emigrate to Israel.

Their story, as it appeared in the Texas Jewish Post, follows:

Elizabeta Bikova Goldstein, 23, of Tbilisi, Georgian, SSR, USSR, who has been refused permission to emigrate to Israel first applied for an exit visa, with her husband, Isai Goldstein, 35 and brother-in-law, Grigory Goldstein, 41 in November, 1971. All three are physicists and are dismissed from their places of employment.

### Search

In February, 1973, the Goldsteins were subjected to a search of their home by the KGB (The Soviet Secret Police). The search was conducted without a search warrant, and various items belonging to Isai and Elizabeta were confiscated. The items confiscated included Hebrew language Text Books, letters from friends abroad, receipts from inter-city phone calls, their personal notebook containing names and addresses of friends abroad, and 96 ruble certificates belonging to Isai Goldstein. They were charged with "Slander Against the State", (Article 190 (1) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Georgia. In April, 1973, the KGB seized Isai and Grigory Goldstein, at their home, and, without a warrant for their arrest, held them, incommunicado for Three days. They were released on April 8, 1973. The charge of "Slander Against the State" has not been dropped and the Goldsteins, to date are harassed almost daily. Their mail is delivered only sporadically, their outgoing mail is often confiscated by the KGB, their telephone line has been disconnected several times, and their internal passports were taken away, thus confining them to the city of Tbilisi.

The following appeal to the Congress of the United States



Elizabeth Goldstein

was inserted in the Congressional Record in April, 1973:

### Persecuted

"We and many other Jews from different cities of the USSR, wishing to repatriate to Israel are not only lacking the opportunity to carry out our inalienable rights, but are also persecuted in various ways: shadowing, arresting, threatening interrogations, etc. Tens of Jews are imprisoned for their desire to live in Israel.

We appeal to You with the request that you do all that you possibly can to attain free emigration of Jews from the USSR, and you have the facility to influence those upon whom our fate depends. We are hopeful of receiving Your help. This will be a manifestation of the free will on the part of all freedom loving people.

With Respect,

Grigory Goldstein,  
Isai Goldstein,  
Elizabeta Bikova.

The Goldsteins, in their letters to friends abroad have expressed their gratitude for the moral support on their behalf and ask that continued support be given. Night letters to Nikolai Podgorny, Presidium, The Kremlin, Moscow, USSR, requesting that all charges against the Goldsteins be dropped, as well as letters to Congressmen and Senators apprising them of the Goldsteins' plight, and requesting that they write to officials at the Kremlin regarding the interference with mail addressed from citizens of the USA to the Goldsteins, are of valuable help.

The Goldsteins are suing the Tbilisi Post Office for withholding most of their requested mail for the past six months. The Russians may bring the Goldsteins to trial.

## Actors Support For V. Panov

Members of the Arena Stage Company (Washington, D.C.) who recently visited the Soviet Union tried without success last month to petition the Russian embassy to allow ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panov to emigrate.

Actor Howard Witt said that Victor P. Sakovich, cultural counselor at the embassy, refused to accept their petition.

Witt and Jan Greenfield, who met with Sakovich in the embassy for perhaps ten minutes, then read the petition loudly in unison on the sidewalk outside the embassy. They then read it a second time after whitening their faces and penciling the word "Panov" on their foreheads.



**IMPRISONED** — Petya Pinkhasov, shown with three of his six children, was sentenced to five years in Soviet prison last month for "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "economic crimes." Pinkhasov's wife and six children are now in Israel.

## Councilmen Appeal to Russ Mayor

Five Los Angeles City Councilmen appealed directly to the Mayor of Leningrad this month on behalf of five Leningrad Jews who have been refused permission to leave for Israel. The Councilmen sent a telegram to Leningrad Mayor, Kazakov, urging him to give "special consideration" to the case of the five Jews and "permit them to reunite with their families in Israel."

Councilmen Edmund Edelman, Dave Cunningham, Robert Stevenson, Joel Wachs, and Marvin Braude wrote: "It has come to our attention that five citizens of your city have announced that they will appeal to the Leningrad Soviet . . . asking permission to reunite with their families in Israel. Many of our citizens whom you met during your recent visit to our city are concerned for the fate of these five individuals: Yosif Blich, Boris Rubenstein, Raul Braz, Arkadi Rabinov, and Grigory Goman. Mr. Chairman, we urge you to listen to their plea. We hope that in the spirit of detente you will give their case special consideration and permit them to reunite with their families in Israel."

The five Jews had planned to demonstrate in front of the Leningrad City Council on Dec. 16 protesting what they called "unlawfulness" in the Soviet refusal to grant them permission to leave the USSR, it was revealed in a phone call with the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews. Some of the Jews have been waiting for years for permission to immigrate to Israel.

## Alexander Tiomkin—From Israel with Hope

The following letter was written from Alexander Tiomkin in Israel to Rabbi Eric Friedland in Chicago. Tiomkin was recently granted permission to emigrate to Israel. His daughter Marina, whose cause has been dealt with extensively in EXODUS, was recently freed from camp Orlenok and now resides in Moscow with her mother. The Soviet Union refuses to allow her to join her father in Israel.)

Dear Eric,

On October 23 I have arrived in our homeland. Here I feel myself at home. I am working in Tel Aviv University. This is a tragedy that Marina is not yet here. I see her Jewish children happy and free in full contrast with Moscow. No doubt that it were better for Marina to live in Israel from the October, 1972, instead of all her struggle, instead of this disgusting camp "Orlenok." My mother has no news about Marina. It means that Marina is not yet in Moscow and it is very probably that she is in "Orlenok" till now.

I didn't write you for some days because it was necessary to understand the situation and how I can now struggle for Marina.

I think that new contacts of the Senator Percy with the Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin may be fruitful. It is necessary to remind him that Marina herself is on the list of Jewish activists. My departure caused by the war didn't change this fact.

Now it is clear that Marina's mother don't love her and don't need her. More than 8 months Marina lived separately from her and the mother don't object to this. She visited Marina only twice or three times for this period. She has therefore no reason absolutely to protest against Marina's departure to Israel. Earlier the Soviet authorities considered this affair as a family case, now they have all reason to let Marina go to Israel. If they do not do this, it will be the new proof that the Soviet state takes away Jewish children from their parents like Spanish inquisition in the Middle Ages.

I thank that the using of television may be very effective to pay attention to Marina's case.

Did Dr. Spock and Elie Wiesel react on my letters?

Now I am worried by the possibility of repressions against our friends in the Soviet Union. The public opinion in USA and in the other western countries is occupied by the war and the Zionists in the Soviet Union are deprived of its protection. Two Jews were arrested: Feldman in Kiev and Fabelyensky in Sverdlovsk. It is absolutely necessary to pay attention to these cases and to protect Jewish activists in USSR. The massive Jewish emigration may continue only when the relatively small group of activists will struggle. The activists inform western public opinion about the problems of Jewish emigration; they are the teachers of Hebrew, they demonstrate, write the letters, etc. Without this activity it will be easy to limit or to put an end to emigration.

With my very best wishes and Shalom of Israel.

Sincerely yours,  
Alexander Tiomkin  
36 Brodetski Street  
Ramat Aviv, Israel



# Trade Reform: 'A Gaudy Ripoff'

(The following article was written by William A. Rusher and appeared recently in a California newspaper.)

The Nixon Administration's so-called Trade Reform Act of 1973, which purports to "normalize" trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in furtherance of their ongoing detente, turns out on inspection to be potentially one of the gaudiest ripoffs ever perpetrated on the American people.

And I am bound to tell you that it is being supported, for reasons that you will find understandable if not exactly endearing, by some of America's biggest and most distinguished corporations.

It is this bill which Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. is trying to amend by stipulating that its provisions shall not be operative unless the Soviet Union permits citizens who so desire to emigrate to other countries. The Jackson Amendment is a step in the right direction, but even its adoption would scarcely cure all that is wrong with the bill.

Its ostensible purpose is to further the prospects for peace by expanding trade between the United States and the Soviet Union. Since the USSR has comparatively little to sell that anybody in America would want to buy, save possibly vodka, chromium, fur pelts and natural gas, the trade will be largely one-way; but that will at least help our balance of payments. Or rather it would, if the Russians were prepared to pay cash for what they buy from us. (It would scarcely be much of a hardship on them, since their gold reserves are presently estimated at \$6 billion.)

Instead, however, Uncle Sugar is being asked to underwrite credits for up to 90 per cent of the Soviet Union's anticipated purchases. Nothing wrong with that, maybe, if the credit terms are right. But what will those terms be? Hold on to your hat — credits of billions upon billions of dollars, for periods up to 20 years, at an interest rate of around 6 per cent! (Would you like to try asking your friendly neighborhood bank for a 20-year mortgage on your house at 6 per cent?)

And how about the collateral? Take the proposed natural gas deal, for example. The idea is for American companies to borrow and spend around \$6 billion laying pipelines to the Soviet gas fields in Siberia, building access highways and even brand-new railroads there, and just generally setting up the whole vast installation. Then America will start getting a badly-needed share of the gas, and the American companies who arranged it all will pay off those credits over the next 20 years out of the proceeds and earn a tidy profit besides.

One might be forgiven for wondering whether this is exactly the right time for the United States to increase its dependence on foreign energy sources, especially in the Soviet Union, rather than spending an equivalent amount on new ones at home. But to stick with the question of collateral for a moment, what if — just if — Henry Kissinger's charm wears thin sometime during the next 20 years and Brezhnev or one of his successors turns off the gas? (We have learned something recently about that sort of possibility.)

What do we do about the credits — repossess the collateral? No, because the collateral, you see, will be the hardware: the highways and railroads we built in Siberia, and the pipeline buried deep beneath its permafrost.

But not to worry. About half the credits will be extended by the Export-Import Bank, which is directly underwritten by the U.S. government. And virtually all the rest will be provided by private American banks, which will likewise demand guarantees against loss from that selfsame Export-Import Bank. So the ultimate fall-guy if Comrade Brezhnev or his successor ever turns mean, will be the dear old American taxpayer.

Do you wonder that David Rockefeller and some of America's largest corporations are just wild about this example of "detente"? One of its chief backers is Michel Fribourg, whose Continental Grain made a killing in the notorious "wheat deal" of 1972, as a result of which a pound of bread costs 11 cents in the Soviet Union today and from three to four times that here.

It wouldn't be so bad if one could be sure that such "trade" really promotes peace. But would you care to guess which nation was France's principal trading partner in 1914 and 1939; Germany in both cases — and vice versa. Kinda makes you think, doesn't it?

## Fears Expressed By B. Levich

Jewish scientist Benjamin Levich has expressed fear that his son, serving a one-year term in the Army on sewer cleaning and ice clearing duty in northern Siberia, may meet

with a "so-called 'accident.'" His son, Yevgeny, was snatched off a Moscow street seven months ago by a group of plainclothesmen and inducted into the Army.



**15 YEARS —** Mark Dymshitz continues into the fourth year of his 15-year sentence in the notorious 1970 Leningrad trial. His daughters Julia and Elizabeth were recently released to Israel. Mrs. Dymshitz remains behind bars in Leningrad.

## Schoenau Now Defunct

Blackmail threats by Arab terrorists paid off as the Austrian government announced Dec. 10 that Schoenau Castle would close down this month, according to JTA.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky ordered the transit center closed on Sept. 29 in exchange for the release of three Jewish hostages and one Austrian customs official seized by two Arab gunmen Sept. 28. Following a worldwide wave of protests against this decision, which was described by Israel as a great victory for terrorists, Kreisky said he had decided to close the center before the terrorist incident because the camp was a "permanent security risk."

New emigrants from the Soviet Union will be brought to a Red Cross station at Woellersdorf, lower Austria, for a short one-day stopover before being flown to Israel government officials said. A large Red Cross insignia had been painted on the roof of the former army barracks in Woellersdorf which looks more like an internment camp than an aid station, with its barbed wire fences and Austrian police guarding the outskirts.

## 16 Activists Start Strike

Sixteen Jewish activists in three Russian cities began a hunger strike earlier this month to protest the denial of exit visas, the JTA reported.

The Jews, residents of Leningrad, Tblisi and Novosibirsk, sent a letter to President Nikolai V. Podgorny, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, advising him that they will "protest against the illegal retention of us in the USSR" on the anniversary of the adoption of the Soviet Constitution.

# Atty Offers Defense For A. Feldman

At a recent Florida community rally, State Rep. Alan Becker offered his services as an attorney to represent and defend Alexander Feldman at his forthcoming appeal in the USSR.

The Dec. 2 rally was convened by Dr. Robert Wolf, chairman of the South Florida Conference on Soviet Jewry, and co-sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and the Temple Sinai Action Committee in cooperation with the Community Relations Committee of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.

The rally was supported by the numerous Feldman families in Dade and Broward counties and took place at Temple Sinai in North Miami Beach. It focused on the particular case of Alexander Feldman as representative of the new wave of show trials now taking place in the Soviet Union against Jews who have applied for emigration.

### Legal Proceedings

Participating in the program were Sam Feldman, Joseph Yanich, local director of the American Jewish Congress, and State Representative Alan Becker who discussed the questionable legal

proceedings concerning Feldman. Statements of support were read from Congressman William Lehman, U.S. Senator Lawton Chiles, and the Carpenter's Union.

The following statement was read by Becker and has been forwarded to the Prosecutor General of the Soviet Union:

"The world community is surprised at the administration of justice in the case of Alexander Feldman. There are apparently numerous deviations from the requirements of the criminal code of the USSR. For that reason, and because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining counsel for Feldman at trial and presenting evidence at trial, I hereby request that I be permitted to come to Kiev to assist as counsel in Feldman's appeal. This request I make as an individual and on behalf of the concerned Jewish Community of Florida."

Following Becker's statement, those attending the rally were asked to immediately write letters of protest to the Soviet government, which has resulted in hundreds of telegrams of protest being forwarded to the authorities in the USSR.

# ACTIONLINE

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Ania Valeryovna Krizhak age 14  
Moscow 125057, RSFSR  
ul. Peschanaya 8, kv. 56

Mark Anatolievich Novikov age 8  
Moscow E-396, RSFSR  
Ariazevskaya 32/2/77

Mischa Vladimirovich Prestin age 9  
Moscow B-207, RSFSR  
ul. Uralskaya 6/4, kv. 11

Antoyevna Galperina age 13  
Moscow 105037, RSFSR  
ul. Pervomaiskaya 14, kv. 33

Leonid Mikhailovich Kerbel age 6  
Kharkov, Ukrainian SSR  
ul. Petrovskovo 36, kv. 5

Anna Yacovna Glanz age 13  
Zaporozhie 330066, Ukrainian SSR  
Zhukovsky 22, kv. 4

Yefim Kerzhner age 16  
Moscow 123480, RSFSR  
ul. Geroyev-Panfilovtsev 12, kv. 180

Boris Benyaminovich Gorochov age 10  
Moscow U-164A, RSFSR  
Pr. Mira 114a, kv. 132

## People Have Spoken

from page 1

*We view the new wave of trials with the utmost gravity. Needless to say, it comes at a most inopportune time for the trade-hungry Soviets. For our people in the USSR, any time is inopportune. The American Jewish and non-Jewish community must react strongly to the latest purges. City, County, State, and Federal officials must be moved to support the new and potential prisoners.*