

# EXODUS

25c

AN ORGAN OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

Volume 2, Number 8

PUBLISHED BY SOVIET JEWRY ACTION GROUP, SAN FRANCISCO

December/January 1973

## 'Emigres' Excluded At Talks

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said he did not initiate any discussion of Soviet emigration policy in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on a lend-lease settlement and bi-lateral trade agreements.

Peterson made the statement in response to a question by the JTA at a White House news conference Oct. 14 which followed the announcement of the signing of the settlement and trade agreement. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichyev was the chief negotiator for the USSR.

Peterson said later that "We find the Soviet negotiators to be careful readers of our media and they informed us that they were aware of our views on the matter." The White House also announced that President Nixon has directed the US Export-Import Bank to extend credits to the Soviet Union because "it is in the national interest."

(Continued on Page 8)

## Soviets May Print Rules For Emigres

The Soviet government will soon offer publication of rules governing emigration, thereby eliminating the painful uncertainty for many Soviet Jews, according to a recent article in the London Observer.

The article went on to say that major concessions will be made by the Russians affecting Soviet Jews, the most significant of which is "considerable reduction in the so-called education tax which Jews with higher education have to pay before obtaining exit visas."

(Continued on Page 8)



**NEW ARRIVALS** — Part of large group of Soviet immigrants disembark from jumbo jet and prepare to adjust to new surroundings in Israel. Stories and more pictures on arrivals appear on page 5 of EXODUS.

## U.N. Official Attacks Russ For Distortion

United Nations officials criticized a Soviet publication for what they called its "distortion of an international resolution to justify its exit fees for education emigrants."

The criticism, reported early in November by the JTA, involved unnamed sources who described as "weak" and "strained" the argument by the journal *Za Rubezhom* (Abroad) that the exit tax is sanctioned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The resolution referred to by *Za Rubezhom* was contained in the report of UNESCO's 16th General Conference in 1970. The Conference noted that "the growth of higher education and the raising of its standards in the different countries, especially in the developing countries, are incompatible with the migration of talent, by which scientists are encouraged to leave, or not to return to, their countries."

Thus, the Conference said, member states should "take appropriate measures to restrict encouragement of foreign scientists to leave, or not to return to, their countries." Emigration of scientific talent, the report observed, was causing "anxiety" in "some member states."

The sources, replying to a JTA inquiry, said the emphasis in the UNESCO statement was on the developing

(Continued on Page 8)

## Gavriel Shapiro Reunited With Wife in Vienna

Gavriel Shapiro and his American wife Judy arrived in Israel Oct. 27 from Vienna with a group of other Soviet immigrants. The couple, whose enforced separation by the Soviet authorities turned them into an international cause célèbre, announced they planned to settle "eventually in Jerusalem," reported the *Jerusalem Post*.

The couple was married in Moscow last June 8 in a private Jewish religious ceremony. Four days after the wedding the former Miss Silver was forced to leave the Soviet Union because her tourist's visa had expired. The authorities, who did not recognize the couple as le-

(Continued on Page 5)

## From Activist:

## Rationale for Easing of Tax

The limited lifting of the Soviet education tax on emigres is the result of the "delicate position" of that country stemming from a serious shortage of bread, the Chinese threat and the need for trade with the United States.

This assessment was given by Mikhail Kliachkin, a 30-year-old aeronautical engineer and Jewish activist, as he arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union early in November. Kliachkin was allowed to leave without paying the education tax. He claimed that a million Soviet Jews want to leave Russia and said Israel must demand that the United States government increase its pressure on the Kremlin in order that they may do so, according to reports from the JTA.

Others arriving early in November — and also dubious about the Soviet motivation for the ban — included Gavriel Shapiro, Roman Rutman, Levi Yoffe, and Prof. Boris Mosheson.

### EXHIBITIONIST ACT

Rutman, a top Moscow mathematician and activist, said he believed the exemptions for some activists did not represent a change in the basic Soviet policy, only a reflection of the Soviet awareness of Western press scrutiny. "Our departure is more of an exhibitionist act than of any change of policy," he said, adding that he felt there would be a new policy only after Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev's upcoming visit to Washington.

Another Soviet Jew who escaped the education tax, Yefim Manievich, arrived in Israel Oct. 27. He said the Jewish activists in Moscow consider the situation serious and "one should not be blinded by the exit visas that have been issued. My friends there told me: You, the fortunate, are leaving and we remain here and perhaps will remain for years. In another week or two the situation will be worse."

Manievich described the allotment of exit visas to Jews in the previous week as a "purposeful trick of the Soviets, the entire purpose of which was to serve as a gesture to Nixon and also to present themselves as humane."

"They gave permits to a few people from various cate-

gories: to some experts with knowledge that is in demand; to some, who, in the past, were connected with secret work; to some whose parents did not agree to their departure; to one whose father was famous; and also to some 'quiet Jews.' All this to disprove any claim that certain categories of Jews are not permitted to emigrate."

Manievich said Soviet authorities are preventing the emigration of leading activists whose names are known in the world because of the fear that new people will appear in their places and new names will be added for whom a fight will begin throughout the world.

(Continued on Page 8)

## \$3.4 Million Paid for Exit Visas

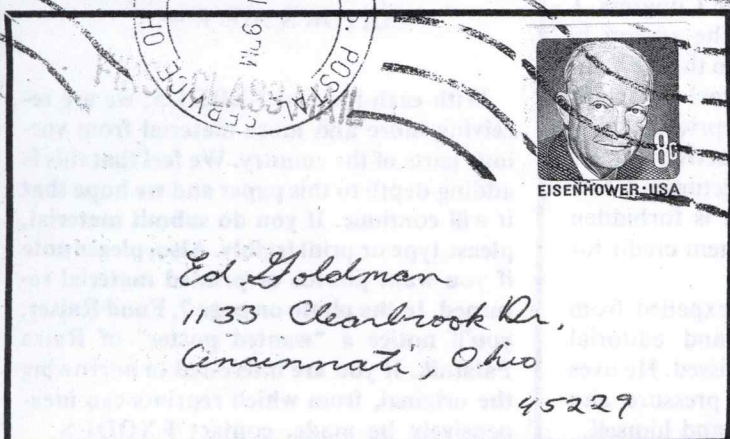
More than three million rubles (\$3.4 million) has been paid so far by Soviet Jews for exit visas enabling them to immigrate to Israel, Gen. Uzzi Narkiss, Israeli immigration official, disclosed Nov. 28, according to reports by JTA.

According to Narkiss, 113 Jewish families that left Russia between Nov. 14 and Nov. 28 paid the equivalent of \$805,000 for their visas.

He said the highest fee paid by an individual was the 14,000 ruble (\$16,000) tax levied on Leib Syrkin, a geographer from Moscow. Narkiss reported that a record 3700 Soviet immigrants arrived in Israel in Oct. He said they included 600 from the Soviet Georgian Republic and 300 from Bokhara.

### INSIDE EXODUS

Editorials .....	2
Berkeley Protest .....	3
Markish Exodus .....	5
Arriving in Israel .....	5
Branover Ransom .....	5
House Members	
Who Back Vanik .....	6
Unions of Councils .....	6
Underground Tieline .....	6
Fund Raising Success .....	7
No On Russ Furs .....	7
50 At "Celebration" .....	8



Ed Goldman  
1133 Clearbrook Dr.  
Cincinnati, Ohio

45229



EXODUS © 1972

An Organ of the Union of Councils  
For Soviet JewsPublished by Soviet Jewry  
Action Group40 First Street  
San Francisco, Calif. 94105

Editor.....Bert Dragin  
 Editorial Page.....Zev Yaroslavsky  
 Staff.....Judie Gaffin, Pat Mar, Karen  
 Baker, Eileen Auerbach

All letters, articles, subscriptions, and other communication regarding EXODUS  
 should be sent to the above address, or telephone (415) 548-6600.

## Amendment Support

We urge continued support of the Jackson and Vanik amendments in the Senate and House of Representatives. There is good reason to believe that the issue of granting most favored nation status to the Soviet Union will come up early in the next session of Congress.

Most favored nation is a status which removes many of the tariffs (taxes) imposed on countries to whom we do not wish to give favorable trade concessions. If the USSR is granted most favored nation status, it would become extremely profitable for it to begin massive imports to the United States. Most favored nation status would allow the Russians to sell many of their goods in the United States at competitive prices with our own. It is no wonder why the USSR seeks these trade concessions so desperately.

The Jackson and Vanik amendments would not permit the United States to grant such a status to any country which "denies its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate; imposes more than a nominal tax on emigration or on the visas or other documents which are required for emigration, for any purpose or cause whatsoever; or imposes more than a nominal tax, levy, fine, fee or other charge on any citizen as a consequence of the desire of such citizen to emigrate to the country of his choice."

We urge strong support for this bill in the upcoming session of Congress. Write your senator and congressman and urge them to co-sponsor these bills. We firmly believe that with these pieces of legislation, we can persuade the USSR that it would be in everyone's best interest if they rescind the ransom on Soviet Jews and permit them the freedom to emigrate.

(A list of members of the House that have supported the Vanik Amendment appears on page 6 of EXODUS.)

## Boycott Urged

In California this past month, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews embarked on major boycotts against American companies who do business with the Soviet Union. A nation-wide boycott was initiated in Los Angeles against Pepsi-Cola after they announced plans to build a bottling plant in the Soviet Union. In San Francisco, I. Magnin department stores were boycotted in response to their refusal to stop selling Russian furs.

We do not enjoy employing the tactic of boycotts any more than Pepsi or I. Magnin enjoy being subjected to them. However, our priorities are clear. There can be no business as usual with the USSR while they refuse to permit freedom of emigration or while they insist on charging outrageous exit visa fees on Jews wishing to emigrate. Thus, American Jewry will do whatever is necessary in the way of economic boycotts to focus attention and pressure against those forces who are directly — and indirectly — responsible for the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

We seek to make it difficult for those directly responsible — the USSR — to benefit economically while they indulge in internationally recognized illegal activities. We will do what we can to stop the Soviets from gaining favorable trade concessions with the United States, and from receiving the benefits of American companies who plan to trade with them.

And, we seek to mobilize as much ecumenical force against those indirectly responsible for reinforcing this illegal Soviet activity — Pepsi-Cola, I. Magnin, and other American companies who trade with the USSR — a responsibility manifested through gross negligence of human rights and freedom.

If American companies have lost their conscience for the sake of higher profits, then we, the American people, must remind them that there are higher principles than those of debits and credits. The plight of 3.5 million Soviet Jews will not appear on the Pepsi-Cola ledger next year — and this is the tragedy.

We strongly urge all people of good conscience to boycott any company or product which engages in economic intercourse with the Soviet Union while they refuse to permit freedom of emigration to Jews. Let this be a signal to those who have similar plans: we will boycott those who refuse to hear the cry of the oppressed.

## 21 Nobel Laureates urge the repeal of the Soviet Head Tax.

These American Nobel Laureates have endorsed the following statement:

"We are dismayed by reports that exorbitant head taxes are being imposed on Soviet citizens with a higher education who are seeking to exercise the fundamental right to leave their country.

It is painful to contemplate the massive violation of human rights implicit in this policy and its burdensome consequences for the scores of thousands of people who have openly expressed their desire to leave the USSR.

Although the decree affects all Soviet citizens, it is obviously directed primarily against Jews and inflicts a particular hardship on them. Thus, in addition to the policy's violation of intellectual freedom and individual rights—with the consequent loss to scholarship and to humanity—there enters into it also the element of anti-Jewish discrimination.

This is not only a matter of academic and intellectual freedom, or of discrimination against Jews; what is at issue is:

The right to an education.

The right to develop one's intellectual capacity to the fullest.

The right to pursue one's career where one chooses.

The right to leave one's country for reasons of career, family or religion.

To infringe upon these rights is to transform educated persons into indentured servants, and no civilized society has the moral right to do this.

The Soviet decree can only have a depressing effect on the possibility of expansion and enhancement of academic, cultural and scientific exchanges and contact between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union.

We, therefore, urge the Soviet authorities to rescind the head tax and to accept fully and without hindrance everyone's right to leave his country."

### Nobel Laureates

1934	Harold C. Urey	Chemistry, University of California, La Jolla
1944	Isador I. Rabi	Physics, Columbia University
1947	Carl F. Cori	Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital
1951	Edwin M. McMillan	Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley
1952	Felix Bloch	Physics, Stanford University
1952	Edward M. Purcell	Physics, Harvard University
1954	Frederick C. Robbins	Medicine, Case Western Reserve University
1955	Polykarp Kusch	Physics, Visiting Prof., Univ. of Texas, Dallas
1958	Edward L. Tatum	Medicine, Rockefeller University
1959	Arthur Kornberg	Medicine, Stanford University
1959	Owen Chamberlain	Physics, University of California, Berkeley
1961	Robert Hofstadter	Physics, Stanford University
1963	Eugene P. Wigner	Physics, Princeton University
1964	Konrad E. Bloch	Medicine, Harvard University
1967	Hans A. Bethe	Physics, Cornell University
1967	George Wald	Medicine, Harvard University
1968	Robert W. Holley	Medicine, Salk Institute for Biological Studies
1968	Marshall W. Nirenberg	Medicine, National Heart Institute
1968	Lars Onsager	Chemistry, University of Miami
1970	Julius Axelrod	Medicine, National Institute of Mental Health
1970	Paul A. Samuelson	Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

## Academic Committee on Soviet Jewry

Hans J. Morgenthau  
Chairman

315 Lexington Ave.  
N.Y., N.Y. 10016  
212-689-7400 Ex. 242

Harrie Schoenberg  
Secretary

## LEVICH RESPONDS

Some weeks ago, the distinguished Soviet-Jewish biophysicist, Professor Benjamin Levich, was barred by the Soviet Government from attending an international biophysical congress held in the Soviet Union, despite the fact that an important paper on his own pioneering researches was read at the congress. The fact that he was the principal author of this paper was suppressed. His name was entirely omitted. Professor Levich wrote a letter of protest to the congress. The text, recently made available to Exodus, follows.

To: The International Biophysical Congress  
 From: Professor B. Levich, Member-correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of USSR.

For some recent years my former collaborators and myself have been intensively working in the field of biophysics. Some of these results have been reported to the Congress by Professor Tohizmadzev, as well as Drs. Markin, Pastushenko and Aitian.

Since I was deprived of the possibility to read my paper personally I asked the Chairman of the organizing Committee, Academician Frank, to send me a card of invitation to the Congress. I received no reply whatsoever. The reason is obvious: the scientists who apply to the authorities for permission to leave for Israel are magically transformed into outcasts deprived of any right of continuing their scientific activity. Their publications are forbidden, their lecturing is forbidden, making scientific reports is forbidden and it is even forbidden to give them credit for their work.

Such a person is immediately expelled from any kind of scientific council and editorial boards, is demoted and often dismissed. He lives under conditions of permanent pressure and anguish for the fate of his family and himself.

As is known, the Soviet Government gives per-

mission for repatriation to many Jews, but not to scientists. The violation of the civil rights of scientists as compared to other people and the transformation of scientists into the property of the Government is a dangerous precedent. Today it is the fate of perhaps a small group of scientists at a certain place in the world. Tomorrow it may happen to anybody, anywhere.

The brains as well as the hands of a human being are his personal property. I believe that the persecution of scientists and the prohibition of their scientific activity as a punishment for their ethical and conscientious convictions is inhuman, immoral and disgraceful. My total impossibility to participate in the work of this Congress is an evident example of such a punishment.

The International Scientific community should not, I believe, consider such problems as the personal affair of each individual but as a problem of the professional honour, dignity and humanism of all the scientists all over the world.

(Signed) Professor B. Levich

### EDITOR'S NOTE —

With each issue of EXODUS, we are receiving more and more material from various parts of the country. We feel that this is adding depth to this paper and we hope that it will continue. If you do submit material, please type or print legibly. Also, please note if you want photos or printed material returned. In the photo on page 7, Fund Raiser, you'll notice a "wanted poster" of Raiza Palatnik. If you are interested in borrowing the original, from which reprints can inexpensively be made, contact EXODUS



# 'Pepsico' Hit

Two Southern California Jewish leaders announced that their organizations have joined a national boycott of the Pepsico Company. The announcement came less than one week after Pepsicola had agreed to build a bottling plant in the Soviet Union.

Speaking to a Greater Los Angeles Press Conference, Zev Yaroslavsky and Si Frumkin said: "We call upon the entire Southern California community, both Jewish and non-Jewish, to lend their support to the cause of Soviet Jewry by refusing to purchase Pepsicola or any other commodity which chooses to engage in trade

with the Soviet Union while they hold our brothers for ransom."

"Pepsi has joined the slave trade generation," said Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman of the California Students for Soviet Jews. "To conclude a major trade agreement with the Soviet Union at this particular time in the struggle for Soviet Jewry can only be construed as wholesale neglect for human rights and the particular plight of Soviet Jews," he said.

Yaroslavsky said, "There can be no business as usual with the Soviet Union while they refuse to permit freedom of emigration to its Jewish citizens or while they ransom Jews' freedom for exorbitant exit visa charges." The CSSJ Chairman was referring to the "diploma tax" imposed on Soviet Jews last August.

Si Frumkin, chairman of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews, said: "We are asking people to stop drinking Pepsi, to sell their stock in that company, and to inform the Pepsico Company that individual citizens of our community cannot in good conscience support an outfit which directly or indirectly condones the ransoming of Soviet Jews."

## Russ 'Right' To Cut Phones

There is a new Soviet law that went into effect in November giving Soviet authorities "the right to cut off any telephone which is used for 'anti-social purposes'." The existence of such a law was explained to Greville Janer, a member of the British Parliament, by Roman Rutman, Soviet Jewish activist who recently emigrated to Israel, according to the Minnesota Action Committee for Soviet Jewry.

Soviet authorities began disconnecting the phones of Jewish activists in Moscow just before President Nixon's May visit, and the law is an apparent attempt to give legal basis to such actions. A number of Moscow Jews have been without phone service since May.

One of them, Vladimir Lerner, the son of Alexander Lerner, went to the Central Telegraph Office to complain about his father's phone. It had been out of order for five months, due to a "broken cable."

When he told the receptionist this, she said: "That is impossible. It never takes more than a few days to fix a cable." She went inside the offices, made inquiries, and returned to say, "I'm sorry. In your case, the cable has remained broken."

As far as Lerner could tell, no other phones in his building were affected.



**BERKELEY PROTEST** — The campus home of Chancellor Albert Bowker, University of California at Berkeley, was the scene as these students demonstrated disfavor with presence of Professor Msitslav Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at the University. The students, who demonstrated peacefully, attempted to tell Keldysh "our total indignation and outrage at your government's treatment of the Jews."

## A. Dubrov Released

Andrei Dubrov was released from a psychiatric hospital Nov. 10 in Moscow and told he would not have to serve in the Soviet army after all, according to the Jerusalem Post.

In October Dubrov, 22, and his mother were informed that their recently granted exit visas for Israel were no longer valid, and Dubrov was given army call-up orders.

He went briefly into hiding, but was detained in the psychiatric hospital on October 27. His mother wrote a letter accusing the Soviet security police of waging a vendetta against him.

Dubrov said the commission which examined him had asked him whether he would take part in Zionist or other political activities if he were allowed to emigrate.

He told reporters he did not know if his visa would now be given back to him or not.

## Immigration Record Set

Five hundred and sixty Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union — a record number for a single day — arrived Nov. 26 in Israel. Immigration authorities had indicated they expected a total of 3,600 immigrants by the end of November, according to reports by JTA.

They disclosed that the immigrants arriving from Russia via Bucharest were mainly Jews from Bessarabia, a former Rumanian province annexed by the Soviet Union after World War II. The immigrants told the JTA that about 500 Jews visit the ovir (visa office) in their province every day to try to get exit visas. They said Jews leaving Russia via Rumania must undergo very strict customs inspection before they cross the border.

# 50 Gather at University To Protest 'Indignation'

A well-organized group of about 50 demonstrators held a peaceful rally at the University of California at Berkeley on Oct. 24 to protest the treatment of Soviet Jews.

The action, sponsored jointly by the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry and the Hillel Foundation, was aimed primarily at the campus visit of Professor Msitslav Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and several of his colleagues.

The demonstrators, who gathered in front of Chancellor Albert Bowker's house on campus, intended to communicate to Professor Keldysh and his associates "our total indignation and outrage at your government's treatment of the Jews."

According to Doug Kahn, the leader of the protest, the action was also intended to

publicize the plight of tens of thousands of Jews in the Soviet Union who are required to pay "exorbitant ransoms" before being allowed to emigrate to other countries.

Protestors carried signs declaring, "Candidate of Science, PhD: \$13,750"; "Let My People Go"; and "Let Jews Emigrate."

The protestors, mainly Berkeley students, both Jewish and non-Jewish, assembled outside University House just after noon. They first attempted to carry the protest to the door of Chancellor Bowker's residence, but were informed by campus police that the vigil must remain outside the front gate.

### Signs and Chants

At this point, the group returned to the front entrance, and paraded in a circle, holding up signs and chanting for

the duration of the demonstration.

No encounter with Professor Keldysh occurred, however, because the Soviet guests entered the building through a side door.

The protestors were not bothered by police, who warned that the protest must be peaceful, and that the entrance to the building must not be blocked.

At about 1 o'clock, the protestors gathered in front of the gate for a few last chants, including "Professor Keldysh-let my people go," then left a handful of protestors who stayed to await Prof. Keldysh's departure.

Organizers said the action was a success, and the "surprisingly large" turnout could be a base for a strong working committee to carry out more protest actions.

## Message To Prof. Keldysh

"We greet you, Professor Keldysh, and your distinguished colleagues, to our scientific community at Berkeley. We are glad you are here to take back our message of total indignation and outrage of your government's treatment of the Jews.

Tell us, Professor Keldysh, which is the real Soviet Union. Is it the Soviet Union that seeks free exchange of scientific knowledge, or the Soviet Union which condemns to enslavement

its Jewish scientists solely because they wish to immigrate to Israel.

Is it the Soviet Union whose constitution provides for free education to her citizens or the Soviet Union which imposes an educational ransom tax on the average of six times annual earnings, or approximately \$18,000.

Is it the Soviet Union which, in recent days, waived the ransom for a small number of Soviet Jews, or

the Soviet Union which has just intimidated and threatened with imminent arrest twenty-one Soviet Jews, including many Jewish

scientists

and academicians such as Alexander Lerner, Pavel Abramovitch and Vladimir Prestin.

Tell us, Professor Keldysh, which is the real Soviet Union?

In all respect, sir, we are not to be fooled.

In all respect, sir, we do not accept this tokenism.

We are not to be lulled to sleep by the sound of the "goose-step."

We cannot afford to be lulled to sleep while 80,000

Jewish families have visas pending and educated Jews have a price tag hanging over their heads totalling approximately \$750,000,000.

We cannot afford to be lulled to sleep when policies

so reminiscent of Nazi Germany are in practice.

We demand that the Soviet Union free all its Jews. We will exert every possible influence in every part of the world to hasten that day. We urge you, sir, to tell your country's leaders that our efforts will increase steadily until they "Let Out People Go."



## ON SOVIET JEWRY

# Congress Helps 'Leap Forward'

By HAROLD B. LIGHT

Today, as we are witnessing in the American Soviet Jewry movement a new "giant leap upward" in the wide support being given in the Congress to help solve the problems of Soviet Jews.

The Vanik Bill in the House, and the Jackson Bill in the Senate would in effect deny to the Soviet Union the most important elements of the trade agreements between the United States and the USSR, unless the Soviet Union rescinds their new education tax edict. These bills are unusual developments, in view of President Nixon's efforts to give the Soviet Union everything it wants to create his image as the "great peacemaker." Nixon has, in this process, completely avoided the opportunities to make a case for the Soviet Jews, accepting the Kremlin's premise that "this is an internal matter." It is now well documented that Nixon's visit to Moscow was a disaster for the Soviet Jews (see Leonard Schreter's article in EXODUS); the latest evidence is the Soviet Union's imposition of the "ransom tax," which spells the end of hope for the Jews, unless this edict is reversed.

It is also well documented that the Soviet Union needs trade with the United States, especially the benefits of Most Favored Nation status and credit guarantees by the U.S. Government. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews has long recognized this as our best weapon to "soften" the actions of the Kremlin against our Jewish brethren. We have used it in the past by initiating boycotts against the sale of Russian goods, such as vodka and furs, and against travel agencies specializing in Russian tours. Most effective actions were taken by the Soviet Jewry Action Group in San Francisco and the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews in Los Angeles. The knowledge that boycotts are not wholly successful, especially if opposed by "establishment organizations," has never stopped the efforts, because these pressures serve to keep the issue in front of the public. Moreover, it is known that any loss of American business by the Soviets, no matter how minuscule, is treated as a serious threat.

When it became apparent in early 1971 that the United States administration was beginning to grant licenses to American manufacturers to supply products to the Soviet Union which were previously denied because of their strategic material classification, the UCSJ went to work immediately. The best example of this is the campaign to discourage Mack Truck Company's plan to build the world's largest truck factory for the USSR (a \$1.4 billion program) at the Kama River project. Starting in the summer of 1971, thousands of cards and telegrams were sent to Mack to inform them of our position, and to President Nixon, asking him to deny the required export licenses. This campaign culminated after the UCSJ publicly announced its opposition in Sept., 1971. The announcement received wide press notice, and was immediately followed by speeches against the Mack Truck Company's plan on the Senate floor (Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird also announced at that time that the Soviets were supplying military trucks to North Vietnam). On Sept. 15, the Mack Truck Company announced its decision to withdraw its application for the licenses required. Interestingly enough, the Kama River truck project is still proceeding but the name of the prime contractor is classified as "top secret"; so we won that battle but not the war.

In Nov., 1971, Maurice Stans, then secretary of commerce, visited Moscow accompanied by 134 top corporate executives. Trade negotiations were begun, no doubt with assurances that the U.S. Government would grant the necessary governmental licenses, together with tacit approval which would lead to Most Favored Nation status for the USSR (plus credit guarantees to the U.S. corporations through U.S. agencies such as the U.S. Export-Import Bank). Meanwhile, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of items have been delisted from strategic materials status by the Department of Commerce, but the exact information is also classified "secret." On Oct. 11, 1972, the Department of Commerce announced its approval of the sale of \$2 million in data processing equipment; it refused to disclose the name of the exporting firm.

Unfortunately, the disadvantages of the USSR trade agreement to the United States interests were not made clear enough to the American voter during the pre-election period. It appears as though the current Congressional effort to block the trade agreements is only on behalf of the Soviet Jews. However, when 75 Senators (only two of whom are Jewish) sponsor the Jackson Amendment, we must believe that many congressmen are seriously opposed to the Soviet Trade agreements, but have been hesitant to oppose them in view of the president's strong pressures.

# FROM RUSSIA WITH CHUTZPAH

BY ANATOLE SHUB

(This is the third in a four-part article that appeared originally in Harper's Magazine. The conclusion will be offered in the next issue of EXODUS.)

For the Democratic intellectuals, the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was the supreme shock. "The events in Czechoslovakia were the last straw," recalls Sasha Gitelson, the Leningrad playwright. "We all lived through those events with our blood."

Gitelson happened to be in Moscow on the morning after the invasion and paid a visit to Revolt I. Pimenov, the Russian mathematician who had organized one of the first democratic circles in 1956. He remembers that Pimenov literally wept at the news from Prague; Gitelson himself, although he still had business in Moscow, was overwhelmed by his desire to get home to Leningrad as soon as possible.

On the train that night, Gitelson quietly listened to passengers discussing the invasion. Most of them approved it, although a few were silent. Gitelson came to the conclusion that "there was nothing further to expect from this country," that the democratic intellectuals were "splendid, dedicated individuals who were trying to change Russia, but that 'there was no people to back them.'" A few weeks later, Gitelson began thinking for the first time about possible emigration to Israel.

It was a month after the invasion that Yefim Spivakovsky came up from Kharkov to Moscow, and brought his former labor-camp comrade Vitaly Svechinsky important news. He had heard that Jewish applications to emigrate were suddenly being accepted in various Baltic cities and in Kishinev, Besarabia. Svechinsky could not believe it, so the two went together to the Moscow Office of Visas and Registrations (OVIR), the MVD department that handles such matters.

To Svechinsky's surprise, the Moscow OVIR announced that, yes, it too would accept applications (in duplicate, accompanied by six photos, permission from parents, and a *karakteristika*, or character reference, from the place of work). Svechinsky was so overjoyed that he ran out in the street and began jumping up and down, yelling, "We're going!" so fervently that Spivakovsky thought his friend would have a heart attack.

In fact, neither man was permitted to leave for Israel for another two and a half

years. Soviet policy on emigration became extremely erratic — varying sharply from case to case, place to place, and month to month. Jew's efforts to clarify the criteria by which their fate was being decided met with official doubletalk, or worse.

The contradictions of Soviet policy became scandalously apparent in the case of Boris Kochubievsky, a thirty-year-old Kiev radio engineer. The local OVIR promised his exit visa would be ready on November 28, 1968. Instead, that morning the KGB searched his apartment, announcing that he was under criminal investigation for "anti-Soviet" remarks he had made two months earlier at Babi Yar. Arrested the following week, he was held for six months without trial before being sentenced to three years' forced labor. (Within weeks of finishing his term, he was permitted to leave for Israel last winter.)

Kochubievsky's story is significant: handsome, eloquent, fiery, he comes from a family of revolutionary heroes and martyrs going back a century to the disciples of the anarchist Bakunin. Kochubievsky was tried in the same Kiev courtroom in which the anti-Semitic "ritual murder" trial of Mendel Beilis was staged in 1911, and at which—as Kochubievsky reminded his preprogrammed judges—Beilis was acquitted by a jury of Ukrainian peasants, to the cheers of every decent Russian from Tolstoy on down.

But the importance of the Kochubievsky case is more than symbolic. For it was with him—from his arrest in December 1968 to the trial in May 1969—that the experiences of the Democratic Movement were applied for the first time to support a Jew seeking emigration. Kochubievsky himself started it off with a bold open letter to Brezhnev. The democrats' *Chronicle of Current Events* reported his case in devastating detail, including the crude anti-Semitic manner in which the authorities tried to pressure Kochubievsky's non-Jewish wife to divorce him. At the trial, his family and friends used petitions and protest to establish the rigged nature of the proceedings, as the democrats had done at the Moscow trials. Afterward, an ample transcript of the trial reached the *Chronicle* — the Western press — foreign radio stations — Russia.

Now, in the summer of 1969, the Jewish movement at last began to get under way. Until then, Jews had been playing more or less by

the Soviet rules, applying for exit visas individually, making little effort to publicize their collective cause. But their restraint had brought limited dividends: in March 1969 emigration was virtually halted altogether (for nearly two years). The Kochubievsky trial followed, an ugly frame-up any way you read the transcript. At last now, the Jews turned to group action in the style of the Democratic Movement and on an international scale, with collective open letters and mass petitions to the United Nations, the Human Rights Commission, and other bodies. Now, too, the Israeli Government, which had been taking a hush-hush attitude, began championing the movement overtly.

Encouraged by Israeli support, hardened by the grim Soviet winter of 1969-70 (with the worst food shortages in a decade), the Jews multiplied their protest petitions and open letters. Stung, the Soviets intensified anti-Zionist propaganda and called on the KGB. On the night of June 14-15, 1970, scores of Jewish activists were arrested in a half-dozen cities. The arrests led to the notorious Leningrad hijacking trial that December, and other trials in 1971—making the Jews even more desperate. "It was now or never, do or die," says Vitaly Svechinsky. The protesters soon found their numbers greater than anyone had imagined, and their outside support formidable: not only from abroad but from the Democratic Movement. Indeed, two of the defendants at the first Leningrad trial were non-Jewish: Yuri Fedorov (twenty-eight, Russian) and Alexei Murzhenko (twenty-eight, Ukrainian), both former political prisoners, condemned anew to fifteen and fourteen years' hard labor respectively.

When the Leningrad court sentenced two other defendants to death, the international outcry forced the Kremlin to commute the sentences. Academician Andrei Sakharov, the liberal Moscow nuclear physicist, was among the first to protest. Later, his unofficial Human Rights Committee issued a broader manifesto urging the Kremlin to "stop violating the right to leave the country."

Barely a thousand Jews had emigrated during 1970. But early in 1971, as the Jews staged ever-bolder demonstrations, sit-ins, and hunger strikes, the Kremlin started giving way, allowing troublemakers like Vitaly Svechinsky and Yefim Spivakovsky to leave the country. A dangerous precedent: "troublemaking" had paid off.

(Conclusion next issue.)



# Sojourn in Vienna

By JOEL J. SPRAYREGEN

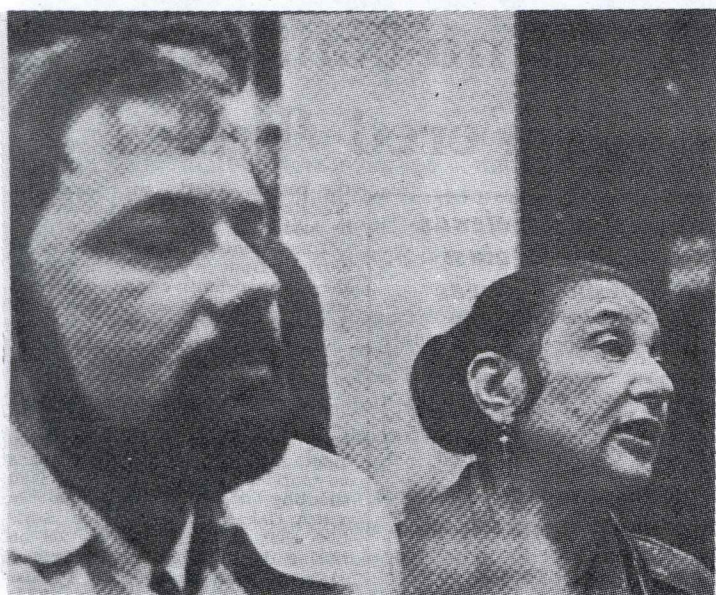
When I began two years ago to write and lecture about "The Night of the Murdered Poets" — the murder of 24 Jewish writers by the Soviet government in 1952 — my subject was martyrology. Suddenly the names of Esther and David Markish appeared on Jewish freedom letters from Moscow, and we realized that the widow and son of the slain Peretz Markish, the great Yiddish poet, were clamoring for emigration to Israel. The martyrology had come to life.

We used every known device, and some new ones, to publicize the tragic story of the Markish family. Newspapers in Chicago and London showed the greatest interest; I sometimes wondered if the Yiddish tongue had been forgotten in New York. In a spiteful burst of cruelty, the Soviet government let Irina, David's beautiful 23-year-old wife, go to Israel on condition she leave alone.

## THIS YEAR. . .

The Jewish United Fund brought Irina to Chicago and the press heard her tell David over the telephone, "This year in Jerusalem." We saw to it that David's poems calling on Kosygin to "Let my people go" were translated into English and published. The Iron Curtain is not impenetrable, and we arranged for David and Esther to receive copies of the stories about them in the western press as well as the booklet, "The Night of the Murdered Poets," which I helped prepare for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. They sent us mes-

(Continued on Page 6)



**A NEW LIFE** — Esther and David Markish, widow and son of Russian Jewish poet Peretz Markish, arrive at Israel's Lod Airport. "We feel as if reborn," they said at their arrival last month. Soon after arrival, David had an emotional reunion with his wife, Irina, who has been in Israel for about a year.

## Emigration Battle Won

"We feel as if reborn," Esther and David Markish said on arrival in Israel last month. The widow and son of the famous Russian Jewish writer, Peretz Markish, who was murdered by Stalin's purges 20 years ago, had won their struggle for aliya, reported the Jerusalem Post.

David, 34, had an emotional reunion with his wife, Irina, 21, who has been in Israel for about a year. Irina fought for her husband and mother-in-law's right to leave the Soviet Union by leading demonstrations in the U.S., Britain and Europe (including a three-day hunger strike in London). The family expressed their thanks to everyone who had helped them in their fight.

### ABRUPT HALT

Esther Markish told repor-

ters of the hardships she had suffered after her husband's murder in 1952, when she supported her family by sewing, knitting and finally by translating French novels into Russian. That work — she was translating her 20th book, a biography of Maupassant — came to an abrupt halt after she applied for permission to go to Israel, she said.

### 72 HOURS

Permission came suddenly on November 1, when she and her son were told they had 72 hours to leave Russia — without having to pay the education ransom tax.

"We were ready," said David, a promising young poet and writer, who had been forced to work as a baker's assistant since the family applied for their exit visa.



**REUNION** — Gavriel Shapiro and wife Judy talk with reporters during reunion at Lod Airport last month. "This is to me a birthday," said Gavriel, who had not seen his wife since they were married June 8 in Moscow.

## Shapiro's Arrival

(Continued from Page 1)

gally wed, refused to issue Shapiro an exit permit.

### ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN

Shortly afterwards, Shapiro was sentenced to a year's "corrective" imprisonment for failing to report for military service. He was released and allowed to leave the country recently following an energetic campaign waged on his behalf in Europe, the U.S. and Israel.

Obviously moved, the red-bearded engineer told reporters in fluent Hebrew after he and his wife stepped off the plane:

"I was in prison and in all sorts of difficult situations, but I always knew my country stood behind me and the Russian Jews. This knowledge helped me weather all the difficulties, and now I am content."

Mrs. Shapiro at first refused to speak to the Israeli reporters here without representatives of the American press also being present. Finally she made a brief statement.

### SEN. JACKSON

"We give our thanks to all the communications media in

the free world — especially to Senator Jackson, who sought to cut off U.S.-Soviet trade relations as a means of applying pressure to save the Jews — and to the American press, which influenced the U.S. administration to intercede on Gavriel's behalf."

Asked about his future plans, Shapiro said they were planning to settle in Jerusalem. "Although I am an engineer, I would like to devote my time to the humanities — to journalism or literature," he said. Mrs. Shapiro, who is a social worker, said she planned to continue working in her profession here.

He said Jews in Moscow were no longer required to pay the ransom tax (he, personally, did not have to pay it), but that the tax was still being levied in other Soviet cities.

### ACTIVISTS

Among the other arrivals were a number of activists who were also allowed to leave without paying the tax. They included Yisrael Palhan, who staged a number of demonstrations in the Kremlin and tried to demonstrate

(Continued on Page 8)



**RANSOM PAID** — Professor Herman Branover of Riga relaxes at airport in Israel with eight-year-old son and wife after their arrival from Soviet Union late in October. Branover, once a candidate for a Nobel Prize, had to pay more than \$30,000 for visas for his family to leave the Soviet Union. Until recently he had served as head of the Hydrodynamics Department at the Physics Institute of Latvia in Riga.

## Kissinger Helps In Branover Case

Prof. Herman Branover, until recently head of the hydrodynamics department at the Physics Institute of Latvia in Riga, arrived in Israel late in October with his family.

Branover, once a candidate for the Nobel Prize, was allowed to leave the USSR after a request was made by Dr. Henry Kissinger on behalf of a number of U.S. Senators, reported the Jerusalem Post. Nevertheless, the professor and his wife, a physician, had to pay 31,000 rubles as "ransom" to get their exit visas.

Although he was born to a secular family, Prof. Branover became an observant Jew, and is a follower of the Lubavitcher Rebbe. In recent months he organized classes

in Talmud and the Pentateuch for Riga Jews.

### HUNGER STRIKE

In May he headed a large group of Jews who conducted a hunger strike in protest against Soviet policy on Jewish emigration, Jewish education, and mistreatment of Jews in detention camps.

The flight which brought Prof. Branover from Vienna included four of the first 19 Moscow families given visas to leave Russia without payment of the ransom.

The four arrivals include the families of Vladimir Zaslavsky, a biochemist, Natalia Baron, a mathematician teacher, Yefim Maniyevitch, an electronics engineer, and Simyon Gelkin, a movie director and artist.



## House Members Who Back Vanik

The following members of the U.S. House of Representatives supported the Vanik Amendment, which seeks to guarantee the right of emigration to all individuals. The Amendment favors denying most-favored-nation status to any country which "denies its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate; imposes more than a nominal tax on emigration or on the visas or other documents which are required for emigration, for any purpose or cause whatsoever; or imposes more than a nominal tax, levy, fine, fee or other charge on any citizen as a consequence of the desire of such citizen to emigrate to the country of his choice."

EXODUS urges you to check this list and make sure that your Congressman's name appears on it. If it does not, write or call him immediately and urge his support. If his name is on this list, write and tell him that you appreciate his support.

Absug	Fish	Nix
Adams (Wash)	Flood	O'Neil
Addabbo	Forsythe	Patten
Annunzio	Fraser	Pepper
Archer	Frenzel	Peyser
Badillo	Gibbons	Podell
Bell	Grasso	Price(III)
Biaggi	Green (Ore)	Rangel
Bingham	Griffiths	Rarick
Blatnik	Grey	Rees
Boland	Green (Pa.)	Reid
Brademas	Gubser	Riegel
Brasco	Gude	Reuss
Brinkley	Harrington	Rodino
Broyhill	Heckler	Roe
Buchanan	Heinz	Rooney (Pa)
Burke (Mass)	Helstoski	Rosenthal
Burton	Hicks	Roybal
Byron	Hollifield	St. Germain
Carey	Horton	Sarbanes
Carney	Karth	Sieberling
Conte	Keating	Stanton, J.V.
Corman	Kemp	Steele
Cotter	Kotch	Stokes
Coughlin	Kyros	Stratton
Crane	Leggett	Thomson
Dalski	Lent	Tieman
Daniel	Long (MD)	Udall
Daniels	MacDonald, T.	Van Deerlin
Delaney	Madden	Vanik
Dellums	Metcalfe	Vigorito
Diggs	Minish	Waldey
Donohue	Minshall	Widnall
Drynan	Mitchell	Wolff
Edwards (Cal)	Morgan	Wyatt
Eilberg	Moss	Whitehurst
Fascell	Murphy	Williams (Pa)
	McClosky	Wydler
		Yates

## Markish In Vienna

(Continued from Page 5)

sages, exhorting that the campaign in their behalf be continued. We exchanged family photographs, though not by regular mail.

Many people throughout the world joined in the campaign to liberate the Markishes; the active participation of Senator Charles H. Percy was particularly important.

Almost every week — except when telephone service to Jews was disrupted by the Soviet government in honor of President Nixon's visit — we spoke on the telephone. Esther, who speaks perfect French and English, told us of the beating a policeman gave her in the Moscow Synagogue when she attempted to say Kaddish for her husband last summer. She had recently recovered from a stroke. She told us she had informed the K.G.B. that her ashes were to be sent to Israel in the event she died in Russia. From our Seder, various members of our family toasted Esther and David on the trans-Atlantic telephone in a melange of English, Yiddish and Russian. We were as one family.

### FINAL BURST

So when word reached us in London on November 3 that the Markishes had been given 72 hours in which to leave the U.S.S.R. (a final burst of Soviet cruelty), there was no way to stop us from rushing to

(Continued on Page 8)

## Underground Tie-Line

### OPERATION: NOVOSIBIRSK!

The following letter — written in archaic Hebrew — arrived in Los Angeles in October. It was mailed from Novosibirsk by Aleksander Roizman to his friend Vladimir Trakenisky, who left Russia that month and now lives in Los Angeles.

Dear Friends:

We thank you for the greetings which were passed on to us by neighbors. Once more we confirm that the only goal of our life is to leave for Israel. It would be better for us to die, than to live and not be able to leave. If we had to, we would be happy to live on stale crusts of bread, and sleep on sackcloth — if only this would help us get to Israel, to have our children grow up there. We ask for, we need all help we can get from every Jew, from every Jewish organization that would help us get permission to leave for Israel, our true homeland. Let this letter be a confirmation and a pledge of our resolve. I am writing in Hebrew for the first time in my life, so please forgive my mistakes. (Signed) Aleksander Roizman.

Novosibirsk is a city in Siberia. There are about 12,000 Jews there. People estimate that over 50% would leave if they could.

Novosibirsk is isolated. Foreigners are not permitted to come there, and few American Jews have ever written to Novosibirsk. Now, through Vladimir Trakenisky the message has come:

### WRITE TO US!

### DO NOT FORGET US!

We have listed the addresses of a few Novosibirsk Jews who are awaiting your letters. Write them by air mail. If you can send the letters registered mail. Share with the Novosibirsk Jews your sympathy, your concern, your love. . .

ROIZMAN, Aleksander Pavlovich; Novosibirsk 105, ul. Kropotkina 94/1, kv.31 (he is 45 years old, an engineer. His wife is a surgeon. Two children — 11 & 8 years old, and an aged mother. Roizman taught himself Hebrew over the last 8 years by using a Hebrew bible. He now writes an archaic, biblical Hebrew.)

POLTINNIKOV, Isaac Hananovich; Novosibirsk 102, ul. Tolstovo 234, kv.18 (probably the top ophthalmologist in Siberia. Taught medical school, retired colonel in the Red Army medical corps, now being threatened with demotion to private and subsequent loss of military pension. His wife, BERNSTEIN, Irma Borisovna and daughter POLTINNIKOVA, Viktoria are both physicians — same address.)

VINOKUR, Aron Volkovich; Novosibirsk 78, ul. Bliukhera 45, kv. 44. (Ph.D. in economics, specialist in political economy, now out of work. Wife is a chemical engineer, 2 children, girls — 11 and 18 years old.)

FISHMAN, Solomon Israelich; Novosibirsk 105, Krasni Prospekt 90/1, kv. 63 and FISHMAN, Oleg Solomonovich — his son — same address. (his phone is 251-447, but he speaks Russian and Yiddish only. If you want to call him, Mr. Trakenisky is eager to help.)

TSEITIN, Lev Teodorovich; Novosibirsk 24, ul. Mira 22, Kv.13

BIRIN, Gavriel; Novosibirsk 90, ul. Tereshkova 44/5 (38 years old)

GOLDSBERG, Yefim Borisovich, Novosibirsk, pr. Dimitrova 13, kv. 27.

POLIVNIK, Vera, Novosibirsk, ul. Tereshkovoi 26, kv. 27.

SLOVIN, Gita; Novosibirsk, Novogodnaya 15, kv. 40.

TODER, Riva Itzkovna; Novosibirsk 4, Komsomolski Prospekt 13, kv. 72. (Mrs. Toder has a 24-year old daughter Serafima living with her.)

GOLDGFTER, Leonid; Novosibirsk 90, ul. Tereshkova 8-105 (he is 33 years old).

(Continued on Page 8)

## Union of Councils Addresses

### Western Region

Howard M. Wexler, President  
Soviet Jewry Action Group,  
40 First St.,  
San Francisco, Calif. 94105  
(415) 548-6600

Harold B. Light, chairman  
Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry  
625 Chenery St.  
San Francisco, Calif. 94131  
(415) 585-1400

Si Frumkin, chairman  
Southern California Council for Soviet  
Jews 8640 W. 3rd St.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90048  
(213) 275-1879 or 747-3708

Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman  
California Students for Soviet Jews.  
900 Hilgard Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024  
(213) 474-1531 or 879-2100

Dr. Samuel I. Ginsberg, chairman  
San Diego Council for Soviet Jewry  
4079 54th Street  
San Diego, Calif. 92105

Kenneth Levin, chairman  
Orange County Commission on Soviet  
Jews  
17291 Irvine Blvd.  
Tustin, Calif. 92680

### Central Region

Dr. Lewis Rosenblum, chairman  
Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-  
Semitism  
14308 Triskett Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44111  
(216) 234-3755

Lee Horvitz, chairman  
Pittsburgh Voice for Soviet Jewry  
315 S. Bellefield  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Esther Rabinovitz, coordinator  
Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry  
220 State St.  
Chicago, Ill. 60604  
(312) 939-6427 or 764-3259

Student Council for Soviet Jews  
Jewish Student Federation  
York University 4700 Keele St.  
Downsview 463, Ontario  
CANADA

Miriam Rosenblum, Chairwoman  
Cincinnati Council for Soviet Jewry  
Box 232, Daniels Hall  
University of Cincinnati  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

Moshe Brodetsky, chairman  
Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry  
2850 Quebec, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20008  
(202) 686-9163 or 686-164

South Florida Conference  
on Soviet Jewry  
P.O. Box No. 1056  
North Miami, Fla. 33161

Merwin Kruger chairman  
Zechor - S.E. Va. Council for  
Soviet Jews  
7300 Newport Ave.  
Norfolk, Va. 23505

Arthur W. Burke, chairman  
Niagara Frontier Council for  
Soviet Jewry  
210 Voorhees Ave.  
Buffalo, N.Y. 14214

Len Shuster, chairman  
Greater Philadelphia Council for  
Soviet Jews  
P.O. Box 12486  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry  
3460 Stanley Street  
Montreal 112, Quebec  
CANADA

Inez Weissman, chairwoman  
Long Island Committee for  
Soviet Jewry  
144 N. Franklin Street  
Hempstead, New York 11550

## 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.

\$10 Regular Member  
\$5 Student Member - U.S.  
\$3 Student Member - Canada

Name: Phone:

Address:



# Soviets Arrest 24 in Moscow

Soviet authorities arrested 24 Jews in Moscow and sentenced each of them to 15 days in prison for "hooliganism," it was reported Nov. 26 by the Minnesota Action Committee on Soviet Jewry.

The 24, which included such activists as Vladimir Slepak, Victor Polsky and Vladimir Prestin, were part of a group of 40 Jews who were conducting a month-long hunger strike to demand answers from Soviet officials about their applications for exit visas. The hunger strike began in front of various ovir offices and finally shifted to the offices of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

## "TROUBLE MAKERS"

A number of Jews who applied for exit visas have been told to return to the ovir office between Dec. 2 and Dec. 18. This move was seen as an effort by Soviet authorities to "remove trouble makers" by

permitting them to leave. During the last few days, it was reported, very few Jews have been allowed to leave and those who have were required to pay exit fees despite the fact that several had been informed earlier that they could emigrate without paying the fees.

## LIQUIDATED ASSETS

It was also reported that Viktor Lapidus, one of several arrested during the hunger strike but released after being questioned, had received an exit visa at the end of October, with the ducation-equivalent tax waived for him and his family. In accordance with regulations, the family liquidated their assets and returned their Soviet passports, but at the last moment were told they could not travel. The Lapiduses are reported in dire financial need and desperate to secure emigration permission.

# 100 Protest Sale of Russian Furs

Around 100 women marched on I. Magnin's store in San Francisco Nov. 24 in protest of the store's selling of Russian furs.

The protest, a joint venture between the women's branch of the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry and the Soviet Jewry Action Group, was headed by Shelley Fernandez, chairwoman of the BACSJ, and Steve Sloan of the SJAG. Ms. Fernandez met reporters in front of the store, saying, "We are firmly resolved to stop buying at stores which persist in selling Russian furs, while the Soviets impose a ransom tax on Jews."

On Oct. 19 she and her group, along with Sloan, met

with the board of the Fur Traders Association and asked that they "stop buying Russian fur skins at the expense of human Jewish skins." The fur traders refused to comply "We cannot condone a business as usual attitude when human lives are at stake," Ms. Fernandez said.

The groups chose I. Magnin's in the first in a series of such demonstrations "because we hope that any company which enjoys a huge volume of sales of thousands of items will be convinced that it is better off to sacrifice a few dollars of profit on one item, to let the Russians know that Americans look with great disfavor on their treatment of Jews."



**PROTEST OF FURS** — Hal Light, chairman Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry, puts match to I. Magnin's credit card during protest of that store's selling of Russian Furs, Nov. 24 in San Francisco. Mrs. Light, holding credit card, was assisted in planning demonstration by Shelley Fernandez, BACSJ, and Steve Sloan, Soviet Jewry Action Group.



**FUND RAISER** — Dr. Alan Nobel looks over Soviet Jewry material as Judy Goldblum explains significance of support in U.S. for Soviet Jews. Ms. Goldblum planned and carried out fund raising day, Nov. 16, at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco. She was assisted by Freddy Crawford, a hospital orderly, who sold more than 40 Prisoner of Conscience Medallions during the successful event.

— Photo courtesy of Jon Haber

# Pastor Tells Congregation Of Soviet Jewry Plight

*(The following was made available to EXODUS by the Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry. It is a message from John F. Steinbruck, pastor of the Luther Place Memorial Church (D.C.), to other church leaders and to members of his church. It is by no means an isolated case of non-Jewish involvement in the cause of Soviet Jewry. We feel, however, that the poignancy of the message makes it worth repeating here. — Editor)*

Recently I wrote to many of you to ask your help. It's about an old matter, but one that tragically seems to stay with us. And, if you consult our history in Europe and the USSR, it's also one that we Christians were primarily responsible for creating; namely, Jewish persecution in the Soviet Union.

I have met with several Soviet Jews who have come out of the USSR, legally and illegally, and many are in prison. You know it takes a lot to make a Lutheran church councilman cry, but some of us did when I invited one Michael Epelman to share his story with our church council. I met him on the corner of 16th and K Streets, N.W. where he stood for forty-eight hours without eating or sleeping, halfway between the White House and the Soviet Embassy, in hopes that one or the other would intervene or relent. That was back in April before President Nixon went to the Soviet Union. Our hopes were high then that he would return with good news. Since then much wheat has been sold, but Mr. Epelman's lovely wife and small daughter are still prevented from joining husband and father in Beer-sheba, Israel. Our congregation has adopted Valery Kukui, who is still imprisoned in Russia because he dared to protest the severity of the punishment upon the 22 Soviet youths; Jewish and gentile, who allegedly attempted to hijack a plane to freedom . . . and were sentenced to death. Their death sentence was commuted after the vi-

gorous outcry of world leaders and clergy.

Enough of these grim facts. Will you help? I ask you on the basis not only of biblical-theological grounds, which need not be spelled out for you, but because we are friends. Thousands seek to leave the Soviet Union where they experience harassment, discrimination and religious persecution. But they are prevented to leave in at least two ways:

Russia's failure to live up to the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, which Russia signed, that guarantees a person's right to emigrate to any country of his choice;

A new cruel emigration tax imposed upon "educated" Jews that, as a Sister Margaret Traxler of the National Interreligious Consultation on Soviet Jewry has said, "is the latest example of the Russian pharaoh to deny a people the right of Exodus."

You can help by writing your Congressman and the President to protest the granting of favorable trade privileges to any country until (1) the "ransom" is removed and (2) Jews are permitted to live in freedom, peace and dignity . . . or leave. We want good relations and detente with the Soviet Union, but not if the persecution continues against our Jewish brothers. In the last session of Congress a majority of 75 U.S. Senators endorsed the Jackson amendment, denying favorable trade privileges. Congressman Vanick introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives; please urge your Congressman to endorse it.

Please act now . . . and write . . . and prevail on your close friends, as I am upon you. Perhaps our "chain reaction" to the ransom tactic will reach Russia with love.

Sincerely,  
John F. Steinbruck, pastor,  
Luther Place Memorial Church



## Meeting Markishes

(Continued from Page 6)

Vienna, from where they would go to Israel, to greet them. On November 6, the Soviet plane touched down only minutes after ours. Seventy-four Soviet Jews, all Israel-bound, walked into the transit lounge as if in a dream. Only two hours earlier they had left Moscow, having survived Hitler and Stalin; these were their first steps in freedom.

Recognition with Esther and David was instant. No speeches were needed — just "Shalom," kisses, embraces and tears. How else does one greet mishpacha just arrived from a land of the dead?

David, now a free poet, said "I have waited 2000 years for this day." He described a mutual friend, Professor Mikhail Zand, one of the heroes of the Soviet Jewish resistance now in Israel, as having a "goldener Yiddishe kup." We discussed plans to help liberate another mutual friend, Natan Faingold, a talented Moscow artist whom the Soviet government will not let paint or emigrate.

### MISTREATMENT

Esther told us she was well despite Soviet brutality, and pointing proudly to the many young children among the olim, she said, "You see, we are a strong people." She told of Soviet mistreatment of the ill Professor Alexander Lerner, a renowned cybernetics expert. Both Markishes attri-

buted their liberation to the campaign waged in their behalf in the west, and said their knowledge of this campaign inspired them during trying days in Moscow.

The other new arrivals all had their stories of tragedy and hope. An 80-year-old physician basked in the **naches** of arriving with his wife, daughter (also a physician), son-in-law and four grandchildren. Eve, the oldest grandchild, a dark-haired beauty, said in perfect English, "I am 14 — and fourteen thousand." A 19-year-old technical student was delighted when I told him the Hebrew he spoke was excellent. Perhaps we should also teach it underground in America.

### FITTING TRIBUTE

Whoever harbors doubts about working to free our brothers in the U.S.S.R. should come to Vienna. It is given to few people to see a **mitzva** transformed into a **simcha** before your own moist eyes. The joy is tempered by remembrance of the martyrs who did not live to see this day. The most fitting tribute to their memory is to rededicate ourselves to the struggle to free Natan Faingold, Alexander Lerner, and all Soviet Jews who only demand **aliyah**. As we remember the Exodus from Egypt, so must we do everything in our power to aid the Exodus from the U.S.S.R.

## Peterson's Principle

(Continued from Page 1)

### JACKSON AMENDMENT

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who opened the press conference, was reminded that 2/3 of the Senate supports the Jackson Amendment to the East-West Trade Act which opposes trade benefits for the USSR unless Soviet emigration restrictions are eased. He replied, "We're going to handle this in channels we have been using."

The Secretary of State said in response to questions that "quiet diplomacy holds out the greatest promise of success" in this matter. He added that Jewish leaders with whom he has talked on the matter of emigration agreed that "quiet diplomacy is the best approach."

Asked if he was encouraged of possible changes in Soviet emigration policies as a result of his negotiations with the Russians, Peterson said "We leave it entirely to Nixon, Rogers and Kissinger. They believe the quiet approach is right." Asked if he had been instructed to proceed with the trade talks without regard to the Jackson Amendment, Peterson replied that he was not told by the White House explicitly to ignore the amendment but only to proceed.

### A LONG TALK

He added that the President would proceed at the

right time with this matter. He said Nixon had a long talk with Patolichev following the signing of the lend-lease agreement at the State Department and the trade agreement at the Department of Commerce.

Asked if the issue of Jewish emigration from Russia would be a factor in Congressional approval of the most favored nation clause in the trade pact, Peterson observed that "We have 3-4 months before the treaties are submitted to Congress." The Jackson Amendment will not come up for debate until after the new Congress convenes in January. At another point Peterson remarked that "we can do a lot of trading" without a most favored nation clause.

## Shapiro

(Continued from Page 6)

during President Nixon's visit to Moscow; Vladimir Lipkin, whose father had attempted to sell one of his kidneys in London in an effort to raise money for his son's release; and Gavriel Klatchkin, an engineer whose wife left Russia about a year ago. Shortly after arriving in Israel, Mrs. Klatchkin gave birth to a daughter, who her husband had not seen until Friday.



**50 ATTEND 'CELEBRATION'** — Demonstrators from the American Jewish Congress display sentiments at 50th anniversary celebration of the USSR held Nov. 19 at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco. The group "livened up a lengthy and rhetorical birthday celebration," according to reports in the San Francisco Chronicle.

## U.N. Official

(Continued from Page 1)

countires, for whom a "brain drain" is a serious problem, and that the Soviet Union "can hardly consider itself a developing country."

Furthermore, the sources said, this or any other UNESCO resolution cannot supersede the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which . . . states that "every-one has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." The 1970 UNESCO statement, one informed source said, "couldn't by any stretch of the imagination be connected with an exit tax."

### 'Rules'

(Continued from Page 1)

Until now, would-be emigrants have not known whether they are entitled to leave the country. Their fate has often depended on the whim of the particular bureaucrat to whom application was made.

The new emigration law, which is expected to be published before the end of 1972, will help to dispel the uncertainty of tens of thousands of Soviet Jews who have applied, or intend to apply, for exit visas.

### ORDERLY PROCESS

It will ensure a more orderly process for Jewish emigration, which, in spite of the restrictions introduced last August, is still increasing rapidly and reached the record level of 3700 last month. This year's total is more than 30,000 compared with about 15,000 last year and about 1,000 in 1970.

The Kremlin move is designed to assure world Jewry that emigration to Israel has become official Soviet policy. It is hoped to take the heat out of anti-Soviet demonstrations in the West, especially in the United States in preparation for Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Washington next April, the article concluded.

## Underground Tie-Line

(Continued from Page 1)

TROPPER, Maingard; Novosibirsk 64, ul. Vatutina 23-35. (born in 1929).

BERKOVSKY, Yuri Abramovich; Novosibirsk 87, ul. Novgorodnaia 36, kv. 40.

### IMPORTANT:

#### ADDRESS ALL THE LETTERS AS FOLLOWS:

Line 1 — (name of the country) USSR  
Line 2 — (name of the republic) RSFSR  
Line 3 — (city and zone) NOVOSIBIRSK  
Line 4 — (street, number, apartment number) "ul." stands for "ulitsa" — or street, and "kv." stands for "kvartira" or apartment.

Line 5 — name of addressee.

You will notice that the order of the address is reverse of what we are used to. Do it anyway, that's the way the Russians want it.

Do not put anything in your letter that may be considered to be political. Do not criticize the Soviet government or the Communist party. Stick to personal matters, family affairs and your hope that all who want to leave will leave soon. Emphasize our struggle on their behalf, tell them about our concern.

If you send your letter by registered mail ask for a return receipt. If neither the letter or the receipt comes back, file a claim with the post office. It takes one year, but eventually you will collect up to \$12 for each letter that has not been delivered. People in this area have started collecting now for letters mailed last October.

Remember: YOU ARE NOT ENDANGERING THESE PEOPLE BY WRITING TO THEM. THEY HAVE ASKED US TO WRITE BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT LETTERS FROM THE STATES INCREASE THEIR SAFETY — THE RUSSIANS DON'T KNOW HOW INFLUENTIAL THEIR FRIENDS ARE, AND IMPROVE THEIR CHANCES FOR GETTING OUT.

Dr. Poltinnikov (second name on our list) asked for letters from doctors — especially from ophthalmologists. Please help him.

## Easing of Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

### SPECIAL CASE

With few exceptions, those given visas were people who had applied only recently, and who were not "activists." Reports from Soviet sources indicate that each was told his case was "special."

The most notable exception was Shapiro, a research chemist with a \$15,000 price

for emigration who had just begun serving a one-year sentence at corrective labor.

Also granted a visa, without the education tax, was Prof. Herman Branover of Riga, a hydrodynamics expert and deeply religious Jew who had an assessment of \$40,000 before he could emigrate.