

# EXODUS

AN ORGAN OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

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## New Arrests, Trials Set in Soviet Union

Reports reaching Jewish sources in the West have revealed new arrests, trials, and interrogations in various parts of the Soviet Union including Sverdlovsk, Kiev, and Moscow.

In Kiev, Alexander Feldman was arrested and is being charged with "malicious hooliganism." Feldman is a leading activist in the Kiev Jewish community. He is being questioned in connection with a series of burglaries in the Kiev area.

Spokesmen for the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and other Jewish organizations declared that there was no truth to the charges or implications being made

## Atty Seeks Support for A. Sakharov

The fate of Soviet scientist Andrei Sakharov ultimately rests on his support in the United States.

This was the message brought to the San Francisco Bay Area recently by Leonard W. Schroeter, an attorney who represents Sakharov.

"It's the only weapon we have to protect him," Schroeter said.

Sakharov formed the Committee for Human Rights in see page 4

against Feldman. "There is no reason but the desire to go Israel that has brought Feldman to prison as another prisoner of conscience," said a UCSJ spokesman. "It is absurd to attempt to connect Feldman with burglaries or other criminal activities. He is not a criminal."

### Refused Information

Feldman was rumored to be on his way to a mental hospital in Kiev, but the reports were erroneous. However, the prosecutor in the case, Karapenko, has refused to receive information pertinent to the case from Feldman's brother, and no lawyer has been willing to accept the defense for him.

In Sverdlovsk, Leonid Zabelzhinsky was accused of parasitism. Zabelzhinsky taught at the Ural Polytechnic Institute in Sverdlovsk. He was a specialist in High Mathematics.

Zabelzhinsky left his job recently due to his son's illness. His wife continued to work and was in fact earning more than he earned at the institute. An investigation against him is scheduled to be concluded on November 22.

Informed sources said that Zabelzhinsky has been harassed due to a change of heart he had in testifying for the prosecution against Vladimir Markman, currently a prisoner of conscience. Soviet authorities had coerced Zabelzhinsky into testifying, but he changed his mind later. Markman is serving three years at hard labor for "slanderous Soviet reality."

The most distressing news, however, seems to be emanating from Moscow where some fear that the Soviets are preparing a major espionage-conspiracy trial against several Jews. The main figure in the Moscow case appears to be Alla Miasoyedova of Moscow. On October 1, KGB agents searched her apartment. She is living with her

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ON THE MARCH — Protestors carry placards during recent demonstration at Music Center in Los Angeles, where the Soviet Krasnoyarsk Dance Company was performing. The demonstration was coordinated by the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews.

### ANOTHER DELAY?

## House Action on Mills-Vanik Legislation Still Undetermined

The date of the House vote on the trade reform act of 1973 is still uncertain as we go to press. What appeared to be a postponement until next year as a result of White House pressure, has been called into doubt with the return to Washington of Wilbur Mills, the strong chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, after a long absence due to back surgery.

On November 13, the day after his arrival, Mills was urging consideration of the

trade bill immediately after the Congressional Thanksgiving recess. He stressed that failure to take up the bill at that time could throw the whole question of a trade bill into doubt for some time.

Mills' remarks were in response to the latest maneuver of the Nixon administration to prevent the passage of a version of the trade bill which would deny trade concessions to the Soviet Union until all barriers to free emigration are lifted.

### Technicity

Title IV of the House bill includes the language of the Mills-Vanik Bill, with the exception of the section banning trade credits, which was omitted from the final Ways and Means Committee version on a jurisdictional technicality. However, the Rules Committee agreed that Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) could offer a floor amendment to restore the stricken provisions.

The Presidential phone call came after it was clear that earlier attempts to persuade the Congress to delay the vote or drop the portions of the bill denying trade benefits to the Soviets were unsuccessful.

The Administration had obtained postponement of the scheduled vote during the initial stages of the Middle East war. However, House Speaker Carl Albert and then Acting Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman (D-Ore) refused to agree to further delay of the House Action unless they received a personal

request from President Nixon. The bill had been scheduled to come up for House debate Nov. 13, followed by the vote.

As part of the Administration's strategy to avoid personal intervention of the President, a few Jewish leaders were summoned to the White House and were requested to intercede with Congressional leaders to have the Jackson Mills-Vanik language omitted from the final version of the trade bill.

### Leaders Summoned

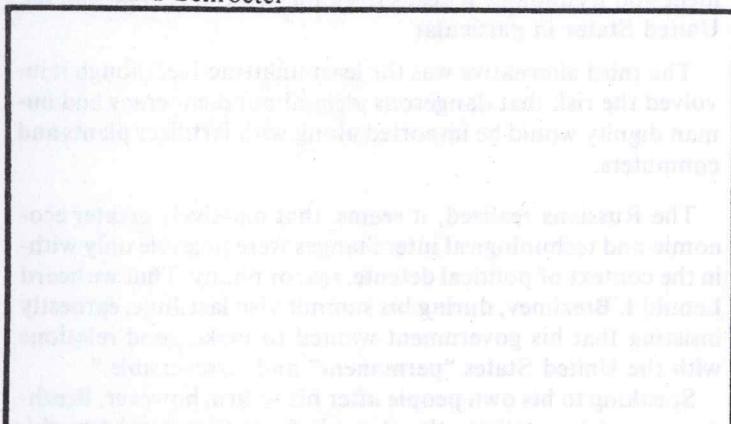
Administration officials contacted Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Richard Maass, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry; and Charlotte Jacobson, a vice chairman of the NCSJ; and invited them to the White House on at least two occasions to discuss matters pertaining to the security of Israel and Soviet Jewry.

During one meeting on Oct. 23, the trio met for over an

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Leonard Schroeter



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## Editorials Scenario for Today

(The following editorial is a script for a sell out.)

ACT I: The Six Million are sold out for Roosevelt's assurances.

ACT II: Jewish leaders prepare to sell out Soviet Jews.

CAST: Richard Nixon, President of the United States; Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State; Jacob Stein, Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Richard Maass, President of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry; Max Fisher, major contributor to the Committee to Re-elect the President; Senator Henry Jackson, author of the Jackson Amendment; Assorted Jewish leaders and Presidential advisors; and three million Soviet Jews.

SUMMARY of ACT II: White House seeks to reward big business with trade possibilities in the USSR. Soviets need American technology. President Nixon wants to be of service. But Senator Jackson introduces amendment to restrict trade with the Soviets unless they permit freedom of emigration.

War breaks out in the Middle East, and the White House begins a resupply effort for Israel's military. Simultaneously, the White House begins to pressure Jewish leaders to choose between military aid to Israel and the abandonment of Soviet Jewry. Brutal hints are dropped. Some Jewish leaders become scared.

October 23: Jacob Stein, Max Fisher, and Richard Maass meet with Henry Kissinger. Kissinger tells them to use caution; that the Middle East situation is sensitive and peace might be jeopardized by passage of the Jackson Amendment. The three "Jewish leaders" agree. Lower White House aides ask "leaders" to choose between Israel and Soviet Jewry. Severe pressure is brought to bear on Golda Meir during her U.S. visit. But she indignantly refuses to participate in a sell out. So the White House accelerates pressures on the other targets — Stein, Fisher, and Maass. And the White House begins to make progress.

November 2: Fisher, Stein, Maass, and others meet and agree to tell Senator Jackson that they cannot oppose President Nixon's wishes. The meeting is scheduled for November 5.

November 3 and 4: a great deal of pressure is brought to bear on Stein and Maass not to sell out on Jackson and Soviet Jews.

November 5: battered and bruised by criticism from their own organizations and peers, Fisher, Stein, and Maass modify their message and tell Jackson that they have a commitment to the White House to tell him that they might have to support Nixon, but that they really still support Jackson. Jackson puts leaders in their place.

Still unable to effect the sell out, the Jewish leaders continue to seek support for their position. They lobby other Jewish groups to support the sell out. Most Jewish leaders try desperately to resist the pressures.

Meanwhile, Soviet Jews are subjected to this impending sell out and continue to support the overwhelming majority of both Houses of the U.S. Congress for trade restrictions against the USSR.

This scene is currently being played out in New York and Washington. What is most disturbing is that Stein, Fisher, and Maass are purporting to be speaking for Soviet and American Jews. The fact is, they are speaking for themselves. They form the minority in the conference of Presidents. They have been subjected to criticism from all segments and levels of their organizations.

## EXODUS

## M. Gray, SJ Friend, Succumbs

Leaders of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews expressed shock and bereavement at the sudden passing of KFI (Los Angeles) communicaster, Marv Gray, earlier this week. Gray was 53 and an active supporter of the Soviet Jewry struggle.

Si Frumkin and Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman and executive director of the SCSSJ, expressed "a great sense of loss" at Gray's passing. The two Jewish leaders said, "Marv Gray was always there when we needed him. He made countless telephone calls, live on the radio, to activist Jews in the USSR whose only hope was public attention. Marv was always there when the chips were down, and there are many Soviet Jews who owe their freedom to Gray's sacrifices over the last five years."

Gray, who was a member of the SCSSJ, was one of the first people in the media to fully reveal the immensity of the plight of Soviet Jews. "He would call us as soon as news hit the wires on any aspect of Soviet Jewry," Si Frumkin recalled. "He was a tenacious reporter who sought the facts with unequalled vigor. There wasn't a story that passed him by," he said.

Zev Yaroslavsky recalled that "Gray got in touch with me immediately after my second visit to the Soviet Union. He asked me to come on the show with him for an interview. That was the beginning of a long relationship between Marv Gray and the Soviet Jewry movement, and a particularly rewarding personal relationship between the two of us." Yaroslavsky added that during his visit to Israel in September, 1970, "Marv asked me to report regularly on the guerilla crisis in Jordan, the hijacking of the four airliners, and the death of Nasser. It was this kind of trust and confidence which Marv Gray placed in us that we will always remember."

Frumkin and Yaroslavsky said, "It was rewarding to work with a man — Marv Gray — whose veracity, integrity, and intelligence is hard to equal. We feel a great sense of personal loss. The Jewish community has lost one of its best friends. And Southern California has lost one of its finest intellects."

## Should U.S. Subsidize Soviet Union Growth?

(The following editorial was written by Ernest Conine and appeared during November in the Los Angeles Times.)

Sometime this month the House of Representatives will have to vote "yea" or "nay" on one of the most perplexing questions of our time: Should the United States be in the business of subsidizing the economic growth of the Soviet Union, despite the strong possibility that the resulting Russian strength will ultimately be used against us?

The question can be put another way: Should the United States foolishly seek to use trade as a lever to force internal reform in the Soviet Union, thereby jeopardizing a genuine opportunity to lure the Russians onto the path of peaceful cooperation?

The trouble is that one proposition is as credible as the other. It all depends on how you assess Soviet intentions. And, given the secrecy of the Kremlin's decision-making process, divining Soviet attentions is a very iffy business.

By this time, the lines are rather clearly drawn.

On one side are President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and a large body of expert opinion holding that the Russians badly need greater access to U.S. trade and technology, and that this need can and should be exploited to lay the foundations for a real and lasting detente between the great powers. The Administration, therefore, wants congressional authority to remove existing barriers to massively greater economic exchanges.

On the other side are a coalition of liberal humanists and hardline anti-Communists who argue that the advantage should be taken of the chance to force a liberalization of Soviet society — and if this isn't done, detente will be dangerously illusive anyway.

The latter forces, led by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), insist that the United States should not grant either credits or favorable tariff treatment to the Soviet Union until and unless the Kremlin moves in the direction of a more open society by agreeing to genuinely free emigration of Jews and other dissident elements.

Jackson is frequently written off as an incurable cold warrior who would grasp at any straw to derail the movement toward detente, and who finds this posture very rewarding in his efforts to garner the support of American Jews for his presidential ambitions. There is much more substance to his case than that, however.

The Washington Democrat points out that, until lately, the Soviet economy managed to sustain an impressive rate of economic growth through the massive infusion of capital investments. In American terms, the Russian people's standard of living has been held down so that profits could be accumulated and invested at roughly twice the U.S. rate. It is the old Republican trickle-down theory, applied with all the force of a totalitarian state.

In recent years, however, it hasn't worked. Despite the massive investments, the inflexible, planned-from-above Soviet economy has found it increasingly difficult to assimilate modern technology. Far from catching up with the "tired capitalist horse," as Nikita S. Khrushchev used to promise, the Soviet Union has found itself falling further behind.

If this situation was allowed to continue, the Soviet Union's great power ambitions would be threatened, and there would be the additional risk of worker rebellions of the sort that occurred in Poland three years ago.

The Kremlin faced three choices:

— It could cut back substantially on military spending, in order to free resources for the civilian economy. There is no evidence that the ruling elite ever seriously considered any such move. Soviet military spending is going up, not down.

— It could, in order to achieve greater efficiency, relax its centralized, bureaucratic control over the economy. The leadership hung back from this, too, presumably out of fear that it would encourage the same movement toward political liberalization that occurred in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

— It could launch a determined effort to obtain the equipment and technology it needs from the West in general and the United States in particular.

The third alternative was the least unattractive, though it involved the risk that dangerous ideas about democracy and human dignity would be imported along with fertilizer plants and computers.

The Russians realized, it seems, that massively greater economic and technological interchanges were possible only within the context of political detente, real or phony. Thus we heard Leonid I. Brezhnev, during his summit visit last June, earnestly insisting that his government wanted to make good relations with the United States "permanent" and "irreversible."

Speaking to his own people after his return, however, Brezhnev vowed to continue the struggle for a Communist world.

# Austria to Replace Defunct Schoenau

The transit camp for Soviet Jews at Schoenau Castle, Vienna, closes in mid-November as demanded by Arab kidnappers. However, the Austrian government is replacing it with new "waiting room" facilities, according to UPI.

The interior ministry said the new center for Jews on their way from the Soviet Union to Israel will be at Traiskirchen near Vienna.

"We are in the process of modernizing Traiskirchen camp to ensure flawless transits in the shortest possible time," the spokesman said.

## 'Sane Persons' Incarcerated

A group of Soviet psychiatrists said recently in Moscow that seemingly sane persons in the Soviet Union are sometimes locked up for "antisocial actions."

But it said that deep down, all are mentally ill, most suffering from paranoia or schizophrenia, according to a UPI report.

The psychiatrists denied, in a letter in a Soviet publication, that sane persons are locked up in Soviet mental asylums because of their political opinions and denounced reports to the contrary as "malicious fabrications."

It was the second letter Soviet psychiatrists have had published in a week in defense of psychiatric practice in the handling of dissidents. An earlier letter appeared in a British newspaper, the *Guardian*.

In a letter to the newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the 21 psychiatrists expressed their "indignation and categorical protest against this slander on Soviet psychiatry and medicine in general."

### Small Number

The statement said that in any country "there is a small number of mentally ill persons whose disease can cause antisocial actions, which are considered as actions forbidden by the law . . ."

It said such actions may include "the violation of public order, the distribution of slander, aggressive intentions, etc." — charges frequently brought against political dissidents in the Soviet Union.

The psychiatrists added, however, that although persons hospitalized because of such actions "do give the impression of being obviously sane people, in most cases these are patients who are suffering from schizophrenia or paranoia."

The letter said the seeming "normality" of such patients "when they commit socially dangerous actions" is used as a propaganda weapon against the Soviet Union.

The announcement came a month after Chancellor Bruno Kreisky ordered Schoenau closed as the price for the release of four hostages held by two Arab guerrillas. Kreisky's decision brought strong protests from Israel and Jewish organizations in the U.S., saying the move encouraged Arab guerrillas.

The spokesman said the Traiskirchen refugee camp, 13 miles south of Vienna, will be available for stopovers of no more than 14 hours.

The camp will be run by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration instead of by the Jewish Agency as at Schoenau Castle, where refugees spent as long as two weeks on their way to Israel.

Establishment of the new center was made possible by an agreement with the Israeli airline, El Al, to operate two charter flights for 200 emigrants to Israel a day. Interior ministry sources said 150 to 180 Soviet Jews arrive every day on their way to Israel, slightly more than before last month's Arab attack.

Schoenau Castle was operated by the Jewish Agency for about eight years and processed 72,078 emigrants.

## Soviet Athlete Surprised

Jewish demonstrators in London surprised a Soviet athlete in September when they presented him with a "message" for the "folks back home."

Protestors handed a silver trophy to Pavel Lednev, Russia's pentathlon world champion. When Lednev stepped forward to accept the gold medal in fencing at London's Crystal Palace, the demonstrators handed him a silver cup reading: "Presented on behalf of the USSR Prisoners of Zion to the KGB, first prize for anti-Semitism."

Before the inscription was translated to him, Lednev smiled and thanked the protestors. However, he handed it back to them as soon as he learned what it was. This came as part of a series of demonstrations in the United Kingdom this year. Earlier this year a party of mountain climbers, led by Maria Dutton, climbed the summit of the Tryfan Mountain in North Wales and planted a tree and left a plaque in protest to the treatment of Prisoner of Conscience, Sylva Zalmanson.



**DEFIANT** — Wearing yellow stars, defiant Soviet Jews gather at Moscow Synagogue to demonstrate support for Israel and demand exit visas. Although award of possible harassment their actions may bring, they feel strongly that their demands fall under the International Human Rights Agreement, which has been signed by the Soviet Union.

## Doubts Raised About Russ as 'Credit Risk'

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

Western economic experts have detected in recent weeks signs that the Soviet Union is facing a critical shortage of hard currency and a rising external debt which casts a shadow over its reputation as a good credit risk.

Since the Kremlin never publishes the type of financial information that most other countries disclose routinely, the evidence of the Soviet Union's monetary problems cannot be judged exactly.

It has been learned, however, that one American company that delivered portions of an order in September and will deliver another portion in October has been advised it will not be paid until next year.

Previously, the Soviet Union was scrupulous about paying cash on delivery of ordered goods, a custom that helped it to arrange many contracts without disclosing basic financial data to its creditors.

On the other hand, Soviet agencies that earn hard currency already have started sending out their bills for services to be performed in 1974.

Part of the cash crunch stems from the failure this summer of the Russians to raise \$300 million from the European money market because it was unwilling to pay a realistic rate of interest.

Western experts now estimate that the ratio of hard currency debt owed by the Soviet Union to the volume of its hard currency-generating export sales has reached 24%, a danger point. This ratio has

risen from 19% last year because debt has been going up much faster than the volume of exports that bring in hard currencies.

The Soviets must pay for their imports and loans in dollars, pounds, yen or marks and other hard currencies because the Soviet ruble is not convertible and cannot be used outside the country.

In order to earn all the hard currency possible, the Soviets peg the ruble exchange rate artificially high. In September, the dollar was valued at 0.72 of a ruble, the same as the Cuban peso, by the Soviet foreign trade bank.

### VICTIMS

The biggest victims of this artificial rate for the dollar were American tourists. In the middle of the season, the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, doubled the price of most of its hotel rooms.

American companies meeting Soviet authorities have recently found their hosts are interested in a different kind of joint venture in order to earn more hard currency than the usual barter deals produce.

These issues of money and credit are likely to be high on the agenda when U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz sits down with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and other officials. The big American delegation also includes Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent.

Most public attention in their talks has been directed to the Soviet Union's intense interest in legislation now before the House Ways & Means Committee which would grant Moscow the same legal status as America's best trading partners.

### PRESTIGE

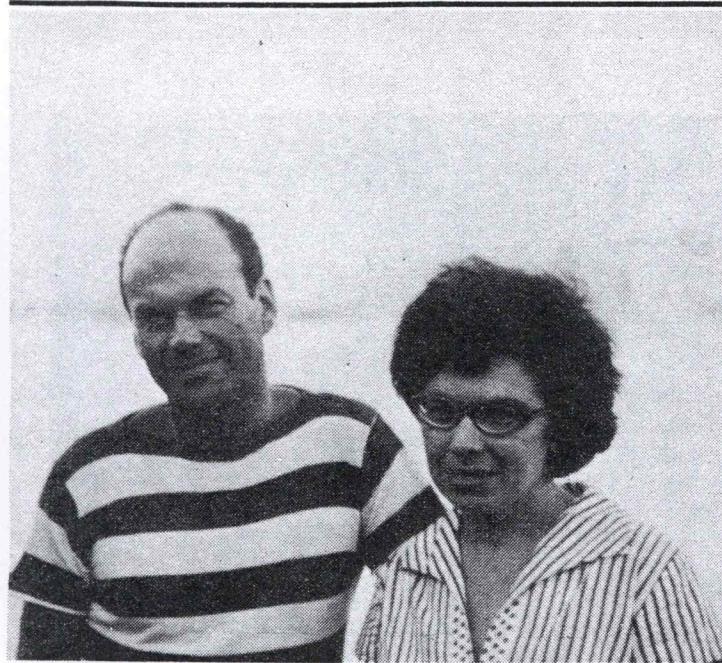
For the world's first Communist power to be put into the same trading club with the biggest capitalist countries as Britain, France, Japan and West Germany is a matter of great prestige and political interest.

The United States also will be sure of receiving the remaining \$700 million on its World War II lend-lease debt if the Soviet Union is granted most favored nation status by Congress.

MFN status has little immediate financial impact for the Soviets, however. Its biggest imports to the United States are raw materials for which there is no duty and exotic ores and minerals for which there is a limited market. Vodka and electrical generating machinery are two items for which MFN might increase sales.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union needs loans and guarantees for loans from the U.S. Export-Import Bank in order to complete any of the big trade deals announced in the last year. Six months ago, Henry Kearns, chairman of the bank, warned Soviet officials in Moscow they could not expect to get large, long-term credits unless they provided the same financial data other customers provide.

Under terms of the 1972 trade pact, the Ex-Im Bank can give the Soviets up to \$10 million credit on a deal. Larger items have to be approved by the National Advisory Council.



Boris and Natasha Rubinstein

## Campaign for The Rubinstein

An intensive letter writing campaign on behalf of Soviet Jews Boris and Natasha Rubinstein has been undertaken by the South Florida Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Dr. Boris Rubinstein, 47, is a physicist working in magnetics. He has now been unemployed for more than a year, ever since applying for exit visas to Israel for himself and his family. Natasha has a low-paying job at the Pushkin Museum. They have two children, Daniel, 7, and Ruth,

2.

Increasingly heavy KGB surveillance and the loss of their telephone have been the direct results of their efforts to meet with American tourists to tell them of their plight and seek their help.

The Rubinstein's address is Favrs Gavrkja II, Apt. 81, Leningrad, USSR. The FCSF requests letters be written to the family and Soviet officials, especially Mr. Boker, head of ovr, Geliabova St. 29, Leningrad.

## Emigration High Despite Crisis

Over 4,200 Soviet Jews immigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union during the month of October. This was one of the highest monthly figures despite the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

The fact that Soviets continued to permit emigration during the Yom Kippur War came as a surprise to Soviet Jewry observers. After the outbreak of war in 1967, the Soviets had stopped all emigration for over one year.

Observers indicated that there might be three possible reasons for the Soviet policy. They could have been playing a double game in terms of their own Middle East policy, they could have been trying to compound the difficulty on Israel during the war period, or simple inertia of applicants who had been approved for emigration may have accounted for the emigration.

In an effort to update reports of who's in and who's out, we are printing the following list of those who received permission and/or actually did leave the USSR.

### Moscow

Ludmila Bogdanova  
Vera Bykova  
Berta Kamenetskaya  
Lev Libov  
Denis Pekarev  
Liubov Shifrina  
Boris Einbinder  
Dan Raginsky

Vladimir Mash  
Mikhail and Elena Babel  
Moisei Gitterman  
Kyryl Khenkin  
Elizaveta Levina  
Ludmila Maksimova  
Vitaly Milman  
Mikhail Rabinovich  
Dmitry Segal  
Zelda Shmidt  
Angela Sultanian  
Shaul Vasilevsky  
Yevgeny Deborin  
Ida Milshtein  
Yuri Sayasov  
Natalia Slepian  
Kuna Margolina

### Kiev

Masha Feldman  
Roman Leibengrub  
Manuella Leviant  
Aleksandr Balzak  
Regina Khutorianskaya  
Aleksandr Levenson  
Isaak Strazhnikov  
Boris Uchitel  
Yuli Tartakovsky  
Zinovy Melamed  
Adolf Gazman  
Yakov Burman  
Oleg Katsov  
Boris Tsatskis  
Sveta Parkhomovskaya

### Leningrad

Yulia Dymshits  
Genrikh Mirkin  
Boris Zingerevich  
Vladimir Tsivkin  
Raul Braz  
Benjamin Grossman  
Mark Karpovsky  
Aleksandr Radovsky  
Sasha Cherniak

## Sakharov

from page 1

Russia three years ago and has since been the target of an intense denunciation campaign by the Soviet press and government for his outspoken beliefs in wider personal freedoms.

Schroeter talked about the "case" that has consumed most of his time for the past three years.

He is an engaging, 49-year-old former journalist.

Long before he was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1951, he developed an intensely personal devotion to "basic human rights," a cause that has now cast him into a struggle which bears wide international significance.

**"The Soviet human rights movement has many parts," he said, "but they all are basically committed to these simple, fundamental rights."**

### Cultivated

His association with Sakharov was cultivated between 1970 and 1972, when Schroeter served as principal legal assistant to the Attorney General of Israel.

He spent long hours interviewing immigrating Soviet Jews to learn of their problems in Russia and to help them build new lives in Israel.

"There are only two ways people in Russia can find out what's going on in their own country," said Schroeter.

"One is by 'Samizdat.' That is a term meaning the expression of intellectual ideas in underground ways. They are often passed out as leaflets, hand to hand.

"They are also smuggled out of the country, then re-broadcast on foreign radio, thereby reaching a much larger audience.

"The other way is through Samizdat-type transcripts of court proceedings. There are no official records of trials in Russia. But later many of those involved write down what was said and distribute it."

Schroeter said his "defense" of Sakharov consists chiefly of building American support for his Soviet client.

"The only way you can protect somebody in the Soviet Union is from outside the Soviet Union," he said, explaining that accused dissidents must choose from a small number of government-approved lawyers.

Schroeter's book about Soviet dissidents, "The Last Exodus," will be published next spring by Universe Publishers.

"For now, I don't see any indications that the Soviet Union is predisposed to soften its position," he said.

"But it is possible we will see some changes over time as the Soviet Union becomes more and more concerned about their relations with the West."

## Adopt a Family Plan Seeks Help in U.S.

Adopt a Family is a person-to-person project through which you can provide a Soviet Jewish family with moral and some direct financial support. The need for both is great. A Soviet Jew applying for an exit visa faces one or more of the following consequences: a lengthy and complicated application procedure, an indefinite delay, harassment from neighbors, co-workers or the police, demotion or loss of job. The cost of a visa, 900 Rubles (about \$900), is prohibitive, particularly for a family of parents, children, and perhaps aging grandparents. For others, survival itself is a problem.

The United Jewish Appeal and Federations throughout the United States are faced with meeting the monumental challenge of absorption and resettlement of New Soviet Olim in Israel. UJA, through the Jewish Agency, has assumed 100 per cent of the costs. Although some money is made available for direct aid to Jews still in the USSR, needs still exist, and through Adopt a Family, you or your group can help fill them.

The Minnesota Action Committee for Soviet Jewry regularly receives names and addresses of Soviet Jews wishing contact with the West and in need of assistance. Names come primarily via new Russian arrivals to Israel (who often bring with them the names of friends and relatives sewn into their clothes) and also from the committee's contacts within the U.S.S.R. and with other Soviet Jewry groups in the United States. All are persons who have given their names with the expressed desire for contact.

Your participation in Adopt A Family means that you will establish and maintain contact with a given family or families and provide them with assistance as necessary. The length of the commitment will vary, depending on how quickly the family gets their visas and leaves. Some families get their visas approved rapidly; others wait months or years.

The program is coordinated by the ADOPT A FAMILY Committee of the Minnesota Action Committee for Soviet Jewry, under the Co-chairmanship of Jeff Levy and Judy Silverman. Working with the project is a group of people knowledgeable in the many areas of action. You are asked to have your own committee of people, who can be trained by us to handle your correspondence, packaging and telephoning. We will meet with your group to go over the mechanics of the project and will assist at each step, but your committee is expected to do the work.

To get started, write immediately to Judy Silverman, Minnesota Action Committee for Soviet Jewry, 4330 S. Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minn., 55416.

### Establishing Contact

Once you decide to participate, you will be given the name and address of a family and any additional information — family composition, languages spoken, etc. — that is available. Your first step will be to establish contact with them, either through a letter, or, if their number is available, through a phone call. Contact should be established in the name of an individual — most likely the person who will be in charge of coordinating the project for your group — never in the name of a Synagogue, group or church. Establishing contact may take one to several months.

**Unless you know that your family speaks English, initial correspondence should be in Russian. If you cannot locate someone who can read and write Russian, contact your nearest Union of Council of Soviet Jews (see page 6). If you still are unable to find someone, contact Jack Rabinowicz at the Minnesota Action Committee at the aforementioned address.**

Initial letters should be casual and contain news, but supportive. Avoid direct references to Israel or remarks that attack the Soviet system. After correspondence is established, let the family be your guide as to content.

Send all letters via Registered Air Mail, with a Return Receipt (also via Air Mail) requested. Request that the letter be returned to you if undeliverable. You will need to fill out a Return Receipt form at the Post Office, and you will get a white mailing receipt, which you should save. When your letter reaches its destination, the family will sign the pink Return Receipt card, and it will come back to you via Air Mail. Cost of mailing for a  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter is \$1.51.

Letters to the U.S.S.R. are addressed in reverse order from the American standard:

U.S.S.R.

Name of the Republic (e.g. RSFSR, Latvian SSR, etc.)

Name of City.

Street Name and Number

Name, last name first

The front of an envelope addressed to the U.S.S.R. should have (across the bottom) both the English and Russian versions of the name and address, plus your return address in English at the upper left hand corner. Do not write on the reverse

see page 8

SILVA, 29

# Hunger Strike Marks Birthday

Silva Zalmanson Kuznetsov commemorated her 29th birthday by staging a hunger strike at her camp in Potma.

Dangerously ill since her arrest and trial in 1970, she has served three years of a ten-year sentence. She was joined in her fast by her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, and her two brothers, Israel and Wulf. All three are in prison in the Soviet Union.

Eighteen Moscow activists attempted to deliver a petition to the Supreme Court requesting Silva's release on her birthday. They were arrested enroute. Those arrested include: Nashpits, Tsitlionok, A. Novikov, Tsipin, Pol'sky, Prestin, Slepak, Abramovich, V. Feldman, Gendin, Toker, V. Lapidus, Lvovsky, Krishak, Lunts, Beilin, Lurye and Tesker.

The following excerpt from a letter written by Silva describes some of what she has been enduring for the last

## Gutman in Plea for Son

Twenty-one Members of Congress have sent a letter to Soviet Premier Alexsei Kosygin on behalf of Hersh Gutman, who was denied permission to emigrate to Israel with the rest of his family in 1972.

The text of the letter is as follows:

"Mrs. Faina Gutman, formerly a resident of the Soviet Union and now living in Israel, has contacted us regarding the plight of her son, Hersh Gutman, who has been denied permission to emigrate to Israel. It is difficult to understand why he was denied permission, since he originally was granted an exit visa to emigrate with the rest of his family.

"No one has heard from him since he was left behind in 1972, when the family left for Israel. As we here in Congress consider improving relations between our country and yours, it is important that the basic civil and humanitarian rights afforded all citizens of the world are assured. The right to emigrate is one of the most basic of all rights accorded human beings.

"We hope that in the spirit of detente, you will grant Hersh Gutman the right to emigrate to Israel and rejoin his family.

The cosigners of the letter were the following Members of Congress: U.S. Reps. Joseph Addabbo, Herman Badillo, Mario Biaggi, Frank Bracco, Ed Koch, Elizabeth Holtzman, John Murphy and Charles Rangel, all New York Democrats.

three years.

"... The situation at the sanitary department here is terrible. Egorova, the head of the sanitary department, treats us, to say it simply, in a disgusting fashion. She suggests that the women should go through humiliating examinations, not giving them a medical check up and not even a physician's diploma (she is a nurse).

She diagnoses according to outward appearance: for example, "healthy, does not require treatment." She writes false results of blood tests. On the last occasion she did not even transfer the blood samples to the laboratory for checking. This did not, however, prevent her from writing in the record "low haemoglobin" (as it was checked on the premises) and to invent other results out of the blue, according to the normal pattern. She places her veto on all the necessary medicine supplies. Our chemist's shop is very poorly supplied.

Women suffer from bad tooth-aches for several days because Egorova does not sign the application for permission to send them to the dentist. And something else we have here. We are brought to the same bathhouse as those who are suffering from venereal diseases and from tuberculosis. We complained so many times about it but everything was in vain.

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## Memorial for Berta Mann

Nov. 4 marked the opening of the Berta J. Mann Memorial Soviet Jewry Collection at the Judah Magnes Museum in Berkeley, Ca. The collection includes library materials related to Soviet Jews from the time of the Russian Revolution to the present.

Ms. Mann was an active and dedicated member of both the Soviet Jewry Action Group and the East Bay Chapter of Bay Area Council. She died quite suddenly in February of 1973. Both Soviet Jewry Groups have been working since then to establish the memorial collection.



Berta Mann

## EXODUS



**NEED BOOKS** — Hebrew teachers in Soviet Union discuss burgeoning Soviet Jewish interest in studying Hebrew. Their dire need for books is being met partially from help in the United States with "Project Safer." In Moscow alone there are more than 60 ulpanim (study groups) serving about 500 students.

## 500 IN MOSCOW

# Project Safer Spawns By Hebrew Renaissance

There is a renaissance of Hebrew study in the Soviet Union. In Moscow alone there are more than 60 ulpanim (study groups) serving about 500 students.

The reasons are simple: Hebrew is a badge of Jewish identity; the mastery of Hebrew is of practical value for a would-be immigrant to Israel.

Since Hebrew books of any sort are not published in the Soviet Union, study books for the ulpanim must be supplied by the people of the free world: through "Project Safer."

Project Safer is based on experience: Hebrew books do get through, books that are nonpolitical and nonreligious, mailed from the West and received by Jews in Russia.

Five dollars will cover the cost of a book, postage, registration and insurance.

The Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism will handle all the details. (See page 6 for address.)

Books may be donated as gifts, in honor or memory of someone or some occasion.

The following letter was received in the United States in October, 1973:

## Sentiments Telegraphed To R. Maass, NCSJ Head

Amid reports that certain Jewish leaders had been meeting with White House officials during October about the Jackson-Mills-Vanik Bills, the Acting Chairman of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews sent a telegram to Richard Maass, president of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, urging him to resist Administration pressures.

Informed sources revealed that it appeared as though the Nixon Administration was asking the Jewish leaders to choose between Israel and Soviet Jewry. Hints were dropped that if the Jewish community did not drop support for the Jackson Amendment, the Administration might not feel compelled to continue support for Israel at this crucial post-war period.

In view of the reports, Si Frumkin, Vice-Chairman of the UCSJ and Acting Chairman since Hal Light's illness, sent the following wire to Richard Maass:

**WE ARE GRATIFIED BY THE SUPPORT WHICH PRESIDENT NIXON HAS SHOWN FOR ISRAEL IN RECENT WEEKS. HOWEVER, WE ARE NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET-AMERICAN ECONOMIC POLICY WHICH OPPOSES THE JACKSON-MILLS-VANIK BILLS AND WHICH WOULD ABANDON SOVIET JEWRY.**

**THE ADMINISTRATION IS PRESSURING THE JEWISH COMMUNITY TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOVIET JEWRY. WE SHOULD NOT AND CANNOT SUBMIT TO SUCH PRESSURES, NOR CAN WE FAIL TO CAPITALIZE ON THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MAXIMIZE FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION FOR SOVIET JEWS.**

We, the teachers of modern Hebrew in Leningrad Ulpanim, address ourselves to American Jews on behalf of the many Jews of Leningrad who wish to learn Hebrew. Knowing about the spread of Hebrew learning in America and other main Jewish centers we, too, have made efforts to teach the Hebrew language and the history of our people.

Isolated as we are from the sources of Jewish education in the world, we deem it necessary to apply to our brothers in the United States for assistance in obtaining dictionaries, grammars, history books, modern Hebrew fiction and other literature that may be collected and mailed to us by sympathizing Jewish families, as well as delivered here by touring Americans who wish to meet fellow-lovers of the sacred language of our forefathers and the history of our people.

## Chairman Light Suffers Stroke

Harold Light, newly elected Chairman of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, suffered a heart attack in late October. The seizure was serious but not severe. Light remained conscious during the attack.

Light was confined to Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco for several weeks but has since been permitted to go home where he is expected to spend several months recovering. Light has had heart problems, but this was his first attack.

During the interim period of Light's illness, Si Frumkin (Los Angeles), 1st Vice-Chairman of the UCSJ, will assume the responsibilities of the Chairmanship.



## Emigre Flow Continuing

Perhaps the oddest contribution to Israeli life comes from the Jewish immigrants from the USSR, who continue to flow into Lod Airport despite Soviet hostility, despite the war. After the grueling journey from Russia to Vienna by train, and the stresses of the flight to Lod Airport, doctors and nurses have gone directly from the airport to work in hospitals.

The tensions of adjustment to a strange new world seem to be relieved by the sense of immediate usefulness in an emergency. Other Russians go directly to work in industry or on farms. Many give blood. "That's what I came for," said one young man, rolling up his sleeve.

## Goldstein Case Reopened?

The SSSJ has learned that the case of the Tbilisi activist brothers, Isai and Grigory Goldstein, both physicists, may be reopened by Soviet authorities. Their scheduled trial for "anti-Soviet slander" — protesting the use by Arab terrorists of Soviet weapons during the Munich massacre — was suspended earlier this year after large-scale Western protests.

## Mills-Vanik

from page 1  
hour with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. At that time Kissinger reaffirmed administration support for Israel, both in terms of moral commitment and material. At the same time, however, there were strong implications by administration officials that attempts to obtain Soviet co-operation in the Middle-East crisis could be hindered by continued support for legislation denying trade concessions to the Soviet Union.

Consequently, on Nov. 4, Stein, Maass and Jacobson went to see Sen. Jackson, Rep. Ullan and other members of Congress concerned with the freedom of emigration amendment to discuss the questions raised by administration officials. After these meetings, neither the three Jewish officials nor the members of Congress with whom they met were convinced that the security of Israel, the welfare of Soviet citizens, or the security of the United States would be improved by the abandonment of the Jackson Mills-Vanik language. In addition, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Vanik had received several telegrams from prominent American Jewish leaders reaffirming their support for the freedom of emigration legislation, including the provisions denying credits, investment guarantees and loans to the Soviet Union.

## Conversation with Alexander Levich

(Text of telephone call made by Prof. I. I. Glass to academician Benjamin G. Levich, Nov. 5, 1973, [Toronto to Moscow].)

G: This is Professor Glass.

L: Oh, very very glad to hear you.

G: I am also very happy to hear you. I can say to you "Am Yisroel Chai V'Kayom" (The Jewish people shall live and endure)

L: Thank you.

G: Now let me know something about yourself and the latest news about you and your son.

L: You see, it is a difficult time. I am very surprised that you have the possibility to arrange this call because even this possibility to take place is now restricted to some extent, and it is difficult to obtain such connections.

G: I understand.

L: Nevertheless we are alive. Many of us, especially young Jews, have trouble and have been arrested and are followed and so on. It is the general background.

G: Yes.

L: Especially after the beginning of Yom Kipur.

G: What about your son? What have you heard from Yevgeny?

L: The situation with my son is now very bad. Approximately a fortnight ago I applied to the Central Committee of the Communist Party with a statement demanding to reconsider the case and send him to the hospital for medical examination because the time is passing, and his health became worse and worse, and he became weaker, and his situation became tragic. They told me they will reconsider the case. They promised to send him for a new medical examination. And just today I received a mocking answer that he was examined two months ago at Tiksi Bay and he is O.K. And moreover they interrupt even his letters. During the past two months I have not received any letter from him.

G: So you know nothing really for the last two months.

L: I know nothing. You see, I was in a silent state because the general situation is such that it is impossible to deal with personal questions, but now I believe that I can take some new steps.

G: Now what about you? Are you still working at home? Or going to the laboratory at all?

L: You see, formerly I worked for the Academy of Science, but it is a very difficult situation because every visit to my Institute is connected with some narrow stairs because there are some loud demonstrations against me. Today, for example, I received an article from my former collaborator. They avoid to mention my name in such a stupid and unpleasant way that it gave me an unpleasant feeling. When I came to the Institute they have instructions to demonstrate against me. For example, two of my former collaborators loudly cried "Go away, Jew!"

G: Very tragic. What word did they use? "Yevrei"? (Jew)

L: No. "Zhid" (kike) I tried to take some steps. But there was no evidence. There was no tape recorder.

G: Did you get my letter which I sent to you and other Government officials about Sakharov, Solzhenitzyn and yourself?

L: No, no, no . . . nothing. You see, we need information very badly, because in the last period of time we have the unpleasant feeling that we are cut off. Nevertheless I would like to emphasize the following: you know the letter from President Handler (American Academy of Sciences) about Professor Sakharov. This was a very very clever act. His personal situation changed greatly after this letter. Nevertheless Professor Keldish sent a very unpolite answer.

G: I saw that also. He's freer?

L: Yes, of course. I have seen him only yesterday evening, and it is his personal opinion also.

G: Tell him that we are all thinking about him too, and that we wish him well.

L: Thank you. I shall see him.

G: I would also like to know what are the chances that you and Voronel and Azbel and others have of going to Israel now.

L: It is very difficult to say.

G: I heard that many Jews are leaving.

L: The situation is absolutely unclear. I personally believe that our fate is connected with the solution to the general problem, and from activities from your side. Because, you see, our officials make the following tactics: they send no answers to the letters from foreign friends and they are quite silent, and they hope that after some period of time all our friends will forget about us, and then all will be O.K. The assistance from your side is the most important thing for us.

G: That is why I am calling you. That is the reason for my call today, and to let you know about Israel, that it will be O.K. Don't worry.

L: Don't worry? We worry all the time extremely.

G: Yes, I'm sure of that. We worry here too but we are hoping for the best. Tell me something about your wife and children.

L: My second son is O.K. My wife is now ill, but not very seriously. She has influenza.

G: Please give her my best wishes, and a speedy recovery.

L: Thank you very much. You see, because the connection here is very bad, please inform all our friends.

G: Tell me a bit more what the situation is like after Yom Kipur. What is it like today?

L: Look, mostly we are followed by some persons unknown. A lot of young Jews were arrested for two or three days in very bad conditions, then without any explanation they were freed. And no new permission for those who have refusals. No permission for people with high education levels, and the number who apply for visas now in my opinion decreased. Because they know about the situation, those who obtained refusals, and in fact this is the main idea. Therefore after the beginning of the war after Yom Kipur the situation is not very good. I am always optimistic. Now I am not optimistic at all. We need your personal backing and the persistence of our friends. I know that you are persistent.

G: We try to do what we can. We have kept in touch with many of your friends in the U.S.A. and in England as well as in Canada — Skip, Spalding and a lot of other people that you know. Like you we are optimistic that something will change. One day you will be free with your family to do what you want.

L: Thank you very much.

G: I'll say good-bye. And please give my best wishes to all of you.

## Soviet's Own Methods of 'Interrogation'

On Oct. 1 the apartment of Alla Miasoyedova was searched in Moscow by KGB men. Alla was living with her father-in-law, who had spent long periods in prison in the past. Her husband, Victor Glik, is in Isreal. The KGB confiscated accounts of the father-in-law's prison experiences.

On four occasions Alla was called to KGB headquarters and interrogated for six hours at a stretch. Finally a confession was extracted from her that copies of the confiscated manuscripts had been sent abroad by Jews who had been refused permission to emigrate. Those named were David Azbel, Dina Beilina, Tamara Galperina, Mark Nashpitz, Boris Orlov, and Kirill Khenkin, who is now in Israel.

Tamara Galperina, who was interrogated by the KGB on Oct. 23 and 26, was told by the investigator Galkin that she will never be permitted to leave the USSR as long as she lives.

On Oct. 14 Alla Miasoyedova made the following statement for the Western press:

"On the 2nd of October the officials of the KGB searched the apartment of my parents, where I am living at the present time, and confiscated a photographic film, whose contents were unknown to me. The film was given to me by my husband's acquaintances in a package and I did not know anything about the film. I am saying exactly this, without any changes, during my fourth interrogation by the KGB. I am, though, presented with a ready version, saying that I, allegedly, took the ready film from the citizen GLAPERINA and transferred it to

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THREAT — Tamara Galperin (center) was interrogated by Soviet KGB in October and told by Investigator Galkin that "she will never be permitted to leave the USSR as long as she lives." Also pictured are Tamara's husband, Anatoli, and their daughter.

# Adopt A Family Project Seeks U.S. Help

from page 6

side.

A word about mail to the U.S.S.R.: The Soviet postal system is less than predictable. Four or five weeks, sometimes more, may elapse before you get a Return Receipt on your letter, so be prepared to wait. After 45 days you can and should file a tracer on the letter with the Post Office. Although no results are guaranteed, this does let the Soviet government know that we are concerned about delivery of the mail to Soviet Jews. If you receive no answer within six weeks, write again and keep writing until you receive an answer. Please send copies of all letters received to: July Silverman, 6928 Eliot View Rd., Minneapolis, Minn. 55426.

## Telephone Calls

Phone calls are a valuable form of moral support to your family and provide them with a measure of protection that comes with receiving contact from the West. They are also an opportunity for you and your group members to get to know the family better. Calls may be made on a regular basis, e.g. once a month, or on special occasions (birthdays, Jewish Holidays). A phone call is also a quick way of letting your family know a gift is on the way, or checking to see if it was received.

Rates for overseas calls to the U.S.S.R. are as follows:

**Person to Person** Monday — Saturday \$12 for first 3 mins. \$3 for each additional min.

\$9 for first 3 mins., \$2.25 for each additional min.

Sunday \$3 for each additional min.

\$3 each additional min.

\$6.75 for first 3 mins.

\$2.25 each additional min.

## Direct Assistance

Once communication is established, direct assistance may be sent to your family in one of three ways: Parcels of new clothing; ruble certificates; or international money orders. Each form of aid has its advantages, and that form will be determined by a variety of factors including: where the family lives; the speed with which the aid must reach them; the preference they have expressed. Before sending aid, please consult with the Adopt A Family Co-chairmen.

Because stylish, quality clothing is not readily available to the average Russian, clothing parcels are a valuable way of sending assistance to your family.

To maximize the value of the parcel, the clothing sent must be in style, first quality merchandise. Items which are particularly good at this time are:

Womens' synthetic fur coats

Jeans, especially with matching jackets

Rain coats — in colors — hi fashion details

Synthetic quilted housecoats

Fashionable summer womens' shoes — 3 pr

Cotton summer dresses of good design

Men's nylon windbreakers

Children's wool clothes

Midi Skirts

Woolen shawls

Heavy, bulky sweaters

Synthetic quilts

Neckties

Yard goods — see chart for limits

There are definite regulations regarding the content of packages which must be followed:

1. No used merchandise can be sent.

2. No religious materials, medicines, gum, toothpaste, stamps, picture playing cards can be sent.

3. Food cannot be sent in the same package with manufactured goods.

4. There is a weight limit of 44 lbs., which includes packaging.

5. In addition, there are limits to the number of items that can be included in package.

Packages sent by surface mail take from 5-12 weeks to reach their destination. For fast delivery small packages sent by Air Mail will reach the recipient in 10-18 days.

In a number of Soviet cities, such as Riga and Minsk, packages are the preferred form of aid.

## Money Orders

International money orders and Ruble-certificates can both be sent through the International Banking Department of the First National Bank. In addition, ruble-certificates may be sent through Podarogifts, Inc., 240 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10001.

On money orders to the U.S.S.R., there is a loss of approximately 25% on the dollar value in the exchange process (this varies with the rate of exchange; consult your local bank at the time of sending). As of January, 1973, the Soviet recipient was receiving approximately 82 rubles on a \$100 money order.

All international money orders from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R. go via Chase Manhattan Bank. In addition, ruble-certificates may be sent through Podarogifts, Inc., 240 Fifth Avenue, New

York, New York 10001.

On money orders to the U.S.S.R., there is a loss of approximately 25% on the dollar value in the exchange process (this varies with the rate of exchange; consult your local bank at the time of sending). As of

All international money orders from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R. go via Chase Manhattan Bank to the Bank for Foreign Exchange in Moscow. The recipient is notified from Moscow that money is there in his name, and asking him (1) if he would prefer it in cash or ruble-certificates and (2) if he'd prefer to come to Moscow to get it, or have it mailed to him. Because the Bank does not notify him of the name of the sender, it is advisable, at the time you send the money order, to also send a night cable to the recipient, letting him know what's coming, and asking him to respond when he gets it.

To cable \$100 money order to the U.S.S.R., the cost is \$10.75 in service charges. The average delivery on an Air Mailed money order is 3-5 weeks; cabling is some-what faster.

A ruble-certificate is much like a gift certificate that you might purchase for someone in your local department store. The amount you send, (minus service and exchange charges) is put in deposit in the recipient's name in a special Russian shop, known as a Beryoska shop. These shops, found in most large Russian cities, sell imported merchandise and export-quality Russian merchandise not generally available to the Russian consumer, and sell them at special discount prices.

If you wish, you can designate your money order for certificates only when you send it. Delivery time on certificates sent via the bank is the same as for Air Mailed money orders.

## Supportive Actions

Once communication is established, you or your group can take many supportive actions on behalf of the family:

1) Members of your group can be encouraged to send greeting cards at Jewish holidays. A large number of cards to a family will indicate to Soviet authorities that the family is known to Americans and this can serve as a protection (even though not all of the cards will go through.) Send cards via Air Mail 21¢ per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

2) Direct appropriate letters on behalf of the family to Soviet officials, the U.N., American public officials, etc.

3) Dedicate an empty chair on the Bimah or at your meeting to your family.

4) Plant a tree in their honor in Israel.

5) Publicize what you are doing among your membership — publish news about the letters received from the family; other actions that you take.

6) Call them on special days — holidays or birthdays.

7) You may be asked by your family to find missing American relatives: Adopt A Family has already united one man with family for whom he had been searching for 30 years.

## Interrogation

from page 7

**IZEN BEILINA.** These women are my acquaintances who have trying for the last two years to go to Israel. This version is repeated to me again and again and I am told that they will call me until I will agree with it. I am being questioned for six hours without a break, not receiving any rest. No protocol is being kept. I still do not know against whom the court proceedings are opened in which I am, allegedly, a witness.

Now I am told that because I remain silent they will have to question my sick and old parents — my father, who is 79 years old, and my mother, who is 72. My father is now in hospital after suffering a fourth heart attack. Every minute I expect that I will be taken away for questioning again. I am afraid that in these circumstances I will not be able to state the truth for a long time and will agree to any version presented to me.

As an honest person, I state that if I will give evidence against BEILINA AND GALPERINA at the investigation and the trial, such evidence will not be true, but it will be evidence which was extracted by threats and blackmail."

## Valery Panov's Hunger Strike

from page 1

to Israel. Panov is Jewish. His wife is not.

The Panovs have been without work since their dismissal, and Panov's health has steadily declined, according to friends who have seen him in Leningrad.

A man whose ability has been compared to that of Rudolf Nureyev, Panov said in an interview earlier this year that he is being made the victim of a "planned artistic assassination."

## No Secrets

"I know no secrets," he

said. "I have nothing to do with politics. I cannot possibly harm the state by going."

Panov said he doesn't believe he will ever be allowed to leave the Soviet Union "and that physical death will certainly follow our professional death."

Panov said his appeals to Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev have been unanswered. Dozens of letters and petitions from sympathizers have been sent to the Kremlin on his behalf.

## Silva

from page 5

Well, enough of the sad things. True, there is very little fun here. I have already written that I have friends. In the evenings we have tea parties. "The parties are our wills, so that the clear wave of suffering should warm the coldness of our lives!" (a line from a soviet poem -Ed.) We chose our friends not by nationality but by similarity or, to speak more exactly, by principle. The Ukrainian women however, keep together, independent of personal sympathies. In the cell I suffered severely from the cold and tried hard not to become weak. I wrapped myself up in newspapers and jumped around for days and sometimes nights on end.

## New Arrests

from page 1

father-in-law now that her husband has moved to Israel.

## Confiscated

Accounts of her father-in-law's prison experiences were reportedly confiscated and she was called in for interrogations. Under severe and torturous questioning, lasting six to seven hours on four different occasions, she apparently admitted that copies of the confiscated manuscripts had been sent abroad by Jews who had been refused permission to leave the USSR (*otkazniki*). However, Miasoyedova stated prior to the interrogations that any implications she might make against others would be false and solely due to KGB interrogation techniques.

Among those whom Miasoyedova named during the interrogations were David Azbel, Dina Beilina, Tamara Galperina, Mark Nashpits, Boris Orlov, Kyriil Khenkin, and Baruch Ainbinder. Khenkin and Ainbinder have since been given permission to leave for Israel and have done so. However, Beilina and Galperina feel that they are being singled out as particular targets in this case.

Informed sources in Europe and the U.S. have indicated that the potential for a major espionage-conspiracy case based on the father-in-law's manuscripts is very real. "The possibility for the most serious trial since the Leningrad hijacking affair looms on the horizon," one of the sources said.

Organizations throughout the country have asked that letters be sent to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and to Roman Rudenko, Procurator General of the USSR, in connection with these cases. It is widely believed that Soviet intentions to bring Jews to trial can be changed before the trial begins, but after that point there is little hope. A UCSJ spokesman said, "If we are to help in these three cases, now is the time to go to work. This is very serious."