

# EXODUS

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AN ORGAN OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

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## Sakharov

### Scientist Sparks Appeal

Ten Soviet Jews charged recently that police action is being prepared against dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov (a non-Jew) and said modern Russia "carries on its old traditions of devouring its best sons."

The ten Jews, all of whom have applied to emigrate to Israel, said Sakharov — the target of a bitterly defamatory campaign in the Soviet press — is the kind of person of whom "any great country would be proud and only Russia carries on its old traditions of devouring its best sons."

The signatories included one of Sakharov's fellow members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Alexander Levich, and two other scientists, Mark Azbel and Alexander Lunts.

"If any enemy appeared who wanted to destroy everything beautiful in this country, he would begin with (author Alexander) Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov," the statement said.

Sakharov, who helped  
see page 8



Andrei Sakharov



**SUPPORT DENIED** — Soviet Jews attempt to enter Moscow's World University Games but are turned away by guards despite the fact that they held tickets. Other Soviet Jews, who did manage to view games, were harassed and, in some cases, suffered physical abuse.

## Soviet Jews Begin New Life In America with HIAS Aid

Almost 200 Soviet Jews, many of them gifted professionals, arrived during August to begin new lives in this country, it was announced by Gaynor I. Jacobson, executive vice-president of United Hias Service. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson's decision of July 30 to invoke his parole authority on behalf of 800 Soviet Jews awaiting U.S. visas in Rome made it possible for them to enter the United States.

The exercise of his parole authority shortened the waiting period for the Jews, most of whom had no immigration visas to the U.S. Without Richardson's aid, they would have had to wait several months because of the paperwork required in processing their requests to come to the U.S. Many of the 800 Jews had been waiting in Rome for several months unable to work and uncertain about their future.

A computer mathematician and his wife, an instructor of Russian language and literature, were among 92 Jews arriving at Kennedy Airport August 22 and 23, it was reported by United Hias Service, which assisted all of the newcomers in their emigration. In the same group were

two doctors, engineers specializing in metallurgy and electronics, a husband and wife who are both architectural engineers, a technical designer, a teacher of English at Moscow University, a husband and wife, both Ph.D.s who were professors in the  
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## A New 'Doctors' Plot' Revives Stalinist Terror

A "Doctors' Plot," reminiscent of the last paranoid days of Stalin, has been "uncovered" in Soviet Central Asia.

In Karaganda, Kazakhstan, a drive was commenced recently against Jewish doctors by the local Communist Party. Several were dismissed from their work, including Doctors Kogan and Liberman and Dr. Gavriel Blicher, a surgeon. One doctor, Olga Kestelman, who was dismissed, was harassed to such a great extent that finally she committed suicide.

Dr. Kestelman, 49, was the founder of the Maidokskaya Polyclinic, which she headed for 23 years. It was considered a model clinic in Karaganda.

In the winter and spring of 1973, the authorities in Kazakhstan sent three commissions, one after another, to find material against the Chief Physician, Olga Kestelman. Although no material was found against her, Dr. Kestelman

was dismissed from her post, in order to "clear the atmosphere" of the clinic. She was transferred to a furniture concern.

Dr. Kestelman was deeply offended. She applied to the city authorities, but, as they did not even want to talk to her, she hanged herself. She left a note saying that she was offended at the lack of justice and could not overcome the feeling of shame. "I want to live," the note stated, "but I have no strength to fight."

**"Contaminated by Jews"**  
The director of municipal health service, a Kazakh, Osman Osmonovich, was also dismissed from his post on the accusation that he had contaminated the municipal health service by employing Jews.

Dr. Kestelman's husband, Nikolai Semionovich Baikel, is an engineer, who fought in the Second World War. Dr. Kestelman's father was killed at the same front.

## Moscow Games Disgrace

Tension that had been building up around Israel's participants in the World University Games in Moscow culminated Aug. 21 when Soviet Jews were jostled after having rooted for the Israeli basketball team, the New York Times reported.

About 20 Jews leaving the Central Army Sports Club, where the basketball games were held, were set upon by unidentified Russians, seemingly irritated by the Jews' displaying of an Israel flag and of Hebrew slogans during a match between Israel and Puerto Rico; Israel won, 77-61.

According to witnesses, two Jewish women were nearly knocked to the ground, a man's arm was twisted and his glasses broken, and three persons were taken to a police station.

### Identity

The three were identified by friends as Viktor Polsky, a 43-year-old engineer who has been frustrated in attempts to emigrate to Israel; his daughter, Marina, 14 and another youngster, Aleksandr Yoffe, 16.

The incident was one in a  
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Dr. Evgeni (Zhenia) Levich  
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## Editorials

# Moscow Games: True Colors

Once again the Soviets have shown their true colors. The official Soviet behavior during the World University Games can only be termed **anti-Semitic**. There, for the whole world to see, the Soviet Government ordered Red Army soldiers to shout "kike, kike, kike," at Israeli athletes and Jewish spectators.

The Soviets refused to grant permission for Israeli journalists to cover the games. They reserved front row seats for Red Army soldiers to heckle Israeli teams and beat up on Jewish spectators. Soviet authorities made a concerted effort to deny Moscow Jews the right to attend the Games. Even some Jewish ticket holders were turned away and beaten up by secret police agents. The Soviets officially orchestrated a vitriolic anti-Semitic attack on the Israeli athletes as they marched into Lenin stadium filled to 90,000 capacity. And they invited Yasser Arafat, a man as responsible as anyone for the atmosphere which led to the Munich massacre, to be their special guest at the opening ceremonies.

The Soviets hope to host the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. Why they chose this particular time to exhibit their true boorish and prejudiced character is anyone's guess. Given the opportunity to host the Olympics, we can only expect more of the same attacks on human rights and human dignity.

If the 1973 World University Games were Moscow's dress rehearsal for the 1980 Olympics — and we believe they were — the International Olympic Committee and the family of nations should not give one iota of consideration to the Soviet application to host the 1980 Games. A nation whose government officially sanctions prejudice and hatred deserves to be ostracized from the family of nations until they are rehabilitated.

## Thanks for Support

For the first time in quite a while, **Exodus** solicited advertisements in order to help the fight for Soviet Jewry. We would like to thank our advertisers and urge you to keep them in mind.

As the oldest and most established Soviet Jewry newspaper in America, **Exodus** is a respected and widely read publication. Advertisers should take this into consideration when preparing their advertising budgets.

An ad in **Exodus** helps the advertiser and Soviet Jews. What more can you ask.

Thanks again to our advertisers!

## Jackson's Position

By. Sen. Henry M. Jackson

Since the Moscow summit of May 1972, it has become fashionable to contrast the "crudity" and "bluntness" of earlier Soviet regimes with the "subtlety" and "sophistication" of Mr. Brezhnev and his associates. But there is nothing subtle about the latest wave of show trials, staged confessions and harassment in the Soviet Union. It is evident that the supposed "relaxation of tensions" in international affairs is not yet accompanied by a corresponding relaxation of Soviet internal controls.

In 1937, Thomas Mann, then in exile in Switzerland, was informed by the University of Bonn that "the faculty finds itself obliged to strike your name off its roll of honorary doctors."

In his written reply, Mann asked the Nazi Government he had fled:

"Why isolation, world hostility, lawlessness, intellectual interdict, cultural darkness, and every other evil? Why not rather Germany's voluntary return to the European system; her reconciliation with Europe, with all the inward accompaniments of freedom, justice, well-being and human decency, and a jubilant welcome from the rest of the world? Why not? Only because a regime which in word and deed denies the rights of man, which wants above all else to remain in power, would stultify itself and be abolished if, since it cannot make war, it actually made peace."

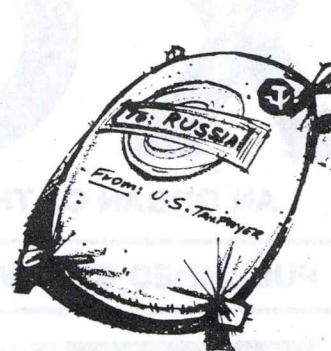
### Racial Hatred

In 1969, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn wrote to the Secretariat of the Soviet Writers' Union after being informed that it had expelled him:

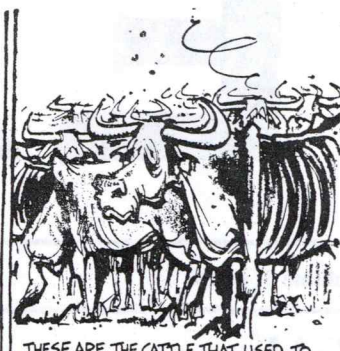
"Your clumsy articles fall apart; your vacant minds stir feebly — but you have no arguments. What would you do without 'enemies'? You could not live without 'enemies'; hatred, a hatred no better than racial hatred, has become your sterile atmosphere. But in this way a sense of our single, common humanity is lost and its doom is accelerated. Should the Antarctic ice melt tomorrow, we would all become a sea of drowning humanity, and into whose heads would you then be drilling your concepts of 'class struggle'?"

The message of these two great writers is the same? A regime that denies the rights of man can never be reconciled to membership in the community of civilized nations.

The question today is whether recent East-West developments have in fact increased the chances the Soviet Union will decide to become a member of the community of civilized nations. I see page 8



THIS IS THE GRAIN THAT DICK SOLD.



THESE ARE THE CATTLE THAT USED TO EAT THE GRAIN THAT DICK SOLD.



THIS IS THE RANCHER WHO RAISED THE CATTLE THAT USED TO EAT THE GRAIN THAT DICK SOLD.



THIS IS THE MARKET THAT BOUGHT FROM THE RANCHER WHO RAISED THE CATTLE THAT USED TO EAT THE GRAIN THAT DICK SOLD.

## Detente—Fair Trade Item?

(Statement by Harold B. Light, 1st Vice Chairman of Union of Councils for Soviet Jews to the House Ways and Means Committee Hearings on the Trade Reform Act of 1973.)

My statement is to express opposition to the Trade Reform Act of 1973, as presented. I do, however, support the Bill H.R. 3910, introduced by Congressman Mills (Ark) and Congressman Vanik (Ohio) and others.

My general premises are mainly related to trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and are as follows:

1 - Trade between these two powerful nations can serve as an important medium for improved relations and detente.

2 - Recognizing that the long-term outlook will always include tensions and possible crises, monetary problems, labor conditions and national security risks should always be important considerations.

3 - The Trade Reform Act of 1973 would transfer unprecedented powers to the Executive Branch, which would, in effect, dilute or remove the control mechanisms from our elected Congressional legislators.

This writer's attention was originally drawn to the subject of Soviet trade due to an intense concern over the struggle for freedom of oppressed people in the Soviet Union, including but not restricted to its Jewish citizens.

After observing and studying East-West Trade over the past three years, and conferring with eminent economists, Soviet specialists, and labor leaders, I arrived at a general conclusion:

United States - Soviet Trade is not simply a Jewish issue, nor a humanity issue, but is, rather a very serious problem, affecting the American public's strategic interests.

1 - The Soviet Union will benefit from trade much more than the United States. The advantages of our granting Most Favored Nation treatment are one-sided, and even more so, the benefits of the U.S. credit guarantees. These credits, usually long term, often at low rates of interest, could from past experience amount to foreign aid (in Mr. George Meany's words) at American tax-payers' expense.

2 - Thousands of items, formerly classified as strategic materials, have been delisted by the Department of Commerce. I cannot agree that the United States should build the world's largest truck plant for the Soviets, lend them the money to finance the operation, knowing that truck factories can make tanks.

3 - Most of the trade negotiations involve the construction of permanent facilities in the Soviet Union. The above mentioned truck factory, and the proposed building of a multi-billion dollar pipeline will supply important capabilities which could easily be used against our country in any future emergency, or change in policy.

4 - The spectre of "exporting jobs" has been raised by many labor leaders, who reason that many of the products involved are desperately needed by the U.S.S.R., and might be purchased here, made by American labor.

5 - Past experience with the impact of Soviet purchases on our domestic markets is no recommendation for an open handed policy in granting the U.S.S.R. everything it demands. I cannot believe that when our administration authorized a \$500 million credit in July 1972 to buy our wheat that the results were beneficial to the average American citizen.

Recently, Dr. Henry Kissinger visited Moscow to discuss mutual problems. No doubt, SALT talks, nuclear disarmament, the United States dilemma in Southeast Asia were on the

see page 8



## LEVICH

# From Prodigy To Prisoner

(The following article appeared in a Moscow educational journal called *The Soviet Teacher* on February 23, 1963. The "heading" referred to stated: "The College Boy is 14 Years Old." The translation is by Si Frumkin, Chairman of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews.)

After an article with the above heading appeared in our paper, we received quite a few letters from our readers. They asked to be told how a 14-year old could be attending college.

Professor I.E. Sivashinsky, one of the top Moscow mathematicians, received a phone call from school #638. "Well, this is the story, Israil Efimovich. This boy — he is 12 years old — wants to at-

tend 9th grade classes and would like to be tested. Could you come over and check him out?"

The professor spoke to Zhenia about many things — literature, history, music. The student's taste in art was quite good, and he knew quite a bit about it. Finally, the teacher reached out and squeezed the arm muscles of the boy. They were strong and hard. "What are you, an athlete as well?" "Yes, I am on the gymnastics team."

During the recent Physics Olympics the teachers of the Engineering-Physics Institute were surprised by the tall, dark-haired, bright-eyed boy with a quiet manner. He brilliantly answered all questions but declined tackling the

problems dealing with optics. "I have not as yet mastered this area of physics," he said. They looked at his answer form: "Zhenia Levich, 7th grade." Zhenia was awarded a special prize. Next year he won first place in the Physics Olympics, and a year after he was enrolled as a student at the faculty of theoretical physics of Moscow University.

Zhenia (Evgeni) Levich graduated from Moscow University at the age of 17. When he was 21 he earned the Soviet equivalent of a Ph.D. He then proceeded to do sophisticated research in the field of astrophysics and developed a completely new scientific approach to the measurements of distances between stars, quasars and other astronomical bodies. He published several books and papers on advanced astronomy and his theories are studied at major universities in the Soviet Union, the United States and the rest of the world.

In 1972 Evgeni Levich and his father, professor Benjamin Levich, applied for exit permits for Israel.

Both father and son were immediately dismissed from their teaching positions.

In June of 1973 professor Benjamin Levich met briefly with 2 U.S. Senators visiting Moscow. He expressed disappointment and anger at the treatment he and his son were receiving from the Soviet authorities.

#### Draft Notice

Two days later, Zhenia Levich received a draft notice requiring him to report to his draft board. Since Zhenia was at that time being treated for a possible cancer tumor at a Moscow hospital he requested that a medical examination be performed on him by military doctors prior to induction. This was agreed to by the military authorities and Dr. Levich was on his way to a military hospital, accompanied by his wife and carrying a suitcase when a car pulled up next to him on a Moscow street and several men forced him into the car and drove him away.

For 72 hours his family had no news of him. Then they were informed that he had been inducted into the Red Army and sent to serve in a military camp in the Arctic region. No medical examination took place.

At present Dr. Evgeni (Zhenia) Levich is serving as a private in a punitive camp for Red Army criminals and mal-

see page 4



**SOUGHT EMIGRATION** — Dr. Evgeni Levich works at hard labor in punitive camp for "Red Army criminals and malcontents." A renowned Soviet Scholar, Levich began suffering abuse when he applied for emigration to Israel.

## Move to Keep 1980 Olympics Out of USSR

A move to prevent the 1980 Olympic Games from being held in the Soviet Union got under way in New York last month as reaction mounted against the organized harassment of the Israeli team participating in the world college student games in Moscow.

The U.S. Committee Sports For Israel, the American arm of the Maccabiah Games, announced that it will approach all national U.S. Olympic committees to prevent the 1980 Olympics from going to Moscow. Rep. Edward Koch (D-NY) disclosed a letter he sent to Phillip Krum, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, and Lord Killanian, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, urging them to "reject any attempts by the USSR to become the 1980 host country."

Haskell Cohen, former president of the U.S. Committee Sports for Israel and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's sports columnist, said the Committee voted unanimously to write strong letters denouncing the incidents in Moscow to the International Olympic Committee, the Federation of International Basketball Associations and the U.S. Basketball Federation.

#### Investigation

Al Duer, executive director of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, said that he would "recommend to the U.S. College Sports Council which is responsible for the U.S. team in Moscow to fully investigate the actions taken in Mos-

cow, and to take such action as is necessary to assure that all nations in the university world games are treated with dignity and respect."

Israeli athletes have been targets of abuse at three basketball games they played in Moscow and in other sports events. Russian soldiers who packed the arena at yesterday's basketball game between Israel and Puerto Rico shouted "Zhyd" at the Israeli players and ripped two Israeli flags held up by Jewish spectators. Twenty Jews were attacked as they left the game and three were arrested.

Koch said in his letter that he had read with "distress" and "horror" reports of the hostile treatment given the Israeli sportsmen in Moscow. "The programs under the czars and under Stalin are well known and today's events are but a continuation of its (Russia's) prior history," Koch wrote. "Therefore I would be shocked if the Soviet Union were successful in its attempts to obtain host country status for the 1980 Olympic Games."

#### Curry favor

The Congressman told JTA that it was evident that Soviet authorities were going out of their way to be courteous to all of the teams participating in the college olympics, except the Israeli team, in an effort to curry favor with the Olympic Committee.

Cohen said the U.S. Committee Sports For Israel intended "to follow through and exert all possible pressure" to keep the 1980 Olympics out of Russia.

## Soviets Snub Catholic Priest Congressman

(The following article was written by Father Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass) and appeared in *The New York Times* on Sept. 2, 1973.)

WASHINGTON — On Aug. 2, I received confirmed reservations to travel to Kiev, Moscow and Leningrad from Aug. 20 to Aug. 31. On Aug. 15, a cryptic cablegram from Intourist, Russia's tourist agency for foreigners, canceled all my reservations because of "unforeseen circumstances."

My petitions and protest to the State Department and to Ambassador Dobrynin brought no recision and no reasons. I spoke personally on the phone with Henry Kissinger who assured me that he would bring up the cancellation of my visa with Ambassador Dobrynin that very afternoon. Mr. Kissinger's office later reported that he did bring up the matter and that

#### Protesting

I spoke with the highest officials of the State Department that I could reach. They asserted that they were protesting although their statements were vague and unconvincing. I got nowhere with my repeated request that Secretary Rogers personally intervene. State Department officials recognized that I was the first member of Congress to be denied a visa to Russia.

In February of this year a group of eight American clergymen, of which I was a

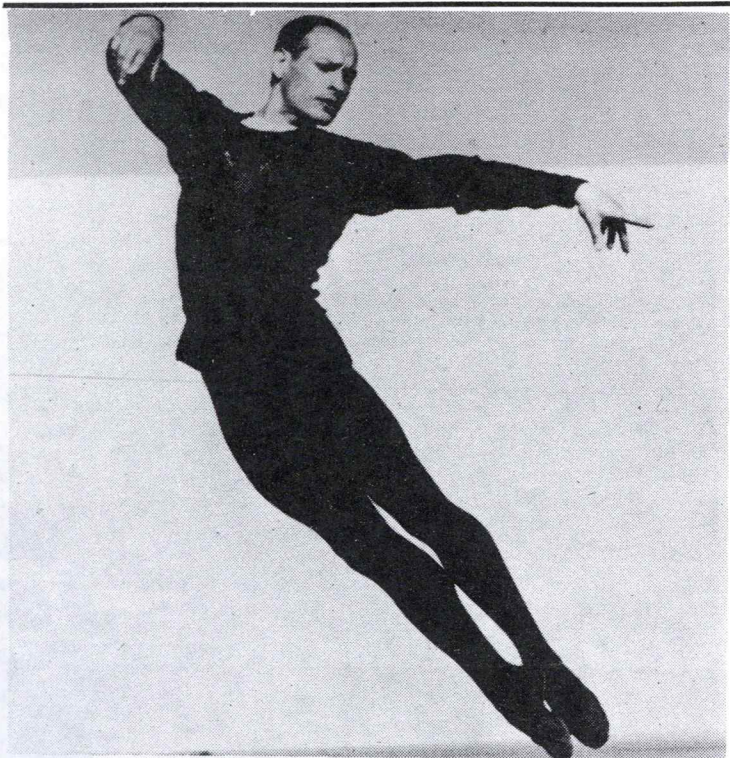
member, saw their visas denied. It was openly known, however, that these clergymen were going to Russia as delegates of the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry. My application see page 8

## Olga Sees Israeli Athletes

Against the background of organized Soviet harassment of Israeli athletes and Jewish spectators at the World University Student Games in Moscow, a warm friendship was reported to have developed between an Israeli basketball player and Russia's outstanding gymnast, Olga Korbot. The tall, bespectacled Yehoshua Schwartz and Ms. Korbot, both of whom speak English, met at various events and then went to dances together, according to JTA reports.

Schwartz said in a telephone conversation with his family that the gymnast "dances very well." Ms. Korbot, apparently unconcerned about possible hostile official reaction, visited the Israeli athletes. She has intimated that her mother was half-Jewish. Schwartz, who said he intended to maintain contact by correspondence with the beautiful gymnast after he returns to Israel, declared, "we are now good friends."





**SF SUPPORT** — The San Francisco Ballet held a benefit last month to raise money for Valery Panov (above), Soviet ballet dancer who was dismissed when he applied for emigration. More than \$1,300 was raised and sent to the Panovs.

## Hero Denied Permission

Mili (Yerakhmiel) Lazarevich Felzenshtein is a hero of the Soviet Union and still has not received permission to emigrate to Israel. The following is from "The Heroes of the Battles for Krim," written and edited by A.A. Kazaryan and published by Tauria publishing house of Simferopol. The book was submitted for publication on August 6th of last year.

"The platoon of Junior Lieutenant Felzenshtein landed near the settlement of Eltigen not far from Kerch in November, 1943. Air raid attacks and strong artillery fire continued all the time.

A few times the forces of Hitler managed, while suffering great losses, to move the platoon back and even to push it against the shore. But Felzenshtein led his soldiers into the attack again and again until they recaptured the lost positions.

In the most critical moments of the battle, the Junior Lieutenant appeared in front

of the fighters, calling them to advance by personal example.

On the first day the platoon repelled 12 attacks of the enemy and destroyed hundreds of enemy soldiers and officers.

But then the forces of Hitler sent tanks into the battle, obviously counting on putting a quick end to the small group of the brave men. This did not frighten the Soviet soldiers, they did not flinch and went into battle. Bunches of handgrenades flew into the armoured machines. The tanks did not pass.

This unequal fight went on for 144 hours. The barrels of the guns and rifles were red-hot, they did not hold out. But the people did!

Junior Lieutenant Felzenshtein had by himself destroyed about 50 enemy soldiers and officers. This was only one of Mili Lazarevich's heroic deeds in the great patriotic war."

# Cemetery Desecration Continues Unabated

Jewish sources in the Soviet Union report that a systematic demolition of tombstones at the Jewish cemetery in Kishinev has been taking place during the last few months.

The tombstones are being removed by municipal workers who are clearing the area for buildingsites. Among the tombstones demolished were some of the victims of the Kishinev pogrom in 1903 and also of martyrs of the Holocaust. The Jewish cemetery is badly neglected. Tombstones still standing are defaced by anti-Semitic slogans.

A group of Kishinev Jews has written to the major, demanding that the desecration of the Jewish cemetery cease, and asking to clean the place up. Twenty-one signatures were appended to this letter, most of them Jewish activists but also a few belonging to ordinary, hitherto inarticulate local Jews.

At the beginning of last January, the local authorities in Tashkent began the demolition of the synagogue. Protests by local Jews caused break in the demolition work. But this week, the municipal workers returned and began to dismantle the walls. It was stated officially that the site was wanted for a housing estate. The local Jews collected money to buy an ordinary house and convert it into a house of prayer, but so far no vendor has agreed to sell them

a house for this purpose.

### ELIMINATION

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America has reported a protest to Soviet officials over the "elimination of the Jewish identity of the Jewish cemetery in Malakahovka," which is about 15 miles from Moscow. Harold Jacobs, president, sent telegrams of protest to Soviet ambassadors Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington and Yakov Jalik in the United Nations.

Jacobs said an officer of his organization, now traveling in Russia, had reported that he had seen workmen removing the boundary markers which delineated the Jewish cemetery's borders, and that burials were being made in the Jewish cemetery "in complete disregard of its Jewish character." Jacobs urged the Soviet envoys to cease the de-Judaization of the Malakahovka Jewish cemetery and to restore it to its Jewish identity.

## Anti-Intellectual Campaign Hits Soviet Jews Hardest

The Soviet Union's current campaign against dissident intellectuals has hit the Jewish intelligentsia particularly hard. "Guilty by association" with those merely contemplating emigration has given this repression a tragic Kafkaesque quality.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences now refuses to publish or even mention the work of Jewish scientists who have emigrated to Israel or are waiting for permission to leave.

### Non-Person

The Academy's publishing house, 'Naukova Dumka' has lost its technical editor, Pokrovskaya because of this ruling. She was dismissed because she had permitted a bibliographical reference to the works of Professor Barboy of Kiev who emigrated to Israel last year, to appear in one of the books published. She had worked at that establishment for about twenty years.

In the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Professor Golodets, an expert on research into catalysts, was reprimanded by the authorities. The reason for this was the publication in a Moscow magazine of a scientific article in co-authorship with his colleague, Kventsel, who left for Israel in July of last year.

Professor Ilya Vladimirovich Goldenfeld, a prominent ionisation expert, is the head of the Physics Department at the Institute. He was recently subjected to a loyalty check by a special commission because he had openly stated at a meeting that such intimidation was immoral and illegal.

### Historian's Work Impounded

A 74-year old pensioner, G.S. Shapiro of Odessa, sent the following letter of complaint to the Procurator of the Odessa Region, to the Procurator of the City of Odessa and to the Director of the Regional Department of Interior Affairs of Odessa.

I am a zoologist by profession, but during my long working career I had always been interested and still am interested in various aspects of history. I had worked as the director of the House of Jewish culture in Odessa. It was the communist party that charged me with the fulfillment of the above duties. In the post-war period, when one of the most frightful consequences of the occupation of the Soviet territories was anti-Semitism, I began to collect material connected with the participation of persons of Jewish nationality in the October Revolution, in the establishment of the Soviet State and in the struggle against fascism and material about the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. I have devoted decades of my life to this work.

I take, therefore, the liberty of asserting that the search conducted in my apartment is the result of my application for emigration, particularly as I had never engaged in any unlawful activities.

from page 3 contents. He is doing hard physical labor. There is no medical care available to him. At the end of July he collapsed and was rushed to the nearest medical facility in Siberia.

The next day agents of the KGB arrived at the hospital and ordered the doctors to discharge Evgeni Levich and send him back to camp.

Today — 10 years after the original glowing article appeared, Zhenia Levich is dying a slow death in a Siberian labor camp.

Sources in Riga report that a demand for Hebrew courses was made in an application to the Ministry of Culture by a group of 76 Jews. Representatives of the group met with the Minister but he refused their request because, he said, "Hebrew is not the language of the Jews."

## Climbers Honor Sylva

Three famous British mountain climbers, Ron Dutton, Maria Dutton and Ian Bryson, (all of them non-Jewish), recently delivered a letter to the Soviet Ambassador at the London Embassy which pleads for clemency in the case of Sylva Zalmanson Kuznetsov, the Soviet-Jewish engineer serving a 10-year sentence in a forced labor camp.

After a lengthy interview with an official at the Embassy, their letter of protest was accepted, but petitions pleading for Mrs. Kuznetsov's release, which had been distributed last week at the time of their "Mt. Tryfan Climb for Soviet Jewry," were rejected.

Last week a group of six mountain climbers — the renowned Mt. Everest climber, Don Whillans, his wife, Audrey Whillans, wrestler Adrian Street, Bryson and the Duttons — planted a banner on the summit of Mt. Tryfan (known as the "Mountain of Freedom") in Wales. The banner stated: "USSR — Release Soviet Jews."

**Happy New Year and solidarity with Soviet Jews.**

**In the words of the biblical saying, we urge:  
LET MY PEOPLE GO!!!**

**Benlee Blouses, Inc.**

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Los Angeles,  
Calif. 90014  
623-5226**



# Absorption Cost On The Increase

The decline of the U.S. dollar and spiraling inflation all over the world has increased the cost of absorbing Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union. The Jewish Agency's acting chairman and treasurer Leon Dulzin stated recently.

Dulzin said it now costs \$12,000 to absorb a single new immigrant from the USSR, compared to \$10,000 last year. He predicted that the Jewish Agency's budget, which amounted to \$470 million in 1973, would have to be increased by 25-30 percent in 1974 to meet the inflationary trend.

Dulzin, who is acting chairman of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Executive since the recent death of Louis A. Pincus, said that he was optimistic that Israel would be able to ab-

sorb all Soviet Jews even though the financial burden is a heavy one.

Moshe Rivlin, director general of the Jewish Agency, disclosed that 33,000 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel during the past 12 months. He said that if continue to come at the present rate, by next year 100,000 Soviet Jews will have arrived in Israel since mass emigration began in 1968.

According to Rivlin, about 6,000 new visa applications are lodged with Soviet authorities by Jews every month. About 100,000 Jews are waiting for visa applications to be approved, he said. Rivlin estimated that 30 percent of the immigrants from Russia come from Soviet Georgia, where exit visas are more readily obtainable.

## Activists Warned by Russ Police

Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported recently that seven Kiev Jewish activists, who were on a hunger strike outside the International Telephone Exchange No. 1 in Kiev, were warned by the police that they would be charged with "vagrancy" unless they took jobs within seven days.

The activists had all been dismissed from their jobs because of their applications for exit visas. They had been on a hunger strike in protest against the refusal of the ovir to give them exit visas or to explain the reasons why exit visas are denied them.

## Torah Scrolls 'Stolen' In Leningrad

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry has reported that 11 of the 12 Torah scrolls in the Leningrad synagogue have been "stolen," the twelfth scroll desecrated, and the ark vandalized.

"All indications are that this 'robbery' was in fact a deliberate removal by Soviet authorities of the most sacred object and strongest symbol just before the High Holy Days," the SSSJ stated. This, combined with the recent death of the venerable and sainted Rabbi Chaim Lubanov (the Rabbi of Leningrad) is indeed a serious blow to Soviet Jews. The SSSJ called on all "fairminded people to demand of Soviet authorities the immediate return of the scrolls before they are damaged or destroyed." Rabbi Lubanov, Leningrad's only rabbi, died Aug. 20 at the age of 95.

## Scientists In Support Of Sakharov

The National Academy of Sciences has warned its Russian equivalent that American scientists will refuse to participate in joint projects as long as the Soviet Union keeps harassing dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov.

The warning was contained in an unusually strong cable sent by Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy here, to Dr. Mstislav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

## Solzhenitsyn Gives Nobel Nomination

Soviet dissident author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has formally nominated another Russian dissident, nuclear scientist Andrei Sakharov, for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

The nomination was put forth in a politico-philosophical treatise called "Peace and Violence" written exclusively for the Oslo paper Aftenposten. Aftenposten said Solzhenitsyn apparently wrote to the paper because the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by a special committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

Solzhenitsyn won the Nobel Literature Prize in 1970. Any Nobel winner is automatically qualified to nominate candidates for any Nobel Prize.

In his treatise, Solzhenitsyn praises Sakharov for his "inexhaustible and sacrificing" resistance against constant government use of violence against individuals and ethnic groups.



**SENATORIAL SUPPORT** — Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Cal) joins SI Frumkin, left, chairman of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry and Zev Yarslavsky, right, executive director, in front of Soviet Jewry billboard in Los Angeles. Cranston supports Jackson's amendment, which makes freedom of emigration a condition for Soviet-American trade.

# Anti-Semitic Fantasies Recalling 'Protocols' Pass as History

Not since the czarist secret police forged the infamous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" have so many vicious anti-Semitic fantasies poured out of Russia.

During the month of May, a lecture on "vigilance" was given by Colonel Petr Maslennikov, an army speaker, to one of the scientific research institutes in Moscow. When he gave his views on the international situation, he said that attempts to weaken the USSR are being conducted in three main ways: (1) Maintaining international tension. (2) Subversive sabotage including the illegal export of valuables abroad. (3) Ideological subversion.

Specifying the second point, he stated that economic subversions was being committed by those who are taking national art treasures of the Soviet Union out of the USSR. He then rolled off a list of organizations of currency dealers and their leaders, the majority of whom were Jewish.

Maslennikov then connected this with emigration to Israel and named a number of Jews who had been "exposed during attempts to smuggle valuables over the border." These people, he continued, were connected with "groups of purchasers, plunderers of valuables and currency dealers." He then read out the names of the leaders of such groups. Every name was Jewish.

### Leningrad Hi-jack

U.S. Imperialism counted on direct subversive attempts to help it in its efforts. He then mentioned Jewish groups in

Leningrad "who undertook attempts at sabotage on railways, who had tried to hi-jack a plane and flee to Sweden and who had made experimental flights for this purpose." Referring, presumably, to Mark Dymshits, who received fifteen years at the first Leningrad trial, the lecturer indicated that "the leader of the group, when he appeared in court in connection with the planned hi-jacking of the plane, stated that his purpose had been to reach the Jewish State and enter the Israeli airforce. He was a former major in the air-force of the USSR. His purpose had been to annihilate Soviet pilots taking part in the defence of Egypt against the aircraft of Israel."

Maslennikov then tied in the hi-jacking of an aircraft from Kerch in the Crimea to Turkey in 1970. The lecturer claimed that the purpose of the hi-jackers was to reach Israel. In all cases, he continued, the death sentence had

been replaced by a more lenient punishment — fifteen years in the uranium mines.

Maslennikov then concentrated on the Jewish question. He said that there were twelve million Jews in the world, five million live in the U.S.A., two and a half million in the USSR, another two and a half million in Israel and the rest are dispersed throughout the world. Maslennikov proposed that the Jews should, at least in theory, have assimilated long ago, yet they had not. The answer to this problem of the international unity of the Jews was, of course, money. The five million Jews in the USA possess 80% of the national wealth of that country and control over ninety percent of the mass communication media. They were led by such well known millionaire Jews as Rockefeller and Dupont. The lecturer also maintained that a similar situation existed in Great Britain, France and South Africa.

Doing the printing for the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews for over five years:

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and  
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## An Editorial

# PepsiCo and Jewish Priorities

The American Jewish Committee has announced that Donald P. Kendall, board chairman of Pepsi Co., Inc., will receive its Civic Leadership Award for a "significant contribution to the quality of life in the community and nation," supposedly for his work in promoting domestic economic development and aid to the environment.

Pepsico, a conglomerate which owns Pepsi Cola, Frito-Lay and M, Henri Wines, has recently announced a multimillion dollar deal with the Soviet Union. Under the terms of this agreement, Pepsi Cola will erect bottling plants in the U.S.S.R. and increase its marketing of Russian vodka, wine, brandy and champagne in the United States. The contract calls for an even exchange in dollar volume, so that for every dollar's worth of Pepsi Cola sold, they must sell a dollar's worth of Russian imports.

The committee's award comes at a time when Jewish groups across the nation are uniting in an effort to deny trade advantages to the Soviets as long as the free emigration of its citizens is being denied. Many synagogues and Jewish institutions have demanded that Pepsi Cola be removed from their vending machines, while some store owners have ceased stocking the product. Public demonstrations against PepsiCo have been mounted in Washington, Boston, New York and Los Angeles.

David Geller, head of the committee's East European-U.S.S.R. desk, defended this seemingly incongruous award. "The American Jewish Committee opposes boycotts," he said, "and, for all we know, Mr. Kendall might eventually put pressure on the Kremlin in behalf of Jews. Anyway, the award was planned in early 1972."

Weaker reasoning would be difficult to imagine. While the economic boycott is a sensitive issue, with many Jewish leaders feeling that the matter is best left to individual consciences, is it necessary to HONOR PepsiCo at this time? Is the American Jewish Committee's rapport with the American business elite of such great importance that vital Jewish issues may be ignored? Perhaps Mr. Kendall's award could be cancelled or postponed until he demonstrates some humanitarian, as well as economic leadership. Or perhaps the American Jewish Committee should give its next Civic Leadership Awards to Armand Hammer and Leonid Brezhnev.

It might be too much to ask of Donald P. Kendall that he concern himself with the fate of three million Soviet Jews, but surely it is not too much to ask of the American Jewish Committee.

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Wishing the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews a successful New Year, and urging everyone to do their part in helping to SAVE SOVIET JEWS!!!

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# Soviets 'Defend' Emigration

The Soviet Union reacted swiftly against a reported criticism by the Lebanese Information Minister that "it was helping the enemy" by allowing Soviet Jews to emigrate. In two broadcasts in Arabic on Aug. 16, one to Algeria, the other in the general Arabic service — Moscow Radio strongly attacked the Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar for publishing the criticism and said: "The Beirut newspaper may have invented all this. We do not believe that such words could have been spoken by a Lebanese Minister. It is the Zionists and the imperialists who suggest such ideas to the Arabs."

The broadcasts thus combine a defence of the limited Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel permitted by the authorities with routine anti-Zionist propaganda. In sharp tones, that addressed to Algeria declares: "The fact that a certain number of Jews have left the Soviet Union does not justify equating the USSR with the USA. It is known for instance that during the period since the end of the Second World War about 42,000 Jews left the Soviet Union for Israel, but about 800,000 went to Israel from the Arab countries, including nearly 6,000 from Lebanon alone."

## Women, Children

In its general Arabic Broadcast, Moscow Radio went into greater detail. It said:

"Listeners in Arab countries ask Moscow radio to talk about the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. They ask: did Jews emigrate from the Soviet Union after 1967? We answer: yes, this did happen. However, as officially announced by Yakov Malik, the Soviet delegate at the UN, only about 42,000 left the Soviet Union for Israel in the entire period since the second world war, including the period after 1967. This is a very small number when compared with 2,500,000 Jews who emigrated to Israel from other countries, including 800,000 from Arab countries. It must also be pointed out that the overwhelming majority of those who left the Soviet Union for Israel were women, children and old people."

"In most cases the departure of Jews from the Soviet Union is a continuation of the process — as yet incomplete — of family reunion after the second world war. Although more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the end of that war, the process of reuniting the families disrupted by war has not yet been completed. This applies in particular to those who lived in areas which recently joined the Soviet Union — the Baltic Republics and Western Ukraine, as well as some regions occupied by the Hitlerites. Thus the facts expose the Zionist allegations about mass Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel. These allegations are in effect baseless."

"In considering applications to leave the Soviet Union for Israel, the developing situation in the Middle East, resulting from Israel's aggression against the Arab countries and refusal to withdraw its forces from the occupied territories, if of course taken into account. It is for this reason in particular that the appropriate Soviet authorities are applying certain restrictions on the departure of some categories of the people to Israel. The restrictions are imposed mainly on those who have had a certain type of military training or those engaged in work which, if they gave it up, would affect Soviet State interests."

## Selective Basis

This broadcast, apart from its questionable statistics, lets some cats out of the bag. When talking to the West and replying to criticism that Soviet Jews are being prevented from emigrating, the Soviet authorities flatly assert that Jews can leave freely and over 95 per cent of applicants have already left for Israel. Trying to assure the Arabs of the opposite, the broadcast states as an official fact what Soviet spokesmen have denied: namely that those being allowed to leave are chosen on a highly selective basis from "those who live in areas which recently joined the Soviet Union — the Baltic Republics and Western Ukraine, as well as some regions occupied by the Hitlerites."

## Athletes Given Welcome Home

Israel's 32-member team returned from the World University Games in Moscow with little to say about the harassment they were subjected to but with high praise for the courage and spirit of the Soviet Jews they met.

The Israeli athletes were greeted with flowers and kisses as they debarked from an airliner that brought them from Moscow via Zurich. A few days earlier they had attended Sabbath services in the Central Synagogue in Moscow where they were greeted with exuberance and enthusiasm by Muscovite Jews. They said it was an unforgettable experience; meeting, talking to and seeing Russian Jews who want to go to Israel. "We were very privileged to be there and see our brethren," said Itamar Marzel, a basketball player.

Yair Frishman, manager of the Israeli volleyball team, said the visit to the Moscow Synagogue afforded many Moscow Jews their first opportunity to meet and speak with Israelis. The visiting athletes exchanged postcards, pins, emblems and other small gifts with the Moscow Jews. Many asked them to convey greetings to relatives already in Israel.

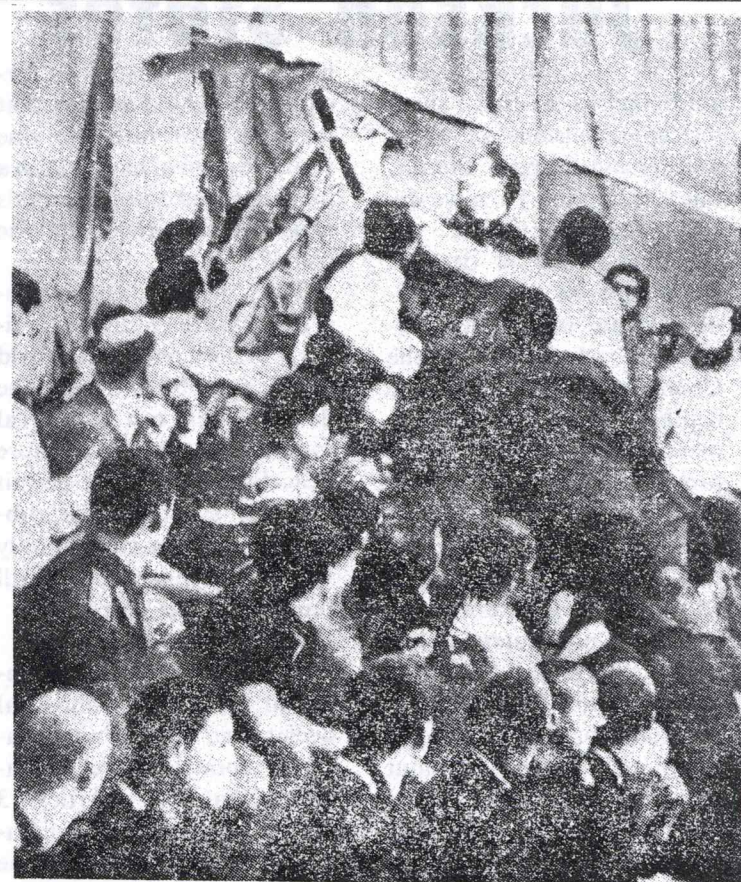
## Temkin Loses Marina's Care

According to information reaching London, the Supreme Court of the Russian-Soviet Republic has ruled that Alexander Temkin loses custody of his daughter, Marina, 14, who was forcibly taken to a Komsomol camp last February in order to prevent her father from taking her to Israel.

Marina had been on a hunger strike in the camp in protest against an order that she must wear a Komsomol tie. The professor was permitted to visit his daughter, but she had to remain in the camp. The estranged wife of the professor had never claimed custody of the child.



Marina Temkin



**MOSCOW MELEE** — Led by uniformed soldiers, a group of Russians tear down an Israeli flag being displayed during basketball game. The Soviets looked upon the games as a "dress rehearsal" for the 1980 Olympics, which they hope to host.

## Disgrace at Games

series that has plagued Israeli players and their Soviet Jewish fans since the student games opened. The games, last held in 1970 in Turin, Italy, are conducted every three years and are open to athletes who are age 18 to 28 and currently affiliated with an educational institution.

## Harassment

Soviet officials described the games as a dress rehearsal for the 1980 Olympics, which they also hope to host, and they seem to have been eager to convey an impression of efficient organization and orderly sports competition.

But from the opening day's parade of delegations, in which the Israeli team was jeered from the stands, team members are reported to have been harassed in many of their appearances. The harassment has been matched by vocal support from their Soviet Jewish fans.

It is almost unheard of for Soviet citizens to dare show enthusiasm for any but So-

viet athletes, and the sympathy demonstrated by Jews for the Israelis must have been particularly irritating in view of the Kremlin's official hostility to Israel in its dispute with the Arabs.

## Protest

Israeli athletic officials have protested the repeated heckling to the International Federation of University Sports, which sponsors the games.

In the match against Puerto Rico, witnesses reported, the Israelis were subjected to shouts of "zhid" (kike) as well as steady whistling and foot-stamping from about a hundred men in blue track suits ringing the stadium.

Uniformed soldiers watching the game ripped up an Israeli flag held by Soviet Jewish fans and destroyed a banner bearing the Hebrew slogan "Success to Israel."

When the match ended, the Jewish demonstrators were ushered promptly from the hall and were set upon outside by waiting Russians.

Hoping that this year will be the year of redemption for Soviet Jewry

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# Jackson States Position

from page 2  
am bound to say that I share the apprehensions of those who remain doubtful. But this much is certain: How we design and implement the emerging policy of detente, the weight we assign to human rights in the development of relations with the Communist nations, and the depth of our own commitment to individual liberty will prove decisive.

## No Democratization

This is the point that Andrei Sakharov communicated to us during his brave and outspoken press interview last month. "Detente," Sakharov said, "has to take place with simultaneous liquidation of isolation." Detente without democratization, would be "very dangerous . . . that would be cultivation and encouragement of closed countries, where everything that

happens goes unseen by foreign eyes behind a mask that hides its real face. No one should dream of having such a neighbor, and especially if this neighbor is armed to the teeth."

Thus, without an increasing measure individual liberty in the Communist world there can be no genuine detente, there can be no real movement toward a more peaceful world. If we permit form to substitute for substance, if we are content only with "atmospherics," we will fail to keep the peace.

## Free Emigration

Of all the human rights contained in the universal declaration of the United Nations, none is more fundamental than that in Article 13 — the right to free emigration. And as we assess the developing detente, a basic measure of progress will be its impact on the free movement of people. The importance of free emigration stems from the fact that whatever other liberties may be denied — speech, press, religion, employment — any and all of these can be restored by emigration to free countries of the West. Of human rights, free emigration is first among equals. Moreover, emigration has a special international character that necessarily places it in the context of international relations — for the state that wishes to receive emigrants has at least as much of a stake in free emigration as the state from which they come.

## Soviet Economy

Significantly, the economy

of the Soviet Union is in desperate straits, and we have been asked to extend to Russia the benefits of our markets on a most-favored-nation basis, of our capital at preferential rates, and of our superlative technology. There are those who argue that we must make these trade concessions in the interest of promoting detente but that we ought not to attach conditions that would, at the same time, promote human rights in the Soviet Union. This is the argument of the Kremlin. It is also, I am pleased to say, an argument that we in the Congress have clearly rejected. The overwhelming support for my East-West Trade and Freedom of Emigration amendment — 77 co-sponsors in the Senate and over 280 in the House — to make these benefits conditional on free emigration is, in my view, not only the best hope for the survival and freedom of many brave people, it is a sound and proper way to approach the potential detente.

Those who insist that the pace and development of detente should reflect progress in the area of human rights are often accused of opposition to detente itself. Nothing could be further from the truth. The argument is not between the proponents and detractors of detente but between those who recognize that a genuine era of international accommodation must be based on progress toward individual liberty and those who choose to pretend otherwise.

# Sakharov's Appeal

from page 1  
develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, has urged Western countries not to seek friendship with the Soviet Union unless it is accompanied by internal democratization in the communist state. Defying a high level Soviet order against foreign contacts, the 52-year-old physicist has repeatedly summoned western newsmen to his apartment.

## Economic Problems

Large-scale Western technological aid to the Soviet Union, he said, would help the Russians get rid of economic problems they cannot solve on their own and would enable them to concentrate on accumulating strength.

"As a result, the world would become helpless before this uncontrollable bureaucratic machine," he said.

He added that unqualified western willingness to improve relations with the Soviet Union would "mean cultivating a country where anything that happens may be shielded from outside eyes, a masked country that hides its real face."

"No one should ever be expected to live next to such a neighbor, especially one who is armed to the teeth,"

Sakharov said.

He supported U.S. congressional sentiment linking better trade terms for Russia to unrestricted emigration from the Soviet Union, declaring that is the least that should be required. He warned against attempts to trade with the Soviet Union. "to buy its gas and oil," while ignoring all other aspects.

Sakharov was asked how he viewed the evolution of world events since the publication in 1968 of his book "Progress, Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom."

The book, which circulated in the Soviet Union underground and was published only in the West, outlined two alternative lines of development for the Soviet Union and the United States: either a process of convergence, accompanied by democratic evolution of the Soviet Union, or increasing confrontation with the threat of thermonuclear war.

"Reality has turned out to be trickier than I foresaw," Sakharov commented, "in the sense that we are today facing a third alternative, namely, a relaxation of tension without Soviet democratization."

# Help from HIAS

from page 1

Soviet Union, and a former chess champion who had played to a draw against Boris Spassky for the USSR championship.

The newcomers came from Moscow, Odessa and Lovov. They will be resettled in Seattle, Detroit, Baltimore, San Diego, Boston, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Columbus (Ohio) and New York City with the help of local Jewish Welfare Federations. The New York Association for New Americans will help those immigrants resettling in the Greater New York area.

Richardson's action in using his parole authority permitting 800 Soviet Jews now in Rome to speedily enter this country was the result of a combined effort by many persons, Jacobson explained. He

revealed that President Nixon approved Richardson's decision which was based on a recommendation of the State Department. "We are profoundly appreciative of everything the President and members of his Administration did," Jacobson said.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D. Mass), and other leaders of Congress, especially Representatives Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D. N.J.), and Joshua Eilberg (D. Pa.), also manifested a deep interest in helping the 800 refugees who have been waiting Rome for several months. "Their concern was most gratifying," Jacobson remarked. "The support of Congressional leaders of both parties meant a great deal in resolving the problem."

# Light on Fair Trade

from page 2

agenda. In these areas, can we expect more than the Soviets' traditional hard negotiating stance? Right now, our Administration has serious problems at home, and the Soviets' Mr. Brezhnev is well aware of that when he sits down to talk in Moscow or in Washington.

On the other hand, the United States holds an important "trump card," for the U.S.S.R. desperately needs the benefits of Most Favored Nation treatment for its prestige value and the very real advantages of U.S. Credit to implement its trade deals. It is highly doubtful that American banks will grant loans, nor can most companies generate substantial capital internally, without the guarantee of the United States government.

The Soviets' multibillion dollar efforts to attain production parity with the United States have failed miserably, and the Kremlin leadership faces its own domestic problems, if it cannot deliver these benefits to their people. They suffer from severe shortages. Four major cities are now on food rationing. The hunger for tractors and tractor parts which they cannot produce will increase their crop deficits. Soviet leadership MUST succeed in increasing trade with our country, almost no matter what the cost. If they cannot deliver, that leadership might very well be toppled. Their internal prestige is on the line, and their economic turmoil could force them to back off from their hard negotiating stance on many issues of critical importance to the United States.

Both Houses of Congress have documented their opposition to the present direction of trade concessions, through their heavy support of the Mills-Vanik and Jackson legislation. This strengthens the Administration's hand immeasurably.

Br. Brezhnev has already announced that the Soviet Union will repeal its "education tax" if it is granted Most Favored Nation treatment. We can expect other concessions on the emigration issue, as if that were the only reason for denying such benefits. However, it is important that the Administration use the trade issue to gain advantages on the other crucial problems, and it should use its negotiating strength before the United States delivers the benefits, not after they have been surrendered.

EPILOG: I must point out that for some time, I was troubled by the possibility that my concern for the Soviet Jews might be in conflict with my concern for the best overall interest of my American people. Trade was viewed as a panacea, a cure-all to attain detente. Administration spokesmen have continually stated that this humanity issue could best be handled through "quiet diplomacy." Fortunately, Congressmen Mills and Vanik and Senator Jackson did not share this view.

Their introduction of the free emigration matter into the granting of trade benefits created a time delay, so that the subject began to be more closely examined. As the facts emerged, the disadvantages became more clear, and today we hold a negotiating advantage we did not have before. It is apparent that the Soviet Jews have, inadvertently, performed a great service for the American people.

# Rev. Drinan

from page 3  
tion is time mentioned tourism as the only reason for the trip.

The State Department did little to protest the affront to American clergymen in February. They did little more when I alone was barred from Russia in August. On Aug. 24, I gave up hope of traveling to Russia. Confusion dominated the office of Mr. Kissinger, now Secretary of State-designate. My phone calls to the State Department were not returned.

And so I became the first member of Congress to be denied a visa by the Soviet Government. My involvement in efforts to try to liberate Soviet Jews could be the only reason. Will the 280 other House sponsors and 75 Senate sponsors of the Jackson-Vanik amendment be subject to the same affront? Will they be denied entry to Russia while American and even Israeli athletes are admitted?

## Sense of guilt

Christian churches in America have a deepening sense of guilt about their silence and inaction concerning the harassment of Russia's three million Jews. Will Russia now broaden its policy of keeping American clergyment out if these individuals have demonstrated a sympathy for Soviet Jews? And will the U.S. State Department acquiesce in such a policy as it did in February and again in August?

I expect to importune the Russian Government and the U.S. State Department until I am allowed to visit the Jewish communities of the U.S.S.R. I hope that millions of Americans will make it clear to the Congress and to the Kremlin that they will oppose trade with the Russians unless the Kremlin stops barring American Christians interested in Soviet Jews from visiting the Soviet Union.