

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

MOSCOW WOMEN RECEIVE DISAPPOINTING NEWS:

Another group of Moscow women activists - part of the seventy who earlier addressed an appeal to Boris Shumlin, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs - were last Monday given interviews. And as with those already seen by Shumlin himself or his aides, most returned with heavy hearts.

Elena Dubianskaya, who earlier this year was given a firm promise that she would be allowed to leave with her daughter, "before the end of 1979", was told that her case had been reviewed, and that she must now wait until the year 1982. In a phone conversation on Dec. 3, Elena said the following: "I am trying to overcome the depression that the visit with Shumlin caused me....When they deceive you it is very hard, but never mind, after all there is no other choice. As soon as I get back to normal I will start to insist that they should, at least, keep their promise. However, Shumlin told me that he will not see me again."

Several others were told that they could forget about leaving for one, two, or in a few cases, three years.

Alla Maneshin, a hairdresser, who is married with a 16 year old daughter, was given to understand that her case would be re-examined in May of next year. So too, was Batsheva Elistratova, a dressmaker and wife of Victor Elistratov, the Moscow activist.

Elena Chernobilsky, a radio engineer, married with two young children, and Isolda Tufeld must wait until 1982. Judith Ratner Bialy, a metalurgist, who is in the hospital recovering from injuries received in a serious car crash, was sent a message through her husband Leonid Bialy - "No visa for two and a half years". The Bialys have two sons.

Natalya Rosenshtein, by profession a landscape architect, married with 2 sons, was told that 18 year old Mikhail, the elder son, could leave soon; the rest of the family will have to wait two more years.

Two people who came away with positive results were Galina Dubrovskaya and Riva Feldman. Riva is the warm-hearted matron whom friends have nicknamed Moscow's own "yiddish momma"; she is a teacher of Yiddish and German. Her joy, however, is qualified. Already she has been told that her son Efim will have to stay behind because as an ex-soldier he is classified as a security risk. Now, she is waiting to hear whether her other son, Efim's twin brother Vladimir, a married man, will have his application favourably considered.

There was no such qualification for Galina Dubrovskaya. She was peremptorily requested to leave the country with her husband and child by the end of the year.

RIGA RESETTLEMENT - A NEW OBSTACLE FOR EMIGRANTS

A new government policy, requiring families of applicants for exit permits to move into one-room apartments, has increased the difficulties of would-be emigrants. There is at present a general housing shortage in Riga which frequently requires three generations of one family to share a small apartment. Waiting lists for larger apartments are very long often necessitating delays of 10 to 15 years before a growing family can move.

Since September, 1978, Riga authorities have attempted to alleviate this problem by requiring families desiring to emigrate to resettle into a smaller (often one-room) apartment before they can have their application to emigrate accepted. This is done whether or not the entire family chooses to apply for emigration visas. This requirement is contrary to Soviet law and a special hardship for refuseniks. The civic code of the USSR forbids such resettlement, and forbids the dispossession of a family from its apartment. Nevertheless, this procedure is now accepted as "ordinary" in Riga.



Haim Kilov, a computer programmer in Riga, is one person who refuses to accept this policy. He, his wife Sofia and their daughter wish to emigrate, but his mother-in-law, who lives with them does not. The four refuse to move out of their current apartment to the one-room apartment offered them by the authorities. Haim has written numerous complaints to officials, to no avail. Even though his application has not been accepted he has lost his teaching job at Latvian University. He recently received an official warning from the KGB for reading "non-recommended" literature.

Haim and Sofia need support and encouragement, as even their fellow Jews are urging them to be quiet. Letters of protest to V. Petkevich, the chief of the housing department of the Riga city council, may also be helpful.

Haim and Sofia Kilov
20 a Raunas St., Apt. 12
Riga 226039
Latvian SSR, USSR

V. Petkovich
Smilshu 8
Riga 47
Latvian SSR, USSR

THIS WEEK IN THE USSR

Ukrainian Woes - Refusals on Grounds of Kinship

The move by OVIR offices - particularly those in the Ukraine - to slash the number of exit permits to Israel by insisting on applicants having close family ties with people already there, was given a sharp and staggering twist this week when fifty families who had already received postcards to come to OVIR on Tuesday, November 20th, (Tuesday is the day reserved only for giving out exit permits) were asked to return their documents for re-checking. Then, this week, all fifty were told that the officials had, on second thoughts, decided that the degree of kinship of the Israeli relatives was "not of the first degree" and the applicants did not therefore qualify.

If, as seems almost certain, the official intention, is to damn up the stream of applications for visas, then this week's evidence indicates that they are succeeding. Not only were there less than half the number of permissions of previous weeks, but it is also reported that the lines outside OVIR offices in the main Ukrainian towns have become considerably shorter.

NEWS FROM THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service reports with disappointment that several amendments proposed by the US government to the Universal Postal Union Congress in Brazil were defeated. Only one provision, requiring the country or destination to notify the country of origin when a letter is seized, was accepted.

It should be noted that our article about a change in Soviet postal regulations in the Alert of October 31st contained an error. The actual new limit on the size of a package sent into the Soviet Union is 10 kg.

NEWS BRIEFS IN THE USSR

* Eitan Finkelshtein was fired from his job at a photography laboratory. A physicist, Eitan was refused permission on the grounds of state secrets in Feb. 1971. He is contesting the legality of his job dismissal in the Soviet courts.

* The following new refusenik needs adopters: Valerie Petrovitch Pushilov, Khalturinskaya W. 4-K 2, apt. 79, Moscow, RSFSR, USSR.

* The second copy of the samizdat "Haim" has been published in Riga.

A MOMENT OF SORROW AND JOY

The following is a speech made by Isolde Tufeld, in Moscow, to her friends, on the occasion of the wedding of her son, Igor, taking place simultaneously in Jerusalem, 31st October, 1979.

My dear friends,

We are very grateful to you for coming here today, to share with us one of the happiest days of our lives, or in the life of our son, Igor, who today is creating a new family in Eretz Israel. His bride Annuschka is also a repatriate from the USSR, and by the will of fate they found each other in Israel.

This wedding is unusual in that, after their betrothal by the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Shlomo Goren, the young couple are in Jerusalem, but we, the parents of the bridegroom, are parted from our children by years of separation and by innumerable obstacles.

We are happy that our son is creating a new family in Israel, but we are sad at the thought that we are unable to be present at his wedding in Jerusalem. It is symbolic that at this moment, at the wedding in Jerusalem, there are friends and relatives of many of those who are our guests here today in Moscow.

We know that on this day thousands of our friends in Moscow, England, the US and Canada and other countries are sharing with us the joy of celebration and the sorrow of our separation.

People who are unknown to us are concerned at the illness of my husband and are offering us advice and medicine; they cannot understand why parents are not permitted to attend the wedding of their son. We, too fail to understand this. We feel constantly the concern of our friends, their support, their sympathy and solidarity with our struggle for repatriation to Israel. We are grateful to them for the many facets of their help. This keeps our hope alive and gives us the assurance that our efforts will be crowned with success.

This year has been declared International Year of the Child, therefore as a mother separated from my only child, I express the wish that this year all divided families will be united, including our family with our son and his bride and our new relatives in Israel.

We wish happiness and fulfillment of their desires to all our friends, this year in Jerusalem. Mazel Tov!

NEW STATISTICS ON SOVIET JEWS - Excerpts From a Report by Margaret Rigal (London 35's)

Professor Michael Zand, in an interesting analysis of the present situation, divided Soviet Jewry into three categories.

1. Oriental Jewry, which includes Georgian, Bokharian and Mountain Jews from the Caucasus.

This group comprises 6% of all Soviet Jews, but has contributed 37% of those who have left. Of the original number, 40% are already in Israel, and of those in Georgia, the percentage in Israel rises to 70%. Very few have emigrated elsewhere. This group define themselves as Jews by religion and have been allowed to keep many of their local traditions according to the Oriental policy of the Communist Party.

2. The Jews who became part of the Soviet Union from 1939 onwards comprise 13% of Soviet Jews; their main components are Baltic, Polish, Moldavian and Bulgarian. They have contributed 46% of those who have left the Soviet Union and 25% of this entire group are already in Israel. Only 4-6% have chosen to go elsewhere and their attachment to Israel is mainly a social/cultural identification.

3. The authentic Soviet Jews who lived in the USSR before 1939 total 81% of all Soviet Jewry and have contributed only 17% of those leaving. Of this group about half have emigrated elsewhere and only 2% of this category are now in Israel.

Professor Zand described them as Jews of "fate" and said that Mordecai Kaplan had defined them as "Jews beyond the framework of Jewish civilization". These Jews of Fate may be sub-divided into:

- i. Those who are proud to be Jews and who wish to go to Israel.
- ii. Those who hate their Jewishness and therefore try to leave the Soviet Union in order to live in the USA, Canada or Australia, where they may assimilate entirely.
- iii. Those who are apathetic of their Jewishness and who, if they wish to emigrate because they prefer democracy and the economic possibilities of the West, will probably follow their friends and leaders. Up to 1973 this meant that they would choose to go to Israel, but since then has often resulted in their following others to the USA.

Professor Zand felt action should be taken to increase the knowledge of Judaism and culture among the Jews still in the USSR and ways to do this were discussed at length.

FIFTY FIVE CONGRESSMEN URGE BREZHNEV TO GRANT GUBERMAN AND PARITSKY RIGHT TO EMIGRATE

The following letter was sent by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) and 54 other members of the House of Representatives to Leonid Brezhnev on November 19, 1979. [Other letters on Igor Guberman's behalf are being sent by Senators Carl Levin (D-MI), Jacob Javits (R-NY), and Frank Church (D-ID)]

Dear Mr. President:

As members of the United States House of Representatives, we are writing to you on behalf of Igor Guberman and Alexander Paritsky, two Soviet citizens who we believe have been subjected to harsh and unfair treatment by the government. Mr. Guberman has been jailed on charges that he was trafficking in stolen icons, and while he awaits trial outside Moscow, his wife, Tatyiana and two children, Tania and Emil, are struggling to get by. Mr. Paritsky, who also has a wife and two children, has been falsely accused of passing "secret information" to a "western agent", and has been the object of many defamatory articles in his local newspaper.

Our concern is aroused because the charges against Mr. Guberman and Mr. Paritsky are totally unjustified. Mr. Guberman, an acknowledged expert in icons and old religious art, has pursued his hobby for many years. The criminal charges brought against him are not only untrue, but they conceal the true reason for this governmental harassment, which is Mr. Guberman's involvement with the underground journal, "Jews in the U.S.S.R.", and his refusal to join with the Soviet authorities in gathering information on the journal. Mr. Paritsky's active involvement in leading a group of Kharkov refuseniks in 1975 has led to similar

harassment. Such action by the Soviet government is in violation of the Helsinki Agreements reached in 1975.

We therefore urge you to grant Igor Guberman and Alexander Paritsky their freedom, and allow them to leave the U.S.S.R. with their families.

Signed by Henry A. Waxman and 54 other members of Congress.

FIVE YEARS SITTING ON SUITCASES: AN APPEAL

The following appeal was sent to the UCSJ by the parents of Mark Grauer. Mark, an electrical engineer born in 1947, and his wife Ada, a chemical engineer born in 1946, and 2 children, live at Ukrainskaya 51/1, Chernovtsy, Ukrainian SSR.

15 November 1979

Dear friends,

Time passes quickly for most people as everyone is busy with his own affairs and is caught up in going about one's everyday matters. We too have lost track of time and find it difficult to believe that after being in Israel for over five years, our son Mark is still not with us.

We first applied to leave the Soviet Union seven years ago. When we were granted permits together with our son Oleg in 1974, we felt certain that Mark would be joining us soon after. Now it is almost 1980. Since we left Chernovitz Mark has married a woman we have not yet met. Last month their son Chaim was born and we long to meet him too.

There has never been any explanation for keeping our family in the Soviet Union. The authorities have never even given any time period after which they will allow Mark to leave. The family is simply in limbo, sitting on suitcases, waiting and hoping. We too are waiting and waiting, hoping and hoping.

We turn to you once again and beg you to do everything to bring our son and his family to us in Israel as soon as possible. Please help us.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE RECEIVED PERMISSION

Yanko Vanshtuk - Kishinev

THE FOLLOWING HAVE LEFT THE SOVIET UNION

Iosif Treistman - Kishinev

Samuil Nudel - Khmel'nitsky.

Yakov Shvartsman - Kishinev

Defense, Trade Critical, Babbitt Says

BY JOHN KOLBE
Gazette Politics Reporter

America must strengthen its defense posture and carefully regulate trade if it is to maintain a balance of power with the Soviet Union, a newly traveled Gov. Bruce Babbitt said today.

Babbitt, still weary from a 22-hour trip home, returned to his office today after arriving Monday night from a 10-day sojourn in the Soviet Union. He was a member of a six-governor delegation which toured Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk. He was accompanied by his wife, Hattie.

The governor said he returned home "a lot more hawkish on the trade issue," largely as a result of meeting Jewish dissidents who urged the chief executives to maintain U.S. trade pressure for eased Soviet emigration.

ON THE SALT II arms treaty, Babbitt said "there's a good argument for it," but only if the United States beefs up its sagging defense posture, and Pershing missiles are deployed in NATO countries of Western Europe as a defense against Soviet aggression.

Export licenses, he said, should be granted "only when it is clearly in our national interest." He said technology should be exported sparingly.

"It's a profound experience," Babbitt said of the journey. "You can read things forever, but the differences between systems don't really touch you. It's a pervasive police state, and it's a revelation to actually experience it, to be exposed to endless propaganda, to have to search behind every statement for the truth."

BABBITT SAID HE felt the heavy hand of government acutely when meeting with the dissidents, who said Western pressure on the Soviets keeps them alive.

Among them, he said, was the mother of Anatoly Scharansky, one of the most famous of the dissenters, who was sentenced to prison last year in a well-publicized show trial. "My son is alive because of Western concern," Babbitt said she told the delegation.

Similarly, the Jews believed the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which conditions U.S. trade on Soviet emigration policies, "is the only thing that restrains the heavy hand of the Soviets," he added.

IN MEETING WITH Soviet officials, Babbitt said he found trade to be the third most worrisome issue, after SALT and the Pershing missile

deployment, but they oppose Jackson-Vanik as an interference in internal policies.

Soviet policy on the current crisis in Iran became "crystal clear for the first time," Babbitt said, when the governors tried to suggest to V. V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium, that Americans may be more receptive to the arms treaty, which is now pending in the Senate, if Russia took "the lead" in pushing for Iran's release of the embassy hostages.

"He made it perfectly clear they had no intention of taking the lead in the matter," Babbitt said, although Kuznetsov indicated the Soviets backed the U.S. insistence on diplomatic safety.

ON ANOTHER ISSUE, the governor said he learned the Russians are "going full-steam ahead" on developing nuclear energy, but for the first time are taking cognizance of safety issues.

"For the first time, they have a policy of building containment structures," he said. "They never did that before. Containment buildings were regarded as psychological structures to pacify the Western press."

Babbitt conceded he returned home "a lot more patriotic, a lot more concerned about making citizens aware this is a hostile world. We have to somehow maintain some kind of balance without all the propaganda they have, without getting people ready to march off the cliff.

"WE HAVE A tendency to take for granted that other people think like we do," he said.

Babbitt was accompanied by Govs. Robert Ray of Iowa, who headed the group, and John Evans of Idaho, Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island, Jay Hammond of Alaska and Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania.

Babbitt heads delegation meeting with Soviet Jews

Associated Press

MOSCOW — Arizona Gov. Bruce E. Babbitt led a meeting of U.S. governors with 13 activists from the Jewish dissident movement in the Soviet Union on Sunday.

Babbitt invited the activists to gain a "personal dimension, a human concreteness to the tragedy these people (Soviet Jews) are encountering."

The governors, ending a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union, met for two hours in their hotel with the activists.

Among those present were Ida Milgrom, mother of jailed activist Anatoly Shcharansky; Alexander Lerner, a 66-year-old Moscow computer specialist who has tried to emigrate from the Soviet Union since 1971, and several Jews from Lithuania and the Ukraine.

Governors attending, Babbitt said, were Robert Ray of Iowa, John V. Evans of Idaho, J. Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island and Richard L. Thornburgh of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Jay S. Hammond of Alaska, the sixth member of the delegation, was not present, he said.

Babbitt said he brought to Moscow "a number of personal letters and gifts" for the activists, and they expressed gratitude for Western support of their cause.

The governors were invited to the Soviet Union by the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 republics. Soviet officials have expressed irritation that visiting U.S. delegations often visit with dissidents.

But Babbitt said, "I don't think it was improper" to hold the meeting. He said Soviet authorities had been "very gracious" to the delegation and "told us again and again their point of view — but I don't view myself as a prisoner of the Soviet government while I'm here, either."

The governors visited Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk.

Carter Report Says Moscow Lets Record Number of Jews Emigrate

By GRAHAM HOVEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — The Soviet Union continues to allow Jews to leave the country in record numbers, and more than 50,000 of them will emigrate during 1979, compared with the previous high of 33,500 for 1973, the Carter Administration reported this week.

But the report added that the number of "refuseniks," those denied exit permits, is also said to be increasing and that other religious denominations, particularly the Pentacostalists, were not as fortunate as the Jews.

The observations were made in the Administration's seventh semi-annual report to the Government commission that was set up to monitor compliance of participating nations with the principles of the so-called Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki in 1975.

The report said that the "refuseniks," many of whom have sought to emigrate for years, continued to be discriminated against and that there had been no improvement in the Soviet practice of refus-

ing to disclose the grounds for the rejection of their exit applications.

On the range of commitments contained in the Helsinki act, the report said that, as in the past, "the implementation record has been uneven, with encouraging progress in some areas but also serious failures."

"Perhaps the area where we can now be most encouraged is that of family reunification and human contacts, where progress has been made with a number of countries in reuniting divided families and expanding tourist travel," it said.

Among the improvements since the last report, it said, were a political amnesty in East Germany, a more liberal penal code in Hungary and the signing of a convention to combat air pollution, negotiated through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

On the unfavorable side, the report cited the trial and imprisonment of Czechoslovaks who demanded that their Government adhere to its commitments on human rights and a harsh new penal code in East Germany "designed to restrict contact with foreigners, particularly journalists."

It also said the Soviet Government had imprisoned or harassed persons trying to monitor its compliance with the Helsinki commitments, confiscated 40 American books intended for display at the Moscow International Book Fair and denied visas to representatives of American book publishers who wanted to attend the fair.

The report goes to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, made up of members of both houses of Congress and officials from the State, Defense and Commerce departments. The commission has prepared its own report on the plight of imprisoned or exiled members of the Soviet monitoring groups and on recent official actions against them.

The Administration report said the major problem in compliance concerned the promise to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the

freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, known as Principle Seven of the Helsinki Act.

Poland 'Relatively Tolerant'

The records of the United States and other Western governments were not perfect, it said, but conformed to the principle much better than those of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The report noted among Soviet allies a "relatively tolerant attitude" of Polish authorities toward human rights activities and the Warsaw Government's cooperation in the visit of Pope John Paul II to his homeland.

"While only about 8,000 Jews remain in Poland, the Polish Government has shown increased sensitivity to the needs of the Jewish community within Poland and has engaged more deeply in a dialogue with Jews outside Poland," it said.

Aviation Week & Space Technology, November 26, 1979

Export Dissension

December 1, 1979

Short on soap

MOSCOW (UPI) — Moscow is a dirty place to live these days due to an acute soap shortage.

Dissension within the Commerce Dept. over high-technology exports to the Soviet Union will surface at a hearing Nov. 28 on East-West trade before the Senate Banking Committee's subcommittee on international finance. Lawrence J. Brady, deputy director of the Commerce Dept.'s Office of Export Administration, confirmed last week that he had written a 16-page internal departmental memorandum charging his superiors with a "massive and systematic coverup" of the diversion of U.S. civil technology to aid the Soviet military buildup.

"What is even more disturbing," Brady said, "is the extent to which these officials have gone to distort the law in their refusal to enforce U.S. regulations prohibiting such diversion." The Brady memorandum was being reviewed last week by the staffs of key senators. Its target was Stanley J. Marcuss, acting assistant secretary of Commerce for industry and trade, who was charged with presenting misleading testimony to a House Armed Services subcommittee. The line of command runs from Marcuss to the Bureau of Trade Regulation to the export administration office. Brady was replaced as acting director of export administration in July by Kent N. Knowles, who was designated permanent director.

A Modern-Day "Moses" Speaks Here

By ANNE SHAPIRO
Chronicle Associate Editor

Dr. Alan Riga of Cleveland, Ohio, who spoke this week at a meeting sponsored by B'nai B'rith Lodge #184 and BBW Council, is a physical chemist, and an articulate activist on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

The 42-year-old Ph.D. has visited the Soviet Union twice — in April, 1975, and again with his wife, Judy, in February, 1977. Thanks to his wife's proficiency in Hebrew, he was able to meet and interview many Jewish refuseniks, including Vladimir Sverdlen and Lev Furman in Leningrad, who have become "underground" Hebrew teachers for the many who live in limbo, waiting for years for their prized exit visas.

Interviewing the knowledgeable young "bren fire" that is Alan Riga was a particular thrill for this reporter. Words tumbled back and forth as we shared memories of meetings in Russia with Ida Nudel, Dr. Alexander Lerner, Vladimir Slepak, Anatoly Shcharansky and other refuseniks.

Riga didn't come to Kansas City just to address the meeting Sunday night. He hopes to start a local group of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry, of which he is a board member. At the meeting, where about 100 people listened intently to his presentation, the Kansas City Council for Soviet Jewry was initiated, with Mrs. Barbara Sidary, president of the BBW Council, named as chairman.

During his weekend here, Riga addressed two high school classes at Beth Shalom Synagogue, and gave a presentation that inspired the youngsters to ask many searching questions.

"I'm looking for young people and adults to join our movement (Union of Councils for Soviet Jews), which is now in 22 states," he explained. "I like to use the Trojan horse system in getting my point across to our legislators," he added, stating that American lobbying to help Soviet Jews is what it's all about.

He doesn't restrict his efforts only to Jews caught behind the Iron Curtain. There are Christians, too, caught in the intricate web of Soviet double-talk, and Riga is out to help them, too.

His presentation Sunday night included audio-visual aids, including slides of Moscow and Leningrad. He calls his presentation "Let My People Go," and explains "my people" is literal, since his own grandparents and his wife's all came from Russian Poland, including one grandfather from Riga, Latvia (hence his last name).

Dr. Riga is convinced that anti-Semitism didn't die in Germany after World War II. "It's now rampant in the USSR," he asserted.

The "clout" that the new Kansas City Council for Soviet Jewry can wield is in direct proportion to the number who will join the group, Dr. Riga says. He received the



Dr. Alan Riga, wearing a typical puckish grin, peruses the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle as he was interviewed this week during a visit here.

names of 25 people Sunday night who are interested in becoming active in the Council. "Local constituents are the answer to Congressional action," he says, "and the Hill in Washington is where the action's at."

Listening to him explain how interested people can actively help Soviet Jewry is an education in heart-to-heart action and ingenious intelligence that can penetrate the Iron Curtain.

Dr. Riga will be returning to Kansas City in June, 1980, when the B'nai B'rith District Two convention will be held here. After hearing his impassioned plea to "Let My People Go," one can only pray that the modern-day Pharaohs in the Kremlin will tire of holding their Jewish people as "ransom" for Most Favored Nation status and will, in fact, let them go — to Israel, to the free world!



THE GAZETTE(Montreal) - Nov. 1, 1979

'Wedding' really plea for parents

The Montreal Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry staged a mock wedding in front of the Soviet Consulate yesterday to draw attention to the plight of a Moscow couple who have been denied an exit visa to join their only son in Israel.

Vladimir and Izolda Tufeld applied for permission to join their son Igor a few months after he had emigrated in May, 1977. In December, their application was refused. They re-applied last summer and were again turned down.

Yesterday Igor was married in Jerusalem. Mock weddings similar to the one in Montreal were staged in front of Soviet consulates in several cities around the world.

Igor's father Vladimir has been bed-ridden for several months. He suffers severe back problems and has been told he needs a spine operation — an operation he wants to have in Israel, close to his son.

In a letter delivered to the Soviet consul yesterday, demonstrators in Montreal asked again that the Tufelds be allowed to rejoin their son in Israel.

1979, *British Journal of Radiology*, 52, 164

Correspondence

The plight of radiologists in Russia

THE EDITOR—SIR,

Dr. Maria Slepak is alive, not very well and living at the moment in Moscow. Colleagues may know that she is a radiologist who has been convicted of "malicious hooliganism" because she and her husband had displayed a poster on the balcony of their flat demanding their long-refused right to emigrate and rejoin their family. This means that at any time, even near the end of her sentence, she can be sent to a labour camp for three years. She had four days notice of her trial, shortly after discharge from hospital where she had treatment for exacerbation of a duodenal ulcer.

You may also have read that her husband Vladimir, an electronics engineer, was exiled to Siberia to menial work for five years on June 21, 1978 on a similar charge. She will probably be permitted to join him. They are "refuseniks" of long standing, eight years, and during that time have suffered physical harassment and intimidation. On one occasion Dr. Slepak was beaten by the K.G.B. in front of her family and her son, then aged eleven, was arrested on his way home from school and threatened.

This journal is inappropriate for political matters, so it is important to differentiate between "refuseniks"—who have been refused permission contrary to the Helsinki agreement, to leave the USSR to rejoin their families—and "dissidents", such as Nobel-Prizewinner Sakharov and Dr. Orlov, whatever we may feel about the treatment meted out to these latter.

It is possible that the relatively light sentence demanded by the public prosecutor came as a result of world interest and pressure. Therefore, a group of radiological colleagues is being formed to support Dr. Slepak both morally and practically. This will require a large number of doctors each to make a very small effort.

Regrettably, it will probably be necessary also to help Dr. Alla Drugova, another radiologist, whose husband, Iosef Begun was again exiled to Siberia on June 29, 1978. His offence was to return to her in Moscow after finishing his exile, without having received permission to live in that particular city.

We should welcome a response from you by telephone or letter to Dr. Jeffrey J. Lesser, 82 Harley Street, London W.1—01-636 7171—or to Mrs. Joan Dale, 2 Frognal Rise, London N.W.3.—01-794 3324—as soon as possible.

Yours, etc.,

G. ANSELL, GEORGE DU BOULAY,
G. DE LACEY, E. RHYS DAVIES,
R. DICK, R. EBAN, P. GISHEN,
M. GOLDMAN, R. GRAINGER,
B. GREEN, M. GROSSMAN,
H. HIGHMAN, A. H. ISAACSON,
C. D. KRASNER, L. KREEL,
G. LAMB, G. LAWTON,
L. LESSOF, A. LYNN,
G. C. MARKHAM, B. E. NATHAN,
L. PELL, J. RABINOWITCH,
P. RENTON, M. I. ROBINSON,
T. SHERWOOD, M. M. SEXTON,
E. SHEVILLE, H. SHAWDON,
G. F. SHEPHERD, S. M. SMITH,
J. D. SPENCER, M. SPIRO,
F. STAKER, G. M. STEINER,
R. F. STEINER, D. H. TRAPNELL,
G. H. WEINBRENN, R. A. WILKINS,
G. WHITESIDE.

2 Frognal Rise,
London, N.W.3.

Boston Herald American — Tuesday, December 11, 1979



Staff Photo by Ten Ancher

Olga and Yevgeny Kozhenikov, Russian clowns, perform at Faneuil Hall at rally observing Human Rights Day.

Rally supports Soviet Jews

The United States should have withheld wheat sales to Russia as a weapon to gain the release of Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate, U.S. Rep. Margaret Heckler, R-Wellesley said yesterday.

"We should have predicated our sale on good deeds — good human rights deeds as well as cold hard cash," she told several Boston area Jewish groups in a noontime rally at Faneuil Hall observing the 31st anniversary of Human Rights Day.

"We must use our powers of persistence, persuasion, pressure and prayer to state and restate our position," she told the largely female audience.

The rally, "Women's Plea for Soviet Jews," focused on the plight of Ida Nudel, a Soviet economist listed as the only female "prisoner of conscience" currently being held in the USSR.

Nudel was sentenced in 1978 to four years of internal exile for hanging a banner from her Moscow apartment asking that she be

allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union to join her family in Israel.

Featured also at the rally were Soviet actor-clowns Olga and Yevgeny Kozhenikov, who performed portions of the play "The Life of a Refusenik."

A refusenik is a Soviet citizen who has been refused permission to emigrate. The Kozhenikovs were refuseniks from 1976 until six months ago when they were granted exit visas to leave the USSR.

In a declaration read at the rally, Gov. Edward J. King declared Dec. 10 Human Rights Day in Massachusetts.

Organizations involved in staging the rally included the American Council of Mizrahi Women, which presented a special citation to Heckler, the Jewish Community Council, the Boston Council of Haddassah, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and a number of sisterhoods from Boston area synagogues.

**DULZIN SAYS NYC JEWISH COMMUNITY
LEADERS ARE MAIN OBSTACLE TO BEGIN'S
PROPOSAL ON ISSUE OF DROP-OUTS**
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (JTA) -- Leon Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency Executives, charged that the leaders of the New York Jewish community were the main obstacle to Premier Menachem Begin's "compromise proposal" on "drop-outs" -- Soviet Jews who choose to go to the United States rather than Israel after they leave the Soviet Union. Dulzin claimed that other American Jewish communities were prepared to go along with Begin's ideas.

If New York would respond favorably, the Joint Distribution Committee and HIAS, the two agencies assisting the emigrants, would also agree, Dulzin told the WZO Executive this week. Begin proposed that assistance should be limited to those Soviet Jewish immigrants who have close relatives in the United States so that the rest would either have to go to Israel or fend for themselves. Dulzin said the WZO must be prepared to fight for the Begin plan.

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(The JDC and HIAS has said repeatedly that they do not initiate contact with Soviet Jews in Vienna to discuss resettlement with them. The two agencies only discuss resettlement after the Jewish Agency in Vienna, which handles transmigrant Soviet Jews, recommends to the JDC and HIAS those who insist that they do not want to emigrate to Israel. Even then, the two service organizations say they seek every possible means to first ascertain that the Soviet Jews in question are convinced they do not want to go to Israel.)

Rafael Kotlowitz, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, reported a slight decline in the drop-out rate. He said it is now down to 65 percent of the Jews leaving the USSR from a high of nearly 70 percent earlier this year. He attributed this to a reduction in the number of exit visas granted by the Soviet authorities and a reduction in the number of emigrants from specific Soviet towns. Jews from the larger Russian cities have tended to go to the U.S. instead of Israel.

Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

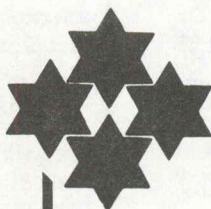
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December 12, 1979

INSIDE THIS WEEK'S ALERT

- * Women from Moscow met with Deputy Minister Shumlin and most came away disappointed. See our lead article.
- * More refusals in Kiev on the grounds of insufficient kinship. Page 2
- * Five American governors visited refuseniks during their official visit to the USSR. Articles from the Arizona press are reprinted on Page 6.
- * The Helsinki Commission has produced its yearly report on Human Rights violations. See a NY Times article reprinted on Page 7.

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