

EXODUS

AN ORGAN OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

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Vanik Leads Fight in House

Official Explains 'System'

If the citizen is going to affect political action, whether it's the war in Vietnam or the cause of Soviet Jewry, he has to understand how the system works.

Such was the theme of Rep. Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.), guest speaker at the general meeting of the Soviet Jewry Action Group in San Francisco on Jan. 25.

Although involved in that system for five years, the congressman said "it's awfully difficult to explain how it works."

Ostensibly invited to speak on the current status of the Vanik bill in the House, McCloskey gave Action Group members much insight into what motivates congressmen and other politicians.

To help in a cause such as Soviet Jewry, he indicated, "you must learn who the key politicians are, and then decide all you can do to influence them — they do listen."

In the case of the Vanik bill, one of the key figures is Rep. William Maillard (R-Calif.), a ranking republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is important, McCloskey stressed, that Maillard — and other congressmen thus far not committed to the Vanik bill — be made aware that their constituents strongly favor passage of the bill. And, he said, the congressmen should be made to know that these constituents will be around in a couple years when he runs for reelection. He must feel that the group is organized, and can supply some muscle — for or against him — when

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RAINY DAY DEMO — Protestors stand out in rain in front of I. Magnin's store in Beverly Hills to protest sale of Russian furs. Participants in the demonstration on Jan. 17 are members of the women's branch of the Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry.

Emigre Tax: No Revision

The Soviet government has published the highly controversial education tax for emigrants, according to reports in the *New York Times* in late January.

Publication of the text in a record of legislative acts appeared to put an end to persistent speculation that the Kremlin might still back down and eliminate the exit fee in face of widespread criticism abroad.

The tax has affected mainly Jews, who represent the majority of those seeking emigration and at the same time are probably the most highly educated ethnic group in the Soviet Union. However, many emigrants never went to college, or else have been able to pay the fee so that the Jewish exodus last year rose to more than 30,000.

The possibility of a change in the unpublished emigra-

tion law — adopted by decree last August — had been stimulated in part by its spotty implementation, particularly during the U.S. presidential campaign. Waivers granted then were interpreted as ges-

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Lubarsky Trial Set: In Secret

Lazar Lubarsky, a Jewish engineer from Rostov-on-Don accused of "revealing state secrets," was to go on trial behind closed doors Jan. 31, according to JTA reports last month.

Jewish sources in the USSR said the trial was to have begun Jan. 26 but was postponed for undisclosed reasons. The charges carry a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. Lubarsky was arrested six months ago. He first requested an exit visa to go to Israel three years ago, after which he was immediately ousted from the Communist Party and stripped of his military rank and decorations, JTA said.

Seeks To Block 'Education' Tax

Congressional action for Soviet Jews went full steam ahead in January as Congressman Charles Vanik (D.-Ohio) began a campaign to muster support for his bill which would prevent the United States from granting "Most Favored Nation Status" and import credit guarantees to any nation which does not permit free emigration to its citizens and which charges "more than nominal" exit visa fees to aspiring emigres.

The Vanik Bill is aimed at the Soviet Union's policy of imposing an "education tax" on Jews wishing to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. The tax, which has been termed in most circles as a ransom, calls for Soviet Jews to pay as much as \$50,000 for the right of emigration.

(A list of those Congressmen who have thus far supported the Vanik bill appears on page 6.)

A spokesman for the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews noted that "Jews are singled out in this ransom. Others who wish to emigrate are not forced to pay the tax." Soviet Jews are stripped of their citizenship prior to departure, which qualifies them to pay the "education tax."

Vanik's bill in the House of Representatives attempts to pressure the U.S.S.R. into rescinding the ransom. In order for the Soviets to benefit from trade with the U.S., it is essential that they gain Most Favored Nation Status which would impose only the lowest possible tariffs on their imports to the United States. If Mr. Vanik's bill passes the Congress, it would make it economically unsound for the Soviet Union to import their products to the United States.

"We hope that the Russians will see that it's to their benefit to rescind the ransom and permit free emigration rather than lose the billions of dollars in trade which they will lose if they don't recognize the seriousness of Mr. Vanik's Congressional proposal," a UCSJ spokesman said.

Congressman Vanik has indicated that he is seeking the widest and strongest base of support for his bill. Accord-

ing to spokesmen for his office, Mr. Vanik wants to gain 218 co-sponsors to his bill to insure a majority of House members supporting his legislation before it is introduced and heard by the House Ways and Means Committee. The latest count showed over 170 co-sponsors in the House.

"We have managed to gain wide support throughout the country," a spokesman for the Union of Councils for Soviet

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Soviet Consul Demo

About 100 chanting demonstrators stirred up the Soviet consular mission in San Francisco on Jan. 22, according to reports in the San Francisco Chronicle. The group was protesting the Kremlin's controversial education tax on emigrants.

"Ransom No! Let my people go!" the protesters, most of them Jewish, chanted to the measured boom of a bass drum outside the Soviet consular quarters at 2790 Green Street.

But the Russians apparently did not take kindly to the display, and quickly called the police to rout the orderly group, citing a federal law making such demonstrations illegal, the Chronicle noted.

"We are outraged with this demonstration which has been going on for more than an hour and a half in violation of the federal law signed by President Nixon on Oct. 24, 1972," said Vladimir A.

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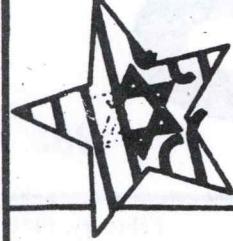
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Soviet Jewry Action Group
583 Market Street, Suite 500
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Editor..... Bert Dragan
UCSJ Editor..... Zev Yaroslavsky
Staff..... Judie Gaffin, Pat Mar, Karen
Baker, Eileen Auerbach

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Lubarsky: Singled Out

A month does not go by when another crisis befalls a Soviet Jew who is singled out by the Soviet Government as a criminal simply for his or her desire to immigrate to Israel.

This month it is Lazar Lubarsky's turn.

Lubarsky, an electrical engineer from Rostov on-Don, has been accused of slandering the Soviet state and of transmitting secret documents to unauthorized personnel.

It is quite clear to us that by all standards of justice there is not one iota of truth in the second charge. As Murray Seeger reported from Moscow in the Los Angeles Times on January 24: "By the authorities' definition, nearly anything can be classified as secret . . . It could be truly important material or it could be the prices charged in grocery stores which they call market information."

And -- we have often in the past been up against the charge of "slanderizing the Soviet state." Is it slander for a Soviet Jew to want to immigrate to his homeland? If a nation is so fundamentally unsure of itself, as the USSR appears to be, that it cannot tolerate freedom of expression among its citizens, then we can understand the Soviet interpretation of slander.

In any civilized country, Lazar Lubarsky's actions would not raise an eyebrow; it would be regarded as freedom of speech. In the Soviet Union the same actions provide for a major purge trial.

We urge all communities to protest the arrest and trial of Lazar Lubarsky. We suggest that you not only write letters and send telegrams to the Soviet leadership in Moscow, but we urge you to take your protest to visiting Soviet officials, ships, and cultural attractions in your community. Inform your legislators. Inform your local press corp. Use all of the resources at your command to bring the case of Lazar Lubarsky to the attention of the world community.

Lubarsky's case is another example of the turmoil through which the Soviet Jew has been going for many years. All of us must do our part to free him and other Jews who have suffered and will undoubtedly suffer similar fates.

Vanik Bill: Time to Act

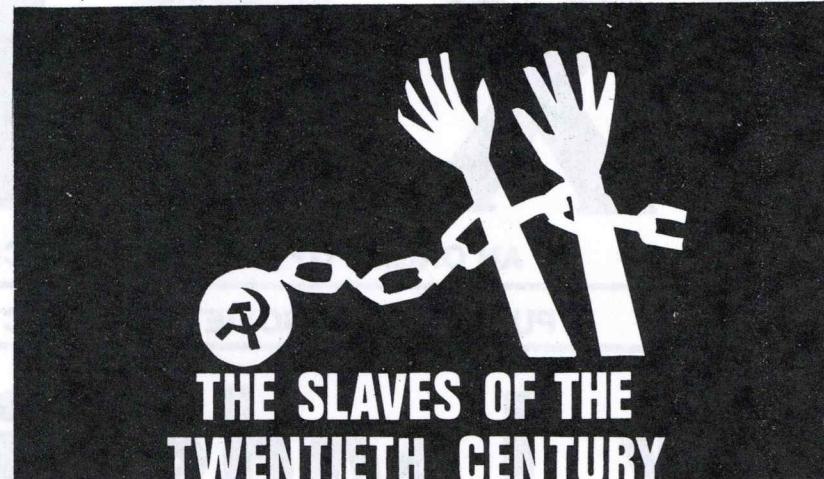
Under the leadership of Congressman Charles Vanik (D. Ohio), Congress has initiated the powerful and serious legislative process to help Soviet Jews.

Mr. Vanik's bill would not permit the United States to grant "Most Favored Nation" status to any country which does not permit freedom of emigration or which charges more than nominal exit visa fees to citizens who wish to emigrate. Vanik's bill should also prevent the United States from guaranteeing import credits to such a country.

As we have stated before, we are 100% behind the Vanik Bill and what it stands for. The Vanik Bill would make it economically not viable for the U.S.S.R. to import its goods to the United States unless they rescind the ransom on Jews and permit them to use their right of free emigration.

But there is no time to talk. We urge you to act NOW on the Vanik Bill. If your congressman is not a co-sponsor of the bill (see page 6), organize effective letter writing and telegram campaigns to your Congressman. Determine who some of his major contributors are, and, if you find allies among them, ask them to persuade the Congressman. (Lists of contributors are available through the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Wash. D. C. 20515). Bring delegations of community leaders to meet with the Congressmen.

Pull out all of the stops. The Vanik Bill is the strongest weapon we have had -- we are hitting the Russians in the pocketbook. We may never have an opportunity of equal force. NOW is the time to act.



THE SLAVES OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY

Call Placed to Jewish Activist

(The following transcript is of a telephone conversation with Boris Einbinder placed Jan. 21, 1973. Einbinder, a leading Moscow activist, is a physicist who applied for emigration in December of 1971, after which he was fired and is now jobless. The phone call was placed by Doug Kahn and Brad Hoffman of the East Bay Chapter of the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry.)

U.S.: Hello, Mr. Boris Einbinder?

MOSCOW: This is he.

U.S.: Hi, this is Brad Hoffman calling you with 100 people listening from Congregation Sinai in San Jose, Calif., United States of America. Good morning!

MOSCOW: Good morning.

U.S.: Would it be all right to ask you a few questions?

MOSCOW: Yes of course, with pleasure.

U.S.: We have heard that new exit visa laws have been published. Is this true?

MOSCOW: We have just received a new order about the exit law. There is no one in Moscow who has left the Soviet Union under this new order. This new order is not in action. You should know that this order is very, very little different from the old one. So these exit orders are very difficult to pay for young people, for people of middle age; only for pensioners is it possible. But you should know that the pensioners don't receive their pensions.

U.S.: Have you heard any news about Lazar Lubarsky, of Rostov-An-Bon?

MOSCOW: Yes, I can tell that his trial will be on Jan. 31. His trial will be closed. Nobody can be present there. And it seems even his wife can't be present.

U.S.: Have you any news about the prisoners in the camps, especially Sylva Zalmanson?

MOSCOW: Sylva Zalmanson is now in the special jail in the prison. She is kept there in prison under very bad conditions. She is there during half a year. Very soon she will leave this prison to return to camp. One prisoner is in Psychiatric Prison. His name is Boris Azernikov. And do you know Yaakov Khantish? He wasn't permitted to have a meeting with his relatives. And very long ago he once said he was refused because he tells that he's ill. And now he is not permitted such a meeting because of quarantine because of illness. That is all. There is not any other news.

U.S.: Do you have any news about Yefim Davidovitch of Minsk?

MOSCOW: No, no new news. He is under investigation and he is very ill. He has had heart attacks and is not young. He is accused of having a gun and of writing something against the Soviet State. In relating to the gun he says that he had it because, without money, it is very difficult to leave and he would have something else to try.

U.S.: Have you heard anything about Vladimir Isenberg of Kishinev?

MOSCOW: We know very little; that is all I can say.

U.S.: We are all very concerned about every one in the Soviet Union and we are working on everyone's behalf.

MOSCOW: Yes; pardon me, now I hear you better. I want to know; what's your family, what's your name.

U.S.: My name's Brad Hoffman and I'm calling with about 100 people listening from Congregation Sinai, in San Jose, Calif., of U.S.A. May I ask you some more questions?

MOSCOW: Wait a minute, I can tell you something without your questions. So I can tell you that it would not be very nice, it would be with great regret, if people in the United States, especially the Jews, under stress, realized that the situation in the Soviet Union is weekly getting better. It isn't so. You should know that these new tax laws are not in action. They are not better; they are not a progress. It is very little progress. The most important thing is this law only prevents us from leaving. There are many cases. For example, in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, two Jews received refusal to leave the Soviet Union because they have relatives here more than in Israel. There was such a reason and these people are doctors. One is a big physician. They were told that permission is given only those people who are not needed, and they are needed. And there was such a reason for the refusal. Their names are Yaakov Waiskopf and Morris Edelberg.

MOSCOW: Have you anything else to tell us.

MOSCOW: Yes. In Moscow there is a Jew whose name is Alexander Temkin. You have heard of him? He has been refused his right as a father. The 17th of January the court gave custody of the daughter to his divorced wife.

In Leningrad, for example, two refusals to some people that had previously been given permission to leave. In Moscow, there is such a man also. His name is Natan Toltinsky. He was a sailor in the sub. He was told that he was not permitted to leave because he worked as a sailor in the system where many officers are trained and which is connected with state secrets. And he was only a sailor.

In Novosibirsk there is a Jew there. His name is Alexander Roisman, and he was refused from leaving and now he is persecuted because he does not work.

U.S.: We heard that Ida Nudel, Victor Polksky and Alexander Lerner of Moscow have all been threatened with parasitism. Is this true?

MOSCOW: Yes, it is true in relationship to Nudel, and now she has arranged to work but the work is very difficult and very hard because she is ill with her heart. And as for Lerner, once upon a time he had work, only one time, a very menial job. But supposedly it was not very sustained.

U.S.: Can you give us any advice about how we in the United States can help you and all the other Soviet Jews?

MOSCOW: It is very difficult to do on telephone lines. You see we write letters to all our friends in other countries (Russian operator -- "Hello") and in the American countries, the U.S. especially and we write to them to try to explain our position and sometimes we even try to tell them what to do. But I think you know better your own possibilities and you should know yourselves what to do. But it is important to understand our position. It is very critical here.

U.S.: Is there anything you would like to say, very fast, in Russian to conclude our conversation.

MOSCOW: No, I don't want to speak Russian. I can speak Hebrew if you like.

U.S.: Is there anything else you would like to say?

MOSCOW: I think this is all.

U.S.: We want very much to help you.

MOSCOW: I know this and my great thanks.

U.S.: Shalom. Lehitrot.

MOSCOW: Lehitrot. Shalom.

U.S.: B'shana Hazot B'Yerushalyim.

MOSCOW: Goodbye. Good Luck.

R. Palatnik: Ordeal Ends

(The following article on Raiza Palatnik was written by Sraya Shapiro and appeared in the Jerusalem Post on January 16, 1973.)

Raiza Palatnik still wakes up screaming at night because she has been dreaming that she is in a concentration camp near Dnieprodzerzhinsk. Her 14 months of misery ended barely a month ago.

Raiza's attractive dark face breaks easily into a smile, but there are still deep rings under her eyes. Two years of detention in Russian prisons leave slow healing scars.

It was in the warm, quiet room at the Katamon absorption centre in Jerusalem, where she is living with her parents, that she described in the camp, in the middle of a swamp, which was first used as a prison camp by the Germans in World War II. The walls of the low buildings which make up the complex are always wet. The prisoners, all female, sleep in a series of dormitories, 40 to 60 or more in each.

Work consists of sewing, two shifts a day, totalling ten or 12 hours. The warders often call the prisoners to meetings where they stress the need to work more. Food consists mainly of bread — dark bread, about 650 gm. a day — and 20 gm. of sugar. On Sundays there is fried fish, a portion of 120 gm., including the burned bits. Semolina livens up the menu on May Day, Revolution Day and New Year's Day. Half-rotten small fish are sometimes added. But there is plenty of soup: yellow-coloured water is called pea soup; if it's red, its name is borsch.

"I subsisted on bread and some cereal," says Raiza. "They gave us boiled ground oats, buckwheat or plain wheat."

She was the only political prisoner in her barracks — the rest of her inmates were thieves "or worse." There were a few Jewish women too, sentenced for dealing in foreign currency or other "economic" offences.

"I got on fairly well with the other prisoners, except for the activists, of course." An activist was a sort of *kapo*, who reported other prisoners' actions to the authorities. "I was number one — everything I said, read, did, was reported immediately."

The prisoners wear white-striped brown skirts and their upper garment is a long, sexless brown jacket. They are supposed to wear on their chest an identity disc stating their name, number and the barracks to which they belong.

"I refused to wear it, I called it a dog tag, and they were angry. But I told them I would put a yellow Star of David on my front and back, so they

tried to overlook the irregularity and left me alone."

But "they" did not leave her alone. "Interrogations continued. They asked why I wanted to go to Israel, I who was born and bred in Odessa. And how could I dream of moving to a capitalist country?"

She told them, as she had told the security police and the courts, that she felt she belonged to the Jews, that the Jews had a country of their own and wanted to go there. No, she did not feel at home in Russia, even though Odessa was to an extent still "a Jewish town," as it was before the revolution. Except for the few years the family spent in East Russia, fleeing the German invaders, Raiza's whole life was spent in Odessa. She graduated from a librarianship institute, studied a little German and French, and then worked in a municipal library.

Her parents were never Zionists. "I am the first Zionist in the family," she says.

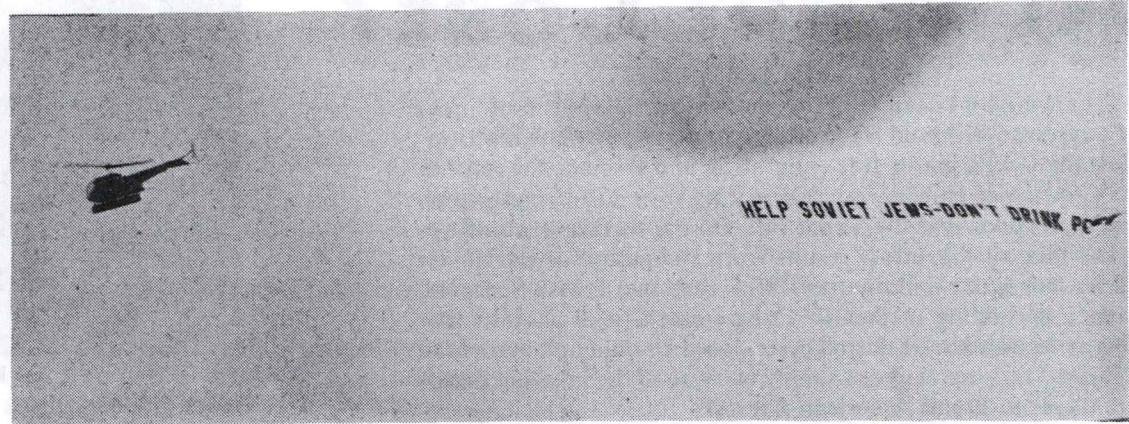
Sought to learn

She wanted to know more about her people. In old Jewish homes there are still old editions of Dubnow's "History of the Jews." She read Howard Fast's novel about the Maccabees, and all the historical novels by Feuchtwanger that were translated into Russian. And she studied all the anti-Zionist pamphlets the authorities had been publishing. "There is a mine of information in them once you learn how to read them, how to discard all the anti-Semitic comment." She listened to Kol Yisrael and European broadcasts to learn the truth. Eventually, she managed to get hold of literature which was not published officially, and she herself typed out information and articles for the underground Jewish "Samizdat."

One day a number of men came to her house with a search warrant and impounded her typewriter and the material she had no time to dispose of: it was early afternoon and she was at work. The following day she was told to come to the security (see back page)



Raiza Palatnik



SUPER PROTEST — Helicopter towing sign: **HELP SOVIET JEWS — DON'T DRINK PEPSI** — soars over Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum during Super Bowl football game on Jan. 14. The protest, which also included pickets dressed in

prison clothing stationed at Coliseum entrances and adjacent streets, was planned and carried out by California Students for Soviet Jews and the Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry.

Nationwide Support For Pepsico Boycott

The nationwide boycott of Pepsico which began Nov. 22 in Southern California by two councils on Soviet Jewry, is continuing in strength in 1973. The boycott has received much national coverage in the media and the cause was even brought to the attention of football fans when a helicopter streaked over the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on Superbowl Sunday, Jan. 14, pulling a banner urging: "Help Soviet Jews — Don't Drink Pepsi."

"Business is not an end to itself; the welfare of human beings is," said Louis Rosenblum, chairman of the UCSJ. "Anyone doing business with those who seek to destroy human rights and dignity must not have our support." Rosenblum is a scientist with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Cleveland.

Pepsi-Cola is the target of the boycott because of the recently negotiated trade agreement involving the soft drink after President Nixon's visit to Moscow last June.

Under the agreement, Pepsi-Co Inc., the Pepsi-Cola manufacturer, once a client of Mr. Nixon when he was a practicing attorney, will distribute the beverage in the Soviet Union. In return, Pepsi-Co will sell Soviet-produced wine, vodka and brandy in this country.

The amount of Pepsi-Cola that Soviet authorities will allow to be distributed is contingent on the sales volume Pepsi-Co can generate for Soviet products.

The boycott of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews extends to all goods and services of Pepsi-Co and its subsidiaries including Frito-Lay snack products, Wilson Sporting Goods and North American Van Lines.

Members of UCSJ plan to contact bulk users of Pepsi-Co products and urge

them to change brands. In Washington, two synagogues have agreed to remove Pepsi machines from the premises.

In addition to the soft drinks, the UCJS boycott will extend to such Pepsi-Co subsidiaries as Frito-Lay, Wilson Sporting Goods and North American Van Lines.

New Year Same For Soviet Jews

The New Year has brought no respite for Soviet Jews. The first reports of 1973 from Jewish sources in the Soviet Union spoke of Jews facing trial, Jews languishing in prison camps under wretched conditions, seriously ill Jews pleading in vain for exit visas to go to Israel and Jews deprived of jobs either because they applied for visas or some cases in retaliation for the departure of a colleague, reports JTA.

According to the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, Solomon Dreizner, 41, a second Leningrad trial defendant serving a three-year sentence at the Potma forced labor camp, is facing severe and unjust punishment because he retaliated when assaulted by a fellow prisoner known to be a pathological anti-Semite. Dreizner's wife, Lilia, has appealed to the Soviet Prosecutor General Roman Rudenko to send a special emissary to Potma to investigate the case.

She said her husband was waylaid as he left his living quarters at the camp by another prisoner sur-named Ernst who hurled anti-Semitic epithets at him and then attacked him physically. Because he struck back he was brought before a camp committee and threatened with punishment, Mrs. Dreizner wrote to Rudenko.

PROVOCATION

She begged the Prosecutor to look into the case personally and not refer her complaint to the prosecutor in Mordovia who will only refer

it back to the Potma administration. "One gets the impression that a chain of provocation planned beforehand is taking place," she said in her letter.

In another development, the SSSJ reported that the purge of Jewish musicians from the Moscow Radio Orchestra is continuing. Twenty-four Jews have been dismissed and only four remain with the 80-member orchestra. The four have been told that they will be fired when replacements are found. According to the SSSJ, the Jews were being made scapegoats for the former conductor, Yuri Aaronovich, who received an exit visa and went to Israel last summer.

Council Installs SJ "Hot Line"

The voice of Roman Rutman, leading Soviet Jewish activist who was permitted to leave the USSR in November, is currently being heard in the Los Angeles area on the Soviet Jewry "hot line."

Rutman, a recent visitor to Southern California, received phone calls all hours of the day enquiring about the situation in the Soviet Union. "Without the help of Roman Rutman over the last year or two, I don't know where we would be today," said Zev Yaroslavsky, chairman of the California Students for Soviet Jews. The hot line number is (213) 655-5966.

Soviet Trade: At What Cost?

BY HAROLD B. LIGHT

Last month I dealt with the phenomenal support built up in Congress to withhold trade concessions to the Soviet Union, unless the USSR grants free emigration and rescinds the ransom tax to Soviet citizens. At this writing over 170 Congressmen have co-sponsored the Vanik Bill. On the surface it would appear that all this effort results from sympathy for the Soviet Jews, but is this entirely true? With only two Jewish Senators, and a sprinkling of Jewish Congressmen, it is obvious that many legislators are seriously opposed to many phases of the Soviet Trade agreements simply because of the inherent disadvantages to broad American interests.

This might be the right time to bring up the question, "What's so good about trading with the Soviet Union?" James Reston wrote recently in the New York Times describing the hundreds of American businessmen visiting the USSR discussing trade, exchanging patents and technological methods. They are contracting to build truck plants and chemical plants. The U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation has signed a \$10 billion deal to develop drilling rights for natural gas and oil, and to build a massive pipeline for the Russians which they cannot build themselves. Reston wonders about "the wisdom of depending upon energy sources controlled by the Soviets, risking the possibility that these sources could be cut off in any military emergency." He asks, "Are the short range interests of commercial deals by the USA compatible with the long range interests of security? Now that the election is over, these commercial deals are being made piecemeal, without references to the strategic problems involved."

Dr. Antony Sutton's 10-year study of Soviet Trade, conducted at Stanford University, names U.S. companies and products presently being used in Soviet military tanks and trucks appearing in Vietnam and on the Israeli borders. He concludes that "If a decade of such trade (it began in the early 60's) did not produce peace, why multiply the problem?"

Bob Considine has termed the Soviet War Debt terms an insult, showing how the original \$11 billion lend lease debt to the U.S. was gradually "negotiated" down to \$722 million by Henry Kissinger and President Nixon after 17 years of no payment, and with 30 more years to pay at an unspecified rate. Inflation alone would wipe out that debt, meaning no more repayment at all.

On July 8, 1972, President Nixon granted the USSR \$500 million credit to buy U.S. wheat. The lurid details of the wheat deal have revealed that the profits of hundreds of millions of dollars to the insiders will be borne by the American public in increased costs and subsidies. So why is trade so good? SALT talks and Nuclear Disarmament? Yes, but why should the U.S. give the Soviet Union all its computer technology, production know-how, data processing equipment (they are at least 8 years behind us in those fields; see New York Times, October 11, 1972), when they have nothing that we want to buy. Certainly, no American manufacturer will build them a factory and no American bank will finance it, without U.S. Government insurance for the debt; that means the American taxpayer could wind up paying the bill. Historically, the Soviets are a poor credit risk.

At this writing, we are beginning to see important articles written to indicate that the American public should not allow a concern for Soviet Jews to interfere with its "own best interests." Hopefully, the support now built up in the Congress will not run out of momentum by the time Congress gets caught up in its flood of new bills this session. This may very well depend upon a steady stream of letters and telegrams to every Congressman and Senator to support the VANIK Bill (formerly HR 17131) and the Jackson Amendment (S.2620), on East-West Trade and the Soviet Education Tax.

Perhaps the only positive aspect of the infamous ransom tax is that the Kremlin handed us a valuable weapon to mount an antitrade bill campaign. Otherwise, we could assume that Congress might have already granted these trade concessions. The Vanik and Jackson legislation has given us more time to fight the battle.

If we can delay, or possibly even deny the Soviet Union that which they want most, the Kremlin will know that their treatment of our Jewish brethren has cost them dearly. On many occasions I have told high Soviet officials that eventually they will LET OUR PEOPLE GO. Further, that this will happen when the price is so high that they cannot afford to keep them. It is up to every one of us to keep raising that price. Then, and only then, they will LET OUR PEOPLE GO!



SUPREME PENALTY — Russian dancer Valery Panov ponders bleak future after a request to emigrate to Israel resulted in his career as a dancer being temporarily brought to an end. He has been dismissed

from the Kirov, arrested and thrown in jail on two occasions. His wife has been demoted from a ballerina of the Kirov to a member of the corps.

Telegram To Nixon's Daughter

President Nixon's daughter received what must have been an unexpected telegram around New Year's while she was visiting in Moscow with husband Edward Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox were attending the Bolshoi Theater when a request by telegram came from Harold Light, Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry chairman, asking that Mrs. Cox help a Soviet ballet dancer seeking to emigrate to Israel.

The dancer is Valery Panov, leading Kirov Ballet dancer dismissed from his job for applying for permission to emigrate. "His artistry should not be lost to ballet lovers throughout the world," the telegram said.

SJ Talks In Geneva

Fifty Jewish leaders from 13 countries including Israel and the United States met in Geneva last month to coordinate worldwide efforts to continue to press for action by the community of nations for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel without the imposition of a "heinous ransom tax," according to reports from JTA.

Louis Pincus, chairman of the World Zionist Organization Executive, on whose initiative the meeting was called, told the all-day conference, "We do not set the priorities for Soviet Jewry. They set the priorities, and they want to emigrate."

ENCOURAGED

Pincus stressed at a press conference, that the rights which he and his colleagues were demanding were ones "respected by all civilized nations" and "not only a Jewish right." The Russians, he continued, "must stop trading in human beings and accede to the code of civilized behavior. A person's intellectual property is his own and what the Russians are attempting runs counter to a world striving for greater free-

(see back page)

Underground Tipline

(The following is a list of Soviet Jews that are in need of help.)

PREISER, Fischel Moiseyevich: Beltsi, Moldavian SSR, USSR, Volodarskogo 3, kv. 9 worker, 3 children, brother in Israel.

Beregovo, Zakarpatskaya obl., USSR

GOKH, Martin Yevgenyevich: UL] Mayakovskogo 18
GRINSHPAN, Agi Beilovna: UL] Mukachevskaya 28 Chernovits, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

GOIKHMAN, Iosif Yakovlevich: Vtoroi Pereulok Karameliuk 1, kv. 21; worker, 4 children

GROSSMAN, Shmuel Naumovich: UL] Bogdan Khmelnytsky 37, kv. 5; worker, 4 children.

KATS, Mikhail Abramovich: ul. UL] Chkalova 5, kv. 5; worker, 4 children.

KUSHNIR, David Fishelevich: ul. 28 June 51, kv. 8; worker, 3 children.

LIFSHITS, Diana Borisovna: Ukrainsky per. 4, kv. 6 worker, 3 children.

MILSHTEIN, Rozalia Samoilovna: Per. Ukrainsky 10, kv. 6; worker, 3 children.

PRISHKOLNIKOV, Yefim Naumovich: ul. Pereyaslavskaya 22, kv. 2; workers, 3 children.

Ternopol, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

With Chutzpa

(from page 7)

ever, Russia is the land of their own struggle, which they know from the inside. Their own experiences, they say, testify not only to the Soviet regime's malevolence but to its ultimate vulnerability. The

Phoenix Protest

Cold and rain didn't stop Phoenicians from calling attention to the plight of Jews in Soviet Russia on Dec. 27, when the Phoenix Roadrunners met the Soviet hockey team at the Coliseum.

Led by James Freedman, chairman of the Phoenix Jewish Federation's sub-committee on Soviet Jewry, 38 persons braved the inclement weather to carry placards and distribute handbills to the 14,000 persons attending the hockey match.

Dozens of radio stations carried spot announcements of the peaceful demonstration planned to alert the Greater Phoenix community to the need to protest the harsh treatment of Soviet Jewry. Federation officials particularly commended Phoenix police for their helpful cooperation.

Russia that fighters like Spivakovsky and Kochubievsky describe is a society in malignant decomposition—a "cancer ward" kept going by inertia, cynicism, and the residues of fear; sapped by rising anti-Russian nationalisms; sinking slowly into economic impotence; straitjacketed by a political system its present leaders dare not change. ("I almost feel sorry for them," three different Soviet Jews told me on separate occasions, discussing the leadership's various dilemmas. Kochubievsky noted that "everything they touch turns against them—watch, even the Arabs will turn on them.")

Their own movement, Soviet Jews argue, has shown that the regime will retreat when it is challenged with sufficient skill and determination. The Jews' example is bound, they say, to encourage other, perhaps stronger, resistance movements—aimed not so much at emigration (where could 46 million Ukrainians go?) as at direct confrontation with Soviet power. New surprises await Russia. "This is only the beginning," say the more ardent Soviet Jews. Only time will tell whether they are right.

Underground Tieline

FISHGOF, Anna Markovna: Ternopolskaya obl., Chertkov, Shevchenko la, kv. 20; husband, worker, 3 children.

GOLSMAN, Riva Moiseyevna: Museinaya 5/6; 3 children.

Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, USSR

ARANAVITCHENEH, Zina Avnerovna: Laisves Alleya 47, kv. 9; widow, 3 children.

BURMENKO, Sarra Lvovna: pr. Krasnoi Armii 22a, kv. 67; mother, father, husband, 3 ch.

Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

PABAROVSKAYA, Olga Broisovna: L, ul. Kirova 4, kv. 22; 3 children, worker, no husband.

PODOLSKAYA, Feige Moshe-Gershevna: 35, Urtskogo 24, kv. 19; husband-worker, 3 children.

BERSHADSKAYA, Golda Khaimovna: Kishinev, Moldavian SSR, USSR, u., Azerbaidzhani 1, Per. No. 1; 4 children, worker.

BERSHADSKAYA, Golda Khaimovna: Kishinev, Moldavian SSR, USSR, per. Lomonosova 37; 3 children, worker.

LELUCHASHVILI, Maria Isaakovna: Kutaisi, Georgian SSR, USSR, ul. Azerbaidzhani 1, Per. No. 1; 4 children, worker.

GAITSHINA, Galina Grigoriyevna: Leningrad D-11, USSR, Naberezhnaya Reki Fontanki 5, kv. 20; worker, 3 children.

Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, USSR

BRAMBROT, Mikhail Smolovich: ul. Yakuba Kolosa 39, kv. 79; worker, 3 children.

KATSENBOGEN, Piotr Samuilovich: Severny per. 35, kv. 1; worker, 3 children.

PLAX, Sofia Abramovna: ul. Karapotkina 20, kv. 1; worker, 2 children.

Novosibirsk, RSFSR, USSR

BERKOVSKY, Yury Abramovitch: ul. Novogodniaia 36, kv. 40; physicist 41, Anna 40, Rina 2.

MENCHER, Ezra Markovich: 72, ul. Tereshkovo 34, kv. 28; linguist.

TOKER, Girsh & Lilya: Moscow I-474, USSR, Beskudnikovsky Bulvar 2/2-12; tel. 1898331, speak Russian, Yiddish.

GERTZ, Raisa Semonovna: ul. Bogdana Khmelnitskogo 2, kv. 4; worker, 3 children, Odessa, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

MEDVEDEVA, Emilia Anisimovna: Odessa, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, ul. 1905 goda 6, kv. 1; worker, 3 children.

ODESSA, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

PAKHMANOVA, Iokhevet Shmulevna: ul. Vorovskogo 117, kv. 18; worker, 4 children.

SHAPIRA, Irina Borisovna: ul. Sovetskaya Armiya 94, kv. 13

SHNAIDERMAN, Khona Khaskelevna: 11, ul. Lenina 55, kv. 2; worker, 2 children.

STOLIAR, Semion Ionovich: ul. Bogdanov 13, kv. 9; worker, 3 children.

ZASLAVSKAYA, Yelena Yakovlevna: ul. Vorovskogo 5, kv. 1; worker, 3 children.

Vilnius, Lithuanian SSR, USSR

BUDILOVSKAYA, Bronislava Simionovna: Statibienko 10/17, kv. 10; husband, wife, 2 children.

IDOVICH, Anna: Pharmacist, 24 years old, tel: 50344.

KORABELNIKOV, Ilia Beno: Krasnoarmeiskaya 34, kv. 12; student, engineer.

LEVITIN, Moisei Abramovich: pr. Lenina 24, kv. 22.

PRUSS, Brokha Mordukhovna: pr. Lenina 24, kv. 22.

SHAKHOTAS, Shleomo Samuilovich: ul. Krashu 17-1; tel. 91690, Yiddish, English, musicians.

STRULIPE, Fania: Pozhelos 38, kv. 48; tel. 24641, student Economics.

MAGER, Mikhail Eduardovich: Vinnitsa obl., Ukrainian SSR, USSR, ul. Gorkogo 29, kv. 2; rel. 26390, Yiddish, Polish, Hebrew.

SHINBAKER, Samuil Mayerovich: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, ul. Lermontova 6; worker, 5 in family.

VAITSEN, Margarita Vilgel'movna: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, ul. Suvorova 9; 2 children & husband.

MOSCOW, USSR

BIBICHKOVA, Nina: A-40, u., M. Raskovoi 23a, kv. 55

RAPPORPORT, Naum Lazarevich: B. Cherkizovskaya 10-10, kv. 181.

TITOV, Vladimir Avramovich: A-130, Kosmodemianskikh 9b, kv. 36; wife, Svetlana, daughter, Yevgenia.

CHLENOV, Mikhail Anatolievich: 125475, Zelenogradskaya 23/5, kv. 466.

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, Erina Yevseevna and KARELIN, Pavel Felixovich: G-19, per. Axakova 9, kv. 27.

BENENSON, Alexander: ul. Krzhanovskogo 34, kv. 89.

RIZHIK, Mikhail Shmerliyavich: Lavrashenski per. 17, kv. 8; wife, Olga Kazakevich.

GUSOVSKY, Vladislav Vladimirovich: Kirovogradskaya 10/1, kv. 175; wife, Tatiana

ZOLOTAREVSKY, Vladimir Mendelevich: G-19, Kremliovskaya Naberezhnaya 1/9, kv. 14.

Soviet Emigres Face 'Catch 22' Conundrum

(The following article was written by Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and appeared Jan. 24, 1973)

MOSCOW — For Soviet Jews still facing official opposition in their efforts to emigrate to Israel, the struggle has taken on new, tragicomic dimensions.

Many of the would-be emigres face a Catch-22 conundrum with the Soviet bureaucracy.

The largest portion of those Jews flatly refused permission to leave without any reference to the high diploma tax they face are rejected on the grounds of their having knowledge of official secrets.

Typical Dialog

A typical dialog between a Jew seeking to leave and an official of the Soviet passport office (OVIR) was described recently by various Moscow sources.

"You cannot leave because you have dealt with official secrets," the official says.

"When did I deal with secrets?" What kind of secrets?" the applicant asks.

"That's the secret," the official answers.

"How long before I can purge myself of this background of dealing with secrets?"

"That's a secret," the official answers.

Some of the Jews know they handled what could be called secret material and information during World War II and some have been involved in sensitive work up to the time they applied for emigration and were fired from their jobs. But most never knew their work was classified as sensitive.

"In any other country, a man would be told beforehand that he was going to be involved in secret matters," one source commented. "He would be advised that this kind of work required limitations on his normal civil rights. He would be asked to sign a statement acknowledging the fact.

"But not here."

"By the authorities' definition, nearly anything can be classified as secret," another Moscow Jew observed. "It could be truly important material or it could be the prices charged in grocery stores which they call market information."

The secrecy issue is a particular stumbling block for Jewish intellectuals, the largest group of Soviet citizens prevented from going to Israel.

In their campaign to counteract the negative publicity on the Jewish emigration issue, Soviet officials have asserted that 95% of those who seek visas get permissions to leave.

"Restrictions affect only persons who have undergone specific military training or

are engaged in occupations of a nature affecting the interests of the state," an official government statement proclaimed this month.

Previously, officials justified imposition of the diploma tax on all educated emigres on the basis that it was needed to prevent "brain drain" from the Soviet Union. Union.

The newest Soviet analysis asserted that only 10% of the record 30,000 Jewish emigres in 1972 actually paid the tax.

"The rest either have no higher education or have been exempted from payment on account of old age, health and so forth," the statement said.

Barrier to Jews

To the Jews, however, the low proportion of tax-paying emigres reflects the "preselection" of those allowed to go, the relative ease of departure for elderly, uneducated Jews and the nearly complete barrier against emigration of intellectuals. About 100 intellectuals got out under a special waiver of the tax issued around the time of the U.S.

election in November.

There are many who simply cannot afford the tax.

The secrecy net catches others than intellectuals, however.

"Ya rabochy (I am a worker)," one Jewish father of three explained. "I repair electrical transformers. For the last six years I have worked in a button factory."

Before his current job, he worked in the power plant associated with a secret institute, an institute with no name.

"I never knew what they did," he said. "I never went there. I just worked in the generating plant. But they told me that because of the secret work of the institute I could not go to Israel. My wife used to work there doing common work, and they said she couldn't go either."

"I asked them how long before that history would make no difference. They said that was a secret."

The worker also said he was asked to sign a statement (see back page)

Authorities Step Up Harrassment

Soviet authorities have stepped up harrassment of Jewish activists, seven Moscow Jewish activists charged, according to reports in the *New York Times*.

Despite what had been expected to be a record level of Jewish emigration perhaps reaching 30,000 last year, they contended at an unofficial news conference that the situation has become much tighter, especially for visa applicants with higher education.

They dismissed the wave of exemptions from the heavy educational tax in late October as a temporary "pre-election present to President Nixon."

ARRESTS

Cited by the seven were the arrests of 63 Jewish activists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Riga and Novosibirsk during the pre-Christmas week. They said these included 11 Moscow women awakened in their apartments on December 20 by a knock at the door at 5:30 a.m. and, in some cases, not given enough time to get fully dressed.

Fifty-two other persons were arrested on December 18 and given 15-day prison sentences on charges of disturbing public order or resisting orders of policemen when they attempted to deliver a petition to offices of the Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, asking for amnesty for Jews already held in jail. Relatives

have been unable to find out precisely where they are held, Jewish spokesmen said.

OFFICERS

The group of spokesmen, who met with correspondents at a private apartment near downtown Moscow, cited additional pressures against other individuals as well.

Professor Alexander Lerner, a well-known specialist in cybernetics, said that on December 21 two militia officers had given him an official written warning that he would be tried for parasitism, or lack of a job, unless he found work within two weeks.

Lerner, dismissed from his position as head of a scientific institute in December, 1971, after applying to emigrate, has worked for 40 years and becomes eligible for a state pension next September at age 60. There have been previous threats about trying him for parasitism, but none so serious, he said.

Valery Panov, the 34-year-old dancer fired last spring by Leningrad's Kirov Ballet Company after asking for permission to emigrate to Israel, was summoned by the secret police and warned that he would be prosecuted for anti-Soviet agitation, an offense punishable by up to seven years in prison, if he continued to meet with foreign correspondents and give information by phone to telephone callers from abroad, Jewish sources said.

House Members Who Back Vanik

These members of the U.S. House of Representatives have joined Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) in co-sponsoring his bill on "Freedom of Emigration as condition of East-West Trade."

Abzug, Bella S. (D-NY)
 Addabbo, Joseph P. (D-NY)
 Anderson, Glenn M. (D-Calif)
 Annunzio, Frank (D-III)
 Archer, Bill (R-Tex)
 Aspen, Les (D-Wis)
 Badillo, Herman (D-NY)
 Barrett, William A. (D-Pa)
 Bell, Alphonzo (R-Calif)
 Bergland, Bob (D-Minn)
 Biaggi, Mario (D-NY)
 Bingham, Jonathan B. (D-NY)
 Blatnik, John A. (D-Minn)
 Boland, Edward P. (D-Mass)
 Brademas, John (D-Ind)
 Brasco, Frank J. (D-NY)
 Brothill, Joel T. (R-Va)
 Buchanan, John (R-Ala)
 Burke, James A. (D-Mass)
 Burke, Yvonne Brathwaite (D-Calif)
 Burton, Phillip (D-Calif)
 Byron, Goodloe E. (D-Md)
 Carney, Charles J. (D-Ohio)
 Casey, Bob (D-Tex)
 Chappell, Bill, Jr. (D-Fla)
 Clancy, Donald D. (R-Ohio)
 Clark, Frank M. (D-Pa)
 Clay, William (Bill) (D-Mo)
 Cohen, William S. (R-Me)
 Collins, James M. (R-Tex)
 Conte, Silvio O. (R-Mass)
 Corman, James C. (D-Calif)
 Cotter, William R. (D-Conn)
 Crane, Philip M. (R-III)
 Cronin, Paul W. (R-Mass)
 Daniel, W.C. (D-Va)
 Daniels, Dominick V. (D-NJ)
 Danielson, George E. (D-Calif)
 Delaney, James J. (D-NY)
 Dellums, Ronald V. (D-Calif)
 Dent, John (D-Pa)
 Donohue, Harold D. (D-Mass)
 Drinan, Robert F. (D-Mass)
 Dulski, Thaddeus, J. (D-NY)
 Eckhardt, Bob (D-Tex)
 Edwards, Don (D-Calif)
 Eilberg, Joshua (D-Pa)

Fascell, Dante B. (D-Fla)
 Fish, Hamilton, Jr. (R-NY)
 Fisher, O.C. (D-Tex)
 Flood, Daniel J. (D-Pa)
 Forsythe, Edwin B. (R-NJ)
 Fraser, Donald M. (D-Minn)
 Frenzel, Bill (R-Minn)
 Frey, Lou Jr. (R-Fla)
 Fulton, Richard H. (D-Tenn)
 Fuqua, Don (D-Fla)
 Gaydos, Joseph M. (D-Pa)
 Giaimo, Robert N. (D-Conn)
 Gibbons, Sam (D-Fla)
 Gilman, Benjamin A. (R-NY)
 Goldwater, Barry Jr. (R-Calif)
 Grasso, Ella T. (D-Conn)
 Gray, Kenneth J. (D-III)
 Griffiths, Martha W. (D-Mich)
 Green, Edith (D-Ore)
 Green, William J. (D-Pa)
 Gubser, Charles S. (R-Calif)
 Gude, Gilbert (R-Md)
 Hanley, James M. (D-NY)
 Harrington, Michael (D-Mass)
 Hawkins, Augustus F. (D-Calif)
 Hechler, Ken (D-W.Va)
 Heckler, Margaret M. (R-Mass)
 Helstoski, Henry (D-NJ)
 Hicks, Floyd V. (D-Wash)
 Hillis, Elwood (R-Ind)
 Hogan, Lawrence J. (R-Md)
 Holifield, Chet (D-Calif)
 Holtzman, Elizabeth (D-NY)
 Horton, Frank (R-NY)
 Ichord, Richard H. (D-Mo)
 Jordan, Barbara (D-Tex)
 Karth, Joseph L. (D-Minn)
 Keating, William J. (R-Ohio)
 Kemp, Jack F. (R-NY)
 Koch, Edward I. (D-NY)
 Kyros, Peter N. (D-Maine)
 Leggett, Robert L. (D-Calif)
 Lehman, William (D-Fla)
 Lent, Norman F. (R-NY)
 Long, Clarence D. (D-Md)
 McCloskey, Paul N. (R-Calif)
 McDonald, Torbert H. (D-Mass)

McKinney, Stewart B. (R-Conn)
 Madden, Ray J. (D-Ind)
 Matsunaga, Spark M. (D-Hawaii)
 Meeds, Lloyd (D-Wash)
 Metcalf, Ralph H. (D-III)
 Minish, Joseph G. (D-NJ)
 Minishall, William E. (R-Ohio)
 Mitchell, Parren J. (D-Md)
 Moakley, John (Mass)
 Mollohan, Robert H. (D-W.Va)
 Morgan, Thomas E. (D-Pa)
 Moss, John E. (D-Calif)
 Murphy, John M. (D-NY)
 Nix, Robert N.C. (D-Pa)
 O'Neil, Thomas P., Jr. (D-Mass)
 Pepper, Claude (D-Fla)
 Peysler, Peter A. (R-NY)
 Pike, Otis G. (D-NY)
 Podell, Bertram L. (D-NY)
 Price, Melvin (D-III)
 Quie, Albert H. (R-Minn)
 Rangel, Charles B. (D-NY)
 Rarick, John R. (D-La)
 Rees, Thomas M. (D-Calif)
 Riegler, Donald W., Jr. (R-Mich)
 Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (D-NJ)
 Roe, Robert W., Jr. (D-NJ)
 Roncalio, Teno (D-Wyo)
 Rooney, Fred B. (D-Pa)
 Rosenthal, Benjamin S. (D-NY)
 Rostenkowski, Dan (D-III)
 Roybal, Edward R. (D-Calif)
 Sarbanes, Paul S. (D-Md)
 Schroeder, Patricia (D-Col)
 Seiberling, John F. (D-Ohio)
 Smith, Henry P. III (R-NY)
 Steele, Robert H. (R-Conn)
 Stark, Fortney (Pete) (D-Calif)
 Steiger, Sam (R-Ariz)
 Stokes, Louis (D-Onio)
 Stratton, Samuel S. (D-NY)
 Stuckey, W.S. (Bill) (D-Ga)
 Stanton, James V. (D-Ohio)
 Studds, Gerry E. (D-Mass)
 Thompson, Frank, Jr. (D-NJ)
 Tiernan, Robert O. (D-RJ)
 Udal, Morris K. (D-Ariz)
 Vigorito, Joseph P. (D-Pa)
 Waldie, Jerome L. (D-Calif)
 Whitehurst, V. William (R-Va)
 Williams, Lawrence G. (R-Pa)
 Wilson, Charles H. (D-Calif)
 Winn, Larry, Jr. (R-Kans)
 Wolff, Lester L. (D-NY)
 Wyatt, Wendell (R-Ore)
 Yates, Sidney R. (D-III)

Union of Councils Addresses

Western Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central Region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eastern Region

News in Brief

New York, Dec. 7 — The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry rallied hundreds of Yeshiva students to pray and sing at the Isaiah Wall across from the United Nations. Among the group was Mrs. Bella Ulman, mother of Mischa Ulman of Riga, who lost his engineers' job once he applied to leave for Israel.

New York, Dec. 6 — A series of press conferences sponsored by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and Artists and Writers for Peace in the Middle East was launched with a call placed to Leningrad by Clive Barnes, dance and drama critic of the New York Times. Dr. Leonid Tarassuk, recently fired as curator of The Hermitage after applying for a visa to Israel, responded so emotionally to the call that many of the activists — among them soprano Beverly Sills — were moved to tears.

San Francisco, Jan. 24 — Raiza Palatnik has at last communicated her mailing address in Israel and correspondence may be sent to:
 Raiza Palatnik
 Mercaz Klita
 Katmon Tet
 Jerusalem, Israel

London, Dec. 19 — Several briefs were received from Jewish sources within the USSR:

- Of the 60 Jewish activists arrested in Moscow on Dec. 18, the 37 women among them were released and the 23 men were still being held.
- The \$6000 "ransom" (educational head tax) has been waived for Viktor Perelman, Moscow journalist who refused to pay the tax. He and his family have received their exit visas.

New York, Dec. 20 — It was the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, a time noted for granting political amnesty, and 5,000 cablegrams were sent to Kremlin leaders by 20,000 Americans of all faiths appealing for amnesty for 44 Jewish prisoners of conscience. The campaign was sponsored by the Greater New York Conference for Soviet Jewry.

(see back page)

UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWRY Membership Form

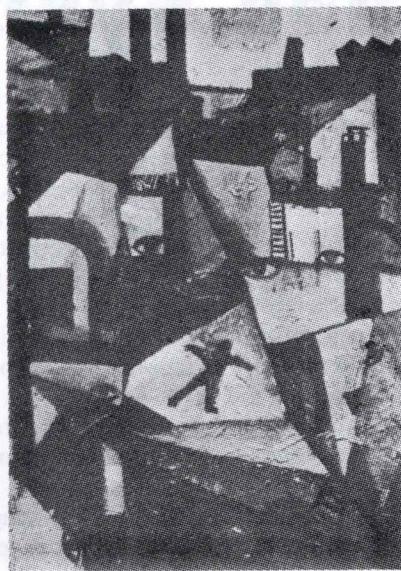
Send to the Union of Councils office of your choice.

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

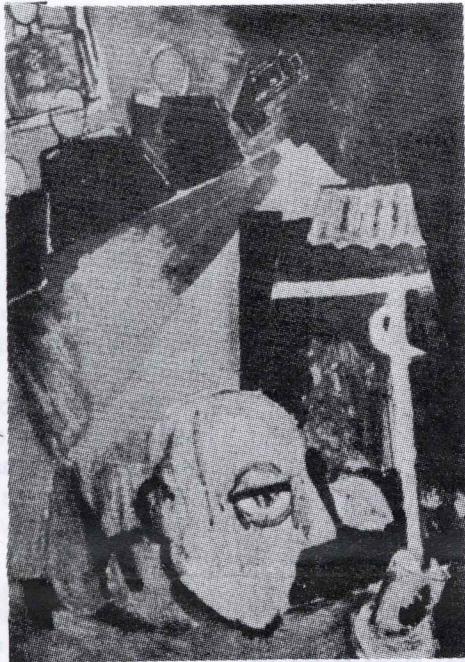
\$10 Regular Member
 \$5 Student Member - U.S.
 \$3 Student Member - Canada

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____



"Urban Landscape"



"Trial" oil on cardboard

Penson: An Artist In Prison

Boris Penson was born in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Jan. 2, 1946; his family moved shortly afterwards to Riga. When Boris was only 10 his father was arrested and sentenced to seven years of hard labor. At 14 Boris entered the studio of the painter Simon Gelberg. He remained there until the age of 17 when he himself was arrested and sentenced to hard labor. Released in 1968 after three and one half years in prison, he painted posters intensively until his second arrest in June, 1970. He had become active in the Jewish national movement and had painted posters for Rumbule — the "Babi Yar" of Riga. This short span of activity ended when he was accused and convicted of planning the theft of an airplane to escape from Russia. This time he was sentenced to 10 years of forced labor and his personal property was confiscated.

He is currently imprisoned in a labor camp, having served two years of the ten-year sentence. Boris started a hunger strike on the first of January, 1973, this being the only "legal" form of protest permitted in Soviet labor camps.

On January 2, 1973, a vigil in Washington, D.C.,

across the street from the Soviet Embassy featured a solemn birthday celebration for Boris Penson. Members of the Henrietta Szold Hadasah Chapter carried 27 large candles in Penson's honor and shouted happy birthday greetings in Russian. The chapter also sent telegram congratulations to Penson and his mother.

Across the street at the

Embassy at least one face was observed peeking from behind closed curtains throughout the proceedings, but there was no official reaction from the Russians. A collection of Penson's paintings, smuggled out of Russia by a friend, is on display at the Jewish Museum in New York and is expected to tour the country.

We offer here a brief sampling of that exhibit.



"Family"

FROM RUSSIA WITH

CHUTZPAH

(This is the conclusion of this story by Anatole Shub that originally appeared in Harper's Magazine.)

Jews applying to emigrate risked immediate loss of their jobs. Permission to leave still often took months to obtain and was by no means certain. Families were split: a brother in prison, a sister in Jerusalem. Emigration cost each departing adult some 1,500 rubles (\$1,666 at the official exchange rate) in visa, transport, and other fees. Yet, by last autumn, a strange and frenzied race was on: officials at OVIR were rushing to clear the decks of applications, to show that there was no further demand for emigration. But new thousands of Jews were applying the more it seemed safe to do so. Last summer, there were only 35,000 applications; by the New Year, there were more than 80,000.

How many of the 2,150,000 Soviet Jews will eventually reach Israel is a question nobody can answer. Perhaps only one in ten. But even that many will represent a triumph of raw nerve: the only word for it is chutzpah.

The lives of the Soviet Jews who have reached Israel have not been without problems. There has been the predictable "culture shock" of sudden transition from the Russian language to Hebrew, from authoritarian "order" to freedom, scarcity to affluence, state paternalism to individual initiative; and from a society conditioned to think in universal terms to one that often seems provincial. "We have been uprooted, but we are not yet rerooted," says Professor Mikhail Zand, a distinguished Oriental-language scholar from Moscow.

Israelis, who have been watching the "absorption" of other immigrants for over twenty-five years, tend to be blasé about the process. "In the first year," the saying goes, "all immigrants complain about absorption troubles. The second year, they begin complaining about taxes. By the third year, they're complaining about new immigrants."

Predictably, the Israeli efforts to settle the new arrivals quickly in good jobs and housing have aroused resentments—notably among the "Oriental" Jews from North Africa and the Arab East,

who often have had to wait years for what some "Russians" now obtain in months. Israeli officials seem to think that keeping everyone happy is mainly a question of money. (It costs some \$35,000, they say, to absorb each immigrant family.)

Among the Soviet immigrants themselves, the most publicized difficulties involved Orthodox, rural Jews from the mountains of Georgia.

Originating from small, tightly knit religious communities, they resisted Israeli attempts to disperse them, "melting pot" style, among several towns and villages. The Georgians used sitdown strikes and demonstrations to make their point. (As more than one immigrant has remarked in other circumstances, "If we didn't keep quiet *there*, we're certainly not going to keep quiet *here*.)

Although Soviet propaganda early this year claimed that 1,500 former Soviet Jews had already written complaining of Israeli conditions, and that "hundreds" had even asked to return to the U.S.S.R., this seems clearly an exaggeration; only a handful of names was mentioned in either connection. Most So-

viet Jews I met seemed quite pleased to be in Israel, and those who weren't talked of going to the U.S. rather than returning to Russia. Several cut short discussion of their absorption problems with such remarks as: "Any time I get discouraged here, all I have to do is think a minute about what I've escaped from."

Soviet Jews, however, feel a deep political concern, a concern that stems from the very nature of their movement to emigrate. They have left Russia, but Russia has not left them, the activists and intellectuals least of all. Having fought their difficult struggle

side by side with others resisting Soviet state power, they are appalled now by the official Israeli reserve toward the internal struggles that continue to unfold in the U.S.S.R.

Soviet Jews feel a moral debt to non-Jewish Soviet democrats who helped them at great personal risk—men like Fedorov and Murzhenko, the non-Jewish defendants at the first Leningrad trial. But Israeli authorities firmly discourage any attempts by Soviet Jews to take up the cause of their Russian

friends. Funds for a Russian-language magazine were cut off, for example, because it had printed *samizdat* documents about the Democratic Movement.

The Israelis distinguish between "Zionist" and "anti-Soviet" activity for reasons of diplomacy: the Soviet authorities themselves are making the distinction, permitting "Zionists" to emigrate while sending "anti-Soviet" democrats to prisons, labor camps, and insane asylums. The Israelis go along with the distinction even when the persecuted "anti-Soviets" are Jewish. The Soviet Jews in Israel consider this shameful.

In the last analysis, differing perceptions of the Soviet Union are involved. For Israeli officials, the U.S.S.R. is primarily a great power, whose armed forces are perched on the Suez Canal and whose assent is necessary for a Mid-east settlement. In this view, the inner stability of the Soviet system must be taken for granted, and normal relations with Moscow remain a desirable goal that should not be prejudiced by "Cold War" activities.

For the Soviet Jews, however, (see page 4)

Raiza Palatnik

(from page 3)

police. Thus began a series of investigations which eventually led to her arrest, on December 1, 1970.

"They were often quite nice to me, hoping to win me over by kindness. They wanted to know who my friends were, where I got my information, and what I knew about Misha Averbuch, Ruth Alexandrovich's fiance. When they realized they were getting nowhere, they committed me for trial. I was seven months in jail — a small dreary room for four, but they often kept six of us in it. When you were not being interrogated, you had to lie down on your cot, there was nothing else to do. After a few months, they allowed me to read. I liked a book they gave me about great men, particularly the story of Einstein."

The trial was a farce.

"Everybody wanted it to be over as quickly as possible. The verdict was a foregone conclusion. My counsel sat still most of the time. I spoke for myself."

Blunt with judges

She told the judges they

'Catch 22'

(from page 5)

pledging not to seek the help of any outsider in getting his visas, but he refused to sign.

"They said it would make no difference, they would put it in my file anyway," he said.

For other Jews, the desire has become a family-splitting issue.

Valery Panov, a former leading dancer with the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, is barred from going to Israel partly because the mother of his non-Jewish wife refuses to sign a legal document saying she has no objections to their leaving.

No Revision

(from front page)

ture to aid President Nixon in his bid for re-election.

The Soviet government's decision may bring a repetition in the U.S. Congress, where a majority of senators have asserted they would block a Soviet-American trade accord unless the Soviet tax were rescinded.

The Soviet leaders made some modifications that in the tax law they apparently hoped would make the exit fee more acceptable to Western opinion. The modifications were designed to reduce the tax in proportion to numbers of years of employment. Pensioners and disabled veterans became totally exempt.

were against her because she was Jewish, and they were not interested in the truth.

"Some gentile witnesses were quoted as saying that they had received material from me — in fact, I borrowed books from them. But they weren't brought into court — the bench was just not interested. The judge and his two assessors had a duty to perform, and the trial lasted three days, for the formalities were observed to the letter."

Three months later, an appeal court confirmed the two-year sentence.

What about the future? It is still too early to plan.

"I would like to go on being a librarian, but who knows?" Meanwhile, she has five months at the absorption centre before her, and a serious effort to master Hebrew. Also a little English. Time passes quickly, with lessons in the morning and all sorts of meetings and window shopping in the afternoons. And Raiza has already learned one word of Hebrew very well: *savlanut*. Meaning, be patient.

Talks in Geneva

(from page 4)

doms not less." Pincus noted that "we are very encouraged on the whole by the moral indignations aroused among civilized peoples throughout the world. We are of the opinion that the Soviet Union is sensitive to world public opinion and the continuation of this moral struggle has enormous consequences for the Jewish people and for humanity as a whole."

REFUSALS

Pincus estimated that 100,000 applications had been made by Soviet Jews for emigration to Israel which have so far been refused by the Soviet authorities. He said that 32,000 Soviet Jews had arrived in Israel during 1972 and that statistically some 12 had returned to the USSR and 40 to countries other than the USSR.

Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, who also addressed the meeting, said that American Jewry would step up its action to rescind the ransom tax by bringing trade pressures to bear on the Soviet authorities. A. Kalman, head of the French Jewish community, stressed the disappointment at the refusal of the Soviet authorities to apply any amnesty to Jews in Soviet prisons whose only "crime" is their desire to emigrate to Israel.

News in Brief

London, Dec. 25 — The captain of the Soviet cruise ship *Estonia* received a parcel of vitamins and food supplements for Sylva Zalmanson Kuznetsov and promised to deliver it to her personally at the Potma forced labor camp where she is serving a 10-year sentence. The "Thirty-five" Committee, a group active on behalf of Jewish political prisoners in the USSR, brought the package to the Southampton docks.

Jerusalem, Dec. 26 — A group of Soviet Jews appealed to former Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain in a meeting at the Mevassert Zion absorption center. Asked by the group to intercede for their friends and relatives remaining in Russia, Wilson responded with his willingness to continue to pursue the issue with Soviet officials.

New York, Dec. 28 — Warnings have been issued to Valery Panov, ousted member of the Kirov Ballet, and Leonid Terrasuk, former curator of the Heritage Museum of Leningrad, that if they do not stop making overseas calls for help they will be prosecuted for "libeling the state." Both have attracted international attention among prominent figures in the arts, who have sent appeals for support to Soviet officials.

New York, Jan. 3 — A novel, described as more anti-Semitic than anything written so far by the rabid anti-Semitic Russian writer, Trofim Kichko, is being serialized in the mass circulation Soviet literary magazine "Oktiabr." The book, fiction supposedly based on fact, alleges that the liquidation of six million Jews during World War II was part of an arrangement between the Zionists and the Nazis. The author alleges that the pact called for the Nazis to send young, healthy Jews to Palestine while the Zionists refused to allow others to come. The author claims the Zionists rejected a proposal by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to admit one million Jews to the U.S., that Mussolini and Eichmann were Zionist agents, and that the Reich's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels acted as an intermediary between Hitler and the Zionists.

London, Jan. 4 — Formal penalties for hijacking have been written into Soviet law, closely reflecting the sentences for the Leningrad attempted hijacking by nine Jews of two years ago. At the Leningrad hijack trial of Dec. 1970 in which the defendants were accused only of attempting to hijack a plane and in which no deaths or injuries occurred, death sentences were imposed on Edouard Kuznetsov and Mark Dymshitz, four others received 10-year terms each, one a 12-year term, one eight years and one a four-year term. Kuznetsov and Dymshitz had their sentences commuted to 15 years' imprisonment each after a world-wide outcry against the severity of the original sentences.

Defines System

(from front page)

it comes time to place his political future in the hands of the voters.

Uncertainty

On the chances for the Vanik bill, McCloskey voiced opinions of uncertainty to skepticism. "As a rule," he said, "Congress is hesitant to tie the President's hands in foreign affairs, particularly in diplomatic situations such as the Vanik proposal." And, he added, "it is awfully hard to know what the administration has bargained for with the Soviets and what the gut concessions are on either side. The President's visit to Moscow has in effect placed him squarely on the side of the Soviets, unwilling to exert pressure on the Soviets that would interfere with this ap-

parently delicate balance."

But McCloskey reiterated the significance of constituents dealing with their congressman on the local level. He suggested that Soviet Jewry groups learn all they can about their congressman; what is his voting record? Who does he listen to? And who are his greatest financial supporters?

With this data, individual groups can effectively mount a campaign that can succeed in our political system. Although one must buck a traditional "seniority" system in the House that does tend to stagnate, McCloskey said, and the "delicate balance" in foreign affairs, the congressman cannot avoid his constituency and be a congressman for long.

Vanik's Fight

(from front page)

Jews explained, "but we are still quite short of our goal, and we need support from citizens throughout the land, especially from the Midwest and the South."

"We need Rabbis and financial contributors to Congressmen to persuade them to co-sponsor the Vanik Bill. We need Soviet Jewry groups and other organizations to coordinate massive letter writing campaigns to Congressmen who are not co-sponsors yet. We support, encourage, and assist all efforts to persuade Congressmen who have not yet seen the importance of the Vanik proposal.

The time is now to pressure the Soviets where it hurts them the most — in the pocketbook. We have an opportunity today that we never had before — and that we may never have again," the UCSJ spokesman added.

Reports coming out of the Soviet Union reveal that Soviet Jews themselves consider the Vanik Bill extremely important to their hopes of free emigration. "Many Soviet Jews who are confronted with the ominous ransom tax are convinced that the best and perhaps only hope for the eradication of the barbaric practice is to seriously threaten if not totally cut off the Soviet ability to trade with the United States," the spokesman concluded.

Consul Demo

(from front page)

Sinitsyn, vice consul here.

The police, however, seemed almost uninterested in the display, and four officers stood across the street and watched.

Public Law 92-539 prohibits persons from "parading, picketing, displaying banners, signs or placards" and "uttering any words, phrases, sounds or noises" for the purpose of "harassing or intimidating any foreign official in the performance of his duty."