RUSSIA IGNORES ATTEMPT TO FREE PRISONERS

NEW YORK (WNS)

-- After months without any response from
the Soviet authorities
a team of prominent
American lawyers and
law professors, headed by Telford Taylor,
a law professor at
Columbia University,
has revealed that it
has been trying to
obtain the release
of 18 Jewish and two
non-Jewish "prisoners of conscience" in
the Soviet Union
through the use of
Soviet judicial procedure and law.

Taylor, who was the chief U.S. prosecutor at the war crimes trials in Nuremberg, said the team is discarding secrecy and taking the cases to the "court of world opinion" because of the lack of response. Taylor said the groupaimed to

prove to the Soviets that the validity of the legal procedure and Soviet criminal law were violated when the Jewish prisoners were tried and that they are being held under conditions which are

also illegal. The two non-Jewish prisoners were defendants in the first Leningrad trial in trial in December 1970. The team is representing the families of prisoners and members are its are serving without pay. Taylor said he has approached by has been families of Jewish prisoners in the USSR and will represent them as part of a continuing process. Taylor said there are some 40 "Prisoners Conscience" in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET SPLIT JEWS AS 'FINAL SOLUTION'

NEW YORK (WNS)

- The Soviet government is trying to
achieve a "final solution" of the Jewish
emigration problem by
issuing visas to selected activists but
denying them to others
who are regularly
harassed, threatened
with prosecution or
actually arrested and
held for trial on unspecified or dubious

charges, according to 15 Jewish activists in Moscow.

Moscow.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry said the group of 15 told Western journalists in Moscow that the strategy is apparently aimed at splitting the hard-core activists and intimidating other Jews from seeking exit visas.

The group cited the

LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE



IUNGER STRIKE

GNVCCT

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SENTENCING IN THE FIRST LENINGRAD TRIAL WAS MARKED BY A HUNGER STRIKE LED BY (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): FORMER SOVIET JEWISH PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE, AHARON SHPILBERG; NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY CHAIRMAN, STANLEY H. LOWELL: AND MRS. BRONYA CHERNOGLAZ, WIFE OF THE PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE DAVID CHERNOGLAZ,

case of two activists, Mark Nashpitz and Boris Tsitlionok who were among seven demonstrators arrested outside the Lenin Library for protesting the denial of exit visas. While the others were released or given brief jail terms, Nashpitz and Tsitlionok are being held for trial on charges of "the organization or active participation in group action disturbing public order."

At the same time exit visas were granted to 10 "hard-core" activists including Yuli Brind, of Kharkov, who was just released from a forced labor camp. The Moscow activists said this was a "smoke screen" thrown up by Soviet authorities to conceal their repression of other Jews. The group said that three other activists were summoned to KGB head-quarters and one of them Prof. Alexander

HAPPY PASSOVER Luntz, a scientist, was threatened with being

threatened with being charged with treason which carries the death penalty.

Meanwhile in Washington, Sen, Henry M. Jackson said that "we had some rough going and we'll have more of it" on the fight to give Soviet Jews freedom of emi-

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gration. He promised
that "I'm confident
that by maintaining a
steady course, inevitably we'll win
out." Jackson's remarks were made as
he received the Gold
Medal of Judaic Heritage Society which
cited him "for his
fight for the freedom

of Russian Jews."

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