

WHO'S WHO
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With CBS News Correspondents Dan Rather and Charles Kuralt
and
Barbara Howar

ROY SCHEIDER
Produced by Mike Jackson

PAVEL LITVINOV

PAULI MURRAY
Produced by Charles Kuralt
Associate Producer - Jonnet Steinbaum

"BUFFALO BOB" SMITH
Produced by John Wilkman

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RATHER: Good evening. I'm Dan Rather, with Charles Kuralt and Barbara Howar, and this is WHO'S WHO.

Tonight, a Soviet dissident in suburbia; a woman priest returning to her roots; a childhood television friend you probably thought you'd lost forever; and Roy Scheider, a real-life nice-guy who stars in movies that scare you to death.

[Music - WHO'S WHO personalities film montage]

[ANNOUNCEMENTS]

BARBARA HOWAR: *Marathon Man*, *Jaws*, *The French Connection*. Apart from long lines at the box office, what do these three movies have in common? Melodrama, action, and the constant threat of violence - all the things that appeal to people who go to the movies to be terrified. And something more: the presence of a broken-nosed former boxer who happens to have a solid background of classical acting. He's a man for the terror-ridden '70's. When his face turns up, we who live in an age of assassinations, bombings and hijackings get the feeling that something awful is going to happen.

[Excerpt from *Marathon Man*]

HOWAR: This is a man who's moving into the center ring of McQueen, Newman, Pacino and Bronson. This is a man people usually remember as being good in a movie, even when they can't remember his name: the police chief in *Jaws*, Gene Hackman's side-kick in *French Connection*, and here as the sinister double agent of *Marathon Man*. He's a man something terrible happens to, or nearly happens to, in every movie he's in.

[*Marathon Man* excerpt]

This man's name is Roy Scheider. Roy who?

[Explosion in excerpt from *Marathon Man*]

He's a man who's come quite a way from a sickly childhood and dreams of who he could be.

ROY SCHEIDER: I think we live-- we live in our-- in a fantasy life when we're kids. I mean, it doesn't all hang together, what adults do and how they get through life and why they are the kind of people they are. So I think we fantasize into thinking what we'd like-- like to be. And when you're-- when you're a sick kid in bed and you're spending a lot of time reading, and fantasizing, you-- you play a lot of roles. You know, you play a lot of things. So the acting thing sort of fell in place for me, because it was an opportunity for me to be everything but the sick kid. I could be anything I wanted to be if I were an actor. I could be a diplomat, I could be a fighter, I could be a gangster, I could be a-- all kinds of heroes. So I think that's where it began for me.

that are natural. And the camera sees it. On stage it's different. It's a characterization. You've got fifteen, twenty feet between you and the audience. And you can-- you can ride on a certain level. You can coast on a certain level. But you can't with a camera.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS]

DAN RATHER: Big-power politics is supposed to be concerned with heavy realities, like trade and nuclear weapons. So it's astonishing, and also refreshing, that for the last few months relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union have been dominated by such an abstract personal issue as "human rights" - the freedom of individuals to speak their minds and live where they like.

The human rights movement has cast up a number of heroes - Russian dissidents such as Solzhenitsyn and Bukovsky, the former political prisoner whom President Carter recently received at the White House. But in the five-years-plus of detente, some fourteen thousand lesser-known Soviet emigrants have found their way to this country. Among them is the man who originally made the Bukovsky case a public issue in Moscow.

His name is Pavel Litvinov. And for that action, he lost his job as a teacher; was exiled to Siberia; and, finally, was expelled from the Soviet Union. It is now three years since he came to the United States, where, we found, he has made the transition from Siberia to suburbia.

Tarrytown is a suburb of New York City. Less than the old song's "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" - it is one of the richest and most beautiful towns in the lower Hudson Valley. Here, capitalist barons of the early 1900's built their castles. And here, among the august oaks and elms, they built private schools to educate their children.

The Hackley School was built in 1899. A curious mixture of English Tudor and northern European architecture, it offers classes to children of the wealthy from kindergarten, right on through high school. The tuition is high, but the education is good. Pavel Litvinov teaches advanced physics here.

LITVINOV [instructing class]: Let's imagine that we take-- that we have our capacitor from two parallel plates, and let's imagine--

RATHER: It wasn't this easy when Litvinov arrived in America. Manhattanville College invited him to lecture on Soviet politics. But at that time, even prepared lectures were hard for him to master in English. It took two years, but he finally learned the language and got this job in his own field. He is thirty-six years old. He lives in Millwood, a small town about a half-hour north of Hackley. He lives in a modest Cape Cod cottage. He commutes by car to work, as do most of his neighbors. And as we found out, he has developed some of his neighbor's cultural tastes.

What do you watch on television?

LITVINOV: I watch some programs regular-- like 60 MINUTES and "Saturday Night" and--

RATHER: Ever watch the soap operas?

LITVINOV: Yes. "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" I watch. I-- I try to watch, because it's very funny and interesting and, I would say, quite sophisticated in the program.

RATHER: About a year after he was arrested in the Soviet Union, Litvinov's wife and son joined him in exile in Siberia. In Russia, Maya Litvinov was an engineer. So far, she hasn't been able to get a job here. Dima goes to the Hackley School. He's fourteen. Laura was born in Siberia. She is seven, and also goes to Hackley now.

What was the most difficult for your wife and your children?

LITVINOV: Language, of course, language. Of course, you come here and everybody speaks other language. I-- I remember that my daughter cried when somebody tried to speak to her, English, and she was always happy when somebody could say at least two words in Russian. And that was the main problem.

RATHER: What, if anything, surprised you about the West?

LITVINOV: I expected to find here liberty and, really, I-- I consider that I found it. That's for sure and that's what I-- I wanted to find in this country. What surprised me? We didn't much believe, for example, such things like crime in New York City, and I found out that it was true.

RATHER: What are your own political beliefs?

LITVINOV: Political beliefs? My political beliefs are, I would say, very simple. I believe in democracy and freedoms. That's-- That, I feel most and consider most imp-- most important things-- much more-- much more important, at least, in the sense of priorities, than problems of, you know, country's economic system. The-- These problems I consider secondary ones.

RATHER: But among those secondary considerations, are you a Communist?

LITVINOV: No, not at all.

RATHER: A Socialist?

LITVINOV: Not at all - at all. But it's all very controversial, even-- even for me. I'm sure that I cannot see-- When I see policy in-- in New York State, I feel that I-- I cannot stand it. That's--

I feel that something should be done about it. But I don't believe that the state can provide everything for people and-- and that's really [indistinct] better life for-- for most of people. That's-- I have, you see, very mixed controversial views on this. But I have great belief, very strong belief in freedom, and that freedom - freedom of press, freedom to discuss problems - can overcome. It doesn't mean that it-- it can solve problems right away, no. And-- But at least, with this possibility, the-- the system can survive. Yes, I'm sure.

RATHER: Litvinov remains active in the human rights movement, lecturing and co-editing a magazine about human rights in the Soviet Union.

PROTESTOR: Fight for human rights in the Soviet Union.

RATHER: On Saturday, March 5th, Litvinov arrived at Stuyvesant High School in New York City to attend a rally. That morning, he met Vladimir Bukovsky for the first time. Bukovsky was to join him on the stage.

[Applause at rally]

The rally was organized by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners. More than 1500 people gave Bukovsky an ovation. Since 1967, inside and outside the Soviet Union, people had been working to free him from Soviet jails and mental institutions. They succeeded, thanks to the spark touched off by Litvinov, who gave up everything he had for the principle of human rights.

SPEAKER: Would you please warmly welcome Pavel Litvinov?

[Applause]

RATHER: Litvinov urged the audience to back President Carter's stand on human rights. He urged various nationalities and political factions to get together and be more effective. "You can see", he said, "that it works."

LITVINOV: Please continue and organize more new groups in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union.

[Applause]

RATHER: Bukovsky has said that he was put on a, quote, "severe diet" by prison officials after the publicity concerning his trial. He said it happened three times, each time for a period of six months. Now, do you think that political prisoners are hurt by outside publicity?

LITVINOV: Oh, no. They really are helped. When you are starving, when you are on-- on hunger strike because you are deprived of some minimum - (for example, a pencil or book or-- or whatever, whatever

it is) - some-- some minimal needs, it's better when-- when they know in the West about us. At least we don't die in complete silence. It's not a big group who are active vocally, but a very large group of so-called secret sympathizers, sort of silent majority of-- of Soviet dissidents, who-- who distribute the-- some of the publications, who listen to Western broadcasting, which is very important.

RATHER: The Voice of America broadcasts, for example, are very important?

LITVINOV: Yes. The Voice of America is not the best among-- among Western broadcasting systems, who-- who transmit. Especially it's-- it became bad, I think, in the-- in-- for-- Nixon-Kissinger detente time. They decided to silence it. I don't know. There are rumors that Kissinger tried to do it. I don't know that it-- but it really became almost sort of affiliate of Moscow radio, but now it-- it's much better. But--

RATHER: Is that the way you considered it? Kind of an affiliate of Moscow radio?

LITVINOV: Yes. Yeah. He-- Of course, now it's-- it's a joke. But-- but, really, they suppressed a lot of information about the Soviet Union, because of this idea of linkage and that kind of-- of detente.

RATHER: Do you want to go back to Russia?

LITVINOV: I don't see myself there. There is no place in today's Soviet Union for-- for-- for me, and they will never forgive me, at least-- at least today.

RATHER: You want to become a United States citizen?

LITVINOV: Yes. Yes, if United-- It's not my right, as I know; it's my privilege. If the United States will give me the citizenship, yeah, I will accept it with pleasure.

RATHER: Do you find yourself, with your wife, some evening when you've just turned out the lights, saying to yourself, "Boy, I wish we hadn't done it!"

LITVINOV: No. Never. Never.

RATHER: Not a single time?

LITVINOV: Not a single time.