



daily news bulletin

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EGYPT ASKS USSR FOR JETS, MISSILES ABLE TO HIT ISRAELI CIVILIAN CENTERS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Informed sources said today that Egypt has asked Russia to supply it with missiles or jets capable of striking civilian centers inside Israel. According to the sources the request for long range offensive weapons was made by President Anwar Sadat during his visit to Moscow last week and may be part of a new weapons deal to be worked out by an Egyptian military mission that remained in Moscow after Sadat's departure.

The sources admitted they had no information as to whether the Russians agreed to provide all the equipment Egypt is asking for. It is understood that the arms deal will take two or three months to finalize and that Egypt will have to pay a high political price--the strengthening of leftist elements in Cairo and efforts to improve relations between Russia and Libya, Egypt's new federation partner, and with Sudan where a pro-Moscow coup was thwarted last summer.

Israeli sources said the government has passed on to the United States its intelligence on the new Soviet-Egyptian arms deal and its implications for the security of Israel's civilian population. They said that this was behind Secretary of State William P. Rogers' promise last week to carefully re-examine the balance of military strength in the Middle East. Israeli circles are inclined to view with greater concern last week's flight of two Soviet MIG-23 jets into Israel-controlled airspace now that the nature of Egypt's arms request to Moscow has come to light. They regard the flight as a demonstration by the Russians that Israeli coastal cities are vulnerable to air attack.

TWO SOVIET JEWS FIRED FROM JOBS

LONDON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Two of the five Jews who had a confrontation with Soviet Politburo officials recently over the lag in processing visa applications have been fired from their jobs, Jewish sources in Russia reported today. The two are Pavel Goldstein and Boris Orlov, both activists who had applied for emigration visas some time ago. The sources said their dismissals followed the meeting in the Politburo office at which a high official told the Jews that they had a right to apply for visas and the State had the right to turn them down. Goldstein and Orlov remain unemployed and may have to rely on friends for support.

Jewish sources in Russia reported today that three Jewish families in Crimea were suffering severe harassment and feared the possibility of physical violence as a consequence of having applied for exit visas. The family heads were identified as Arkady Shteinbuk of Gurzuf, and Edgar Zhukovski and the Sholkhed family, all of Simferopol. There are four members in the Zhukovski family and five in the Sholkhed family. According to the sources, Mrs. Elizabetha Zhukovski, a mother of two, was told "people like you should be killed without mercy" when she applied for the character reference necessary for all visa applications.

Edgar Zhukovski, a chief engineer, was demoted. Arkady Shteinbuk was told in the factory where he worked that it was "a pity the time has passed when people like you were executed." The

Sholkhed family was reportedly defamed in the local newspaper. When they complained, the manager of the visa office reportedly told them it was the right of Soviet citizens to treat Jews badly.

ALLON URGES JNF TO DEVELOP ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

BASLE, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Allon urged the Jewish National Fund yesterday to undertake development work in the administered Arab territories in order to strengthen Israel's security and defense positions. Allon mentioned the Gaza Strip, northern Sinai, the Golan Heights, the Jerusalem area and the Jordan Valley. He is attending the JNF's 70th anniversary celebrations in this Swiss city where the Jewish land reclamation agency was founded in 1901 by Theodor Herzl and Herman Schapira.

Speakers at last night's ceremonies stressed that the JNF still had a vital mission to carry out for Israel's security and survival. Allon challenged the Arab states. "You have tried Israel's will to exist three times in the past on the battlefield and it is high time you try us now around a conference table," he said. Louis A. Pincus, president of the World Zionist Executive and chairman of the Jewish Agency stressed the need for the JNF to work in closer contact with central Jewish organizations to increase its efficiency.

The meeting was greeted on behalf of the Swiss government by Dr. Karl Huber, the Federal Chancellor. He was a last minute replacement for Nello Cello, vice-president of the Swiss Federal Council. According to unconfirmed rumors, Cello cancelled his appearance due to Arab diplomatic pressure in Berne. The Arabs apparently claimed that the official participation of a member of the Swiss government at the Congress would be in contradiction with Switzerland's policy of political neutrality.

KOSYGIN'S VISIT TO CANADA MARKED BY JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS; THOUSANDS SCHEDULED TO CONVERGE ON EMBASSY

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Canadian rabbis are planning to establish a vigil outside of the Soviet Embassy here during the Canadian visit of Premier Alexei Kosygin which began yesterday. Several thousand Jews from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa are expected to converge on the Embassy tomorrow to protest the denial of emigration rights to Soviet Jews. Several hundred persons gathered last night outside his hotel, some carrying banners with the slogan "Let My People Go." Some in the crowd broke into the Israeli national anthem as Kosygin arrived. Some 1,500 persons gathered outside the Soviet Embassy a mile away in a demonstration organized by exiles from the Soviet Ukraine.

The Canadian Jewish community will mount "responsible demonstrations on a nation-wide scale," during Kosygin's visit, Monroe Abbey, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, said earlier in the week in a letter to the Montreal Star. The letter referred to a Moscow dispatch to the London Observer, reprinted in the Star, that Soviet authorities were "bending" to Jewish demands for liberalization of visa grants in order to avoid demonstrations during Premier

Kosygin's visit to Canada and Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Paris this month. Abbey called the story "a Soviet ploy" and said Canadian Jews would not be inhibited by it. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Kosygin began consultations this morning. It is believed that one of the topics under discussion will be the problem of Soviet Jews.

According to a report received here from the United Nations in New York, Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that the Canadian government wants to discuss with the Soviet government the following questions during the meeting between Trudeau and Kosygin: reunification of Jewish families and "the Jewish question, as many Canadian Jews are concerned about the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union who may want to emigrate." One of the Canadian officials representing the government in the talk between Kosygin and Trudeau is Barnett Denson, MP, Parliamentary Secretary to Trudeau and a member of the B'nai B'rith Sportsmans Lodge in Toronto. Denson accompanied Trudeau to the Soviet Union last May.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS CHAGALL

PARIS, Oct. 18 (JTA)--The new Soviet Ambassador to France, Vladimir Abrassimov, paid a visit to the studio of the Jewish artist, Marc Chagall, who was born in Russia. It was the Soviet Ambassador's first visit to a French artist and many here tried to read political implications in the envoy's visit to the man whose paintings include views of Jewish life in the small Russian city of Vitebsk. It seems, however, that Abrassimov just wanted to pay homage to the world renowned artist. The fact that the Ambassador himself, according to Who's Who, was also born in Vitebsk may have further motivated this visit. Though now a French citizen, Chagall is still close to traditional Jewish life in Russia and continues to use Jewish folklore as one of his main artistic subjects.

UN REPORT ASSAILED AS TOOL OF ARAB PROPAGANDA

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 18 (JTA)--A report on Israeli practices in the administered Arab territories, submitted yesterday by the Special Committee of Three to Secretary General U Thant, was assailed by a spokesman of the Israeli Mission to the UN as further proof that the committee was "a willing tool of the Arab propaganda machine, eagerly accepting every bit of pernicious falsehood supplied to it by so-called 'witnesses.'" The committee, known formally as the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, stated in its latest - the second - report that Israel is practicing what amounts to cultural genocide of the Arabs in the administered territories.

It asserted that Israeli policy "would have the effect of obliterating Arab culture and the Arab way of life in the area, and, contrary to international law, of transforming it into a Jewish State." This is being done, the committee reported, through the establishment of Jewish settlements in the administered territories coupled with the "deportation" of the Arab residents. The report, however, conceded that Israel's admission of thousands of Arab visitors "may be considered as a positive aspect of Israeli policy (but) is no substitute for recognition of the right of refugees to return to their home."

Sufficient Evidence Lacking

The Special Committee - composed of Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia - has not been permitted by Israel into the administered territories because it has refused Israel's repeated requests that it investigate the condition of Jews in the Arab countries. The committee last year visited various capitals in Arab countries and Europe soliciting information from "witnesses" who claimed that they were victims of mistreatment. Much of this information was subsequently discredited when the "witnesses" turned out to be providing hearsay information, submitting false information, or were members of the anti-Israel, anti-Zionist extremist Matzpen group in Israel.

The committee, in its latest report, stated that it did not have "sufficient corroborative evidence" to prove mistreatment of detainees, but insisted, nevertheless, that it was "convinced...that...interrogation procedures very frequently involved physical violence." It also stated that it could not prove charges of "radical changes" in the educational curricula of Arab children in the administered territories.

Investigate East Pakistan, Sudan

The Israeli spokesman declared that "It is one of the ironies of our times that whilst millions of people had to flee their homes in East Pakistan and many thousands have been killed there, and whilst hundreds of thousands have been butchered in Southern Sudan, no investigations have been carried out in those countries to enquire into the practices affecting the human rights of the people persecuted there, but that a committee of investigation should have been set up to look into the human rights situation in the territories administered by Israel since 1967 which numberless neutral visitors have reported to be most satisfactory."

The spokesman noted that "No country with the slightest respect for fairness, or even the appearance of fairness, agreed to serve on the committee, so that in the end it was set up of three states which maintain no diplomatic relations with Israel, one of which even denies Israel's right to independence and sovereignty." The Israeli response added that "The chairman of the Special Committee (Ambassador Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Ceylon, a reported aspirant for Secretary General) would do well to give some thought to the situation obtaining in his own country in the sphere of human rights." The response concluded that in the end, "world opinion will judge for itself which are the countries that show true concern and respect for human rights and which are the ones where these rights are being flouted."

PARA-MILITARY SETTLEMENTS PLANNED

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Israel plans to establish at least four para-military settlements in the central Gaza Strip, it was learned from reliable sources today. According to the information areas have been selected between Gaza and Khan Yunis for four settlements, the first of which will be established within two weeks. They will be of the Nahal type--part military and part agricultural--inhabited by soldiers who have been trained for agricultural work. At present there is only one Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip, Bnei Daron, which was established on the site of a settlement of the same name destroyed by the Egyptian Army in 1948. It was also learned today that the kibbutz movement plans to set up four new kibbutzim in the occupied areas and along the borders. Two are planned in the Gaza Strip.

JAVITS: PENDING SENATE RESOLUTION AID TO NEGOTIATED MIDEAST PEACE

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) declared today that the resolution pending in the Senate which calls on the American government to supply Israel with Phantom planes it has requested will help the Nixon administration's policy for a negotiated peace in the Middle East. The resolution, which was introduced in the Senate last Friday by 78 Senators, "will help to make it clear that there can be no dreams of a quick or easy military thrust against Israel as a substitute for good faith negotiations," Javits stated.

In a speech at the Fordham Law Forum of the Fordham Law School, the New York Republican observed that "if Israel is assured of the military assistance it needs to maintain its deterrent strength, and feels secure against the Arab-Soviet threat, Israel is more likely to be in a position and a mood to negotiate with flexibility." Javits interpreted last Thursday's comment by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that it was now necessary to review carefully the military situation in the Middle East as meaning that he is now "thinking along the same lines as we are in the Senate." Javits said that this is most significant and heartening.

Javits, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where the resolution is presently awaiting approval, praised the "active diplomatic policy of negotiations" that President Nixon and Rogers are "pursuing." But he cautioned that this policy "cannot succeed if the Soviet leaders come to believe that the US will retire from the field and leave an open path for Soviet adventurism in the Middle East. In such circumstances" he added, "the only diplomacy which could succeed would be a diplomacy of appeasement in the Mideast such as occurred in Munich in 1938. There is a determination in the Senate and in the nation that this should not happen," he said.

US TO INTENSIFY QUEST FOR INTERIM MIDEAST ACCORD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA)--State Department spokesman Charles Bray said today that the United States will intensify its quest for an interim agreement in the Middle East to reopen the Suez Canal but would not say what form the quest would take. He reaffirmed that talks in that direction on the ministerial level are over and were not to be resumed. Bray said the administration's review of the Middle East military balance would start in the "coming days." The State Department has not yet explained where and on what level such reviews take place. According to informed sources the White House, Pentagon and State Department are all participants.

WHY DON'T US JEWS GO TO ISRAEL?

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Members of the European Conference on Jewish Community Services, especially delegates from the United States and the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, held a number of meetings here with members of the Polish Jewish community in Denmark. A large number of Polish Jews arrived here last year while on their way to Israel but decided instead to remain and settle in Denmark. During one of these meetings, the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, Dr. Moses Rosen, asked the Polish Jewish refugees point-blank why they stay in Denmark instead of going to Israel where they could live "a real Jewish life instead of opting for an easy existence in Denmark." A number of American delegates also pressed the refugees with such questions.

In the course of a heated discussion, several of the refugees fired back: "Why do you ask us this question instead of asking it of yourselves or

of American Jewry?" Other Polish refugees said that they had non-Jewish wives and knew that they would have serious legal and religious problems in Israel. At the end of the meeting, members of the American delegation decided to help support a newspaper which would serve the Polish Jewish community in Denmark.

The two-day semi-annual European Conference on Jewish Community Services ended last night after adopting a number of administrative and organizational resolutions pertaining to Jewish life in Europe. The Conference decided on plans for holding of a world conference of Jewish youth leaders in Paris in autumn 1972. Other resolutions dealt with the training of young leaders and with the encouragement of additional Jewish participation in communal life. The Conference was attended by delegations from Europe and a 21-member American delegation.

ZAND GIVEN HONORARY DOCTORATE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Prof. Mikhail Zand, the Soviet Jewish Orientalist whose struggle to obtain an exit visa won the support of academicians around the world, received an honorary doctorate in Hebrew Letters last night from the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. More than 1,000 persons jammed Temple Emanuel of Beverly Hills to see the bearded scholar accept the degree which was awarded to him in absentia while he was in a Moscow jail. Zand recalled that news of the award reached him in prison. "It came as a great moral support, not only to me and my family but to all Jews in the Soviet Union who strive for return to Zion," Zand remarked.

"I was a slave among slaves. Now I am a free man among free men," Zand told the audience at Temple Emanuel. He pleaded for constructive protest and continued pressure against the Soviet regime which he called "the most brutal proletarian machine of our time." He said it was thanks to pressure that the Soviet Union was permitting Jews to emigrate to Israel though their numbers are "restricted compared to the number of those Jews who have asked for exit visas, a number which has now reached in the hundreds of thousands." Zand has settled in Israel and is a member of the Hebrew University faculty in Jerusalem.

US-ISRAEL TREATY PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18 (JTA)--Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R., Conn.) proposed last night that the United States enter into a treaty with Israel stating "the mutuality of our interests, goals and beliefs." But he specifically ruled out the use of American troops to aid Israel "without affirmative approval of both houses of Congress." Weicker addressed a dinner of the Connecticut region of the Zionist Organization of America at which he accepted the ZOA's Louis D. Brandeis Award for his public support of Jews.

He said he thought a US treaty with Israel could "bring peace closer in the Middle East. At this point of negotiation, Israel needs not just mediation by the US but a US vote of confidence" such as implied in the Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation with Egypt signed last May. He said the lack of a treaty with the US hampered Israel's negotiating possibilities since the Israelis have to guess the American mood before making a decision.

Weicker said that even though he was one of the 78 Senators who endorsed a resolution urging the administration to supply Israel with more F-4 Phantom jets, "I consider that a piecemeal operation and far less preferable than a statement in totality of our obligations and goals."

[SPECIAL JTA ANALYSIS]**WILL THE USSR PERMIT JEWS TO EMIGRATE TO THE US?**

By BORIS SMOLAR, Editor-In-Chief Emeritus, JTA

Will the Soviet government permit its Jews to be reunited with their relatives in the United States along the same lines as the reunification of Soviet Jews with their relatives in Israel now taking place in a very limited way? This question is now being posed, following the statement by Attorney General John Mitchell that the US will admit Soviet Jews as refugees under the "parole procedure" if the Moscow government permits their departure. It was due to quiet negotiations conducted in Washington by Max M. Fisher, president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, that the Mitchell statement came about.

In his negotiations, Fisher had the full backing of all major Jewish organizations in this country and acted on their behalf. Prior to the Mitchell statement, the problem of reuniting Soviet Jews with their families in the United States hinged on two questions: 1. Will Moscow permit the Jewish relatives to proceed to the United States? 2. Will the US admit them? The Attorney General cleared up the second questions. The answer to the first question will have to come from Moscow. Under international obligations signed by the Soviet government, the Kremlin cannot ignore reunification of families, if proper affidavits--known in Russia as "Vysova"--are sent by persons in the United States to relatives in the Soviet Union.

However, it can refuse an exit permit to the concerned Soviet Jew under various excuses. It can also "freeze" applications for exit permits for many months, if not years. It can also use various methods to "convince" the concerned applicant that he should withdraw his application. In the case of emigration of relatives to Israel--as is the case also of emigration of Greek Soviet citizens who Moscow permits quietly to leave for Greece--the explanation given by the Soviet authorities to the local population, for whom the gates of the Soviet Union are hermetically sealed, is that Jews and Greeks are permitted to be reunited with their families abroad as a "humanitarian act" because they are emigrating to their national homeland.

This explanation cannot be given in the case of Soviet Jews seeking emigration to the United States, since the US is not their national homeland. There are also other problems which the Soviet government may face which do not exist in the case of permitting Soviet Jews to leave for Israel. No non-Jew in the Soviet Union would think of emigrating to Israel. However, many thousands of non-Jews would be only too happy to be reunited with their relatives in the United States. This is especially true with regard to Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Estonians who have large numbers of relatives in the United States; they are not being discriminated against as is the case with the Jews, and whether they would qualify as refugees is a different story.

Zig-Zags In Emigration Policy

One needs, therefore, not to be too optimistic about the possibility of a favorable response from Moscow to the American challenge to permit emigration of Jews for the reunification of families. However, one need also not be too pessimistic. Even prior to Mitchell's statement, the Soviet authorities permitted Jews, here and there, to rejoin relatives in the United States. This was done in a very quiet

way and in just a few cases. A few Jewish families from Carpatho-Russia arrived recently in the US and there is even a case of a Moscow-born Jewish engineer who was given permission to emigrate to the United States--probably the first such case. Carpatho-Russia, which was before World War II a part of Czechoslovakia, is now a part of the Soviet Ukraine.

History of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union knows of zig-zags and is the Communist policy with regard to permitting Jews to leave the country. In the very first years of the Communist Revolution no emigration from the Soviet Union was possible. Later, permission was granted to a number of Jewish intellectuals--including the nationally renowned Jewish poet Ch. N. Bialik--to emigrate to Palestine. Others received permission to leave for Western Europe and they made Berlin their Jewish cultural center. Following this brief interval, the Soviet Union was again closed to Jewish emigration. But about 10 years later, members of the then still-existing Cholutz colonies in Crimea were permitted to emigrate to Palestine.

No further emigration of Jews was permitted since then till the present emigration of Jews to Israel under the reunification of families pledge given by the Soviet government to the United Nations and its signing of international obligations to this effect. Will the Soviet government keep this pledge also with regard to Soviet Jews wishing to join their relatives in the United States?...Time will give the answer. In the meantime, American Jews intending to bring over relatives from the Soviet Union should secure the proper information from the United Hias Service on the formalities. Who knows?...Maybe the forthcoming visit of President Nixon to Moscow will soften the Kremlin to permit Jewish emigration to the US along the same lines as it is done now for emigration to Israel. Maybe...

CONCESSIONS WON ON LABOR LEGISLATION

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Histadrut has managed to obtain some concessions from the government on proposed labor legislation to curb the rash of strikes in Israel in recent months, according to informed sources. Representatives of the government and the Histadrut agreed that a strike may be declared by workers while a labor agreement is in force, though only with the approval of the Histadrut executive and only on matters not connected with wages and other benefits. An example of abuse of a worker by his superior was cited as a strike cause.

Another reported concession was that extension of the labor legislation to sectors not stipulated in the proposed law will be possible only after approval of a six-member joint Histadrut-government committee. Finally, workers striking during a labor agreement will not be held legally responsible if the Histadrut approved the strike. The leftist Mapam party opposes the entire labor legislation and may vote against it in the Knesset, it was reported.

WEIZMANN ANNUAL DINNER SCHEDULED

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA)--Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, 1951 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner for the Weizmann Institute of Science on Nov. 3, it was announced by Abraham Feinberg, dinner chairman.