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POMPIDOU, BEN NATAN TO MEET NEXT WEEK IN EFFORT TO BREAK DEADLOCK OVER REIMBURSEMENT FOR MIRAGE JETS

JTA Report Confirmed; Quoted At Length By French Daily, Le Monde

PARIS, Dec. 27 (JTA)--The Jewish Telegraphic Agency here learned over the weekend that President Georges Pompidou has agreed to meet with Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan to try to break the deadlock in Franco-Israeli negotiations over the reimbursement for 50 embargoed Mirage jets. The meeting will be held during the first week of Jan. at the Elysee Palace, according to the JTA report, which appeared here yesterday and confirmed today by the French newspaper, Le Monde.

According to JTA's sources, Pompidou was disturbed when he learned recently that the negotiations were stalled and decided to take matters into his own hands so as not to further sour Franco-Israeli relations. A French official told the JTA that in Pompidou's view the negotiations were intended to settle differences still outstanding between the two countries rather than to exacerbate them. Le Monde, which quoted the JTA report at length, said Pompidou and Ben Natan would discuss the overall implications of Franco-Israeli relations at their meeting.

Pompidou Surprised At Lack Of Progress

Negotiations between Israel and France to settle the Mirage issue began several months ago and were confirmed in Jerusalem and Paris last Oct. The 50 supersonic jets, bought and paid for by Israel, were embargoed by the late President Charles de Gaulle during the Six-Day War. The embargo was continued by the Pompidou regime, but Israel, which had originally insisted on the planes, subsequently agreed to accept re-imbursement.

The way to an agreement was cleared when France announced that its Air Force would absorb the planes, thereby allaying Israeli fears that they would be sold to a third party for possible use against Israel. A stumbling block developed over the financial arrangements. Israel reportedly insists on re-imbursement for the aircrafts' cost plus interest. The French government reportedly made counter-demands for payment for storage and maintenance of the Mirages.

French sources said Pompidou was surprised to learn that no progress had been made toward a settlement and recently called for the Mirage file and details of the meetings which he studied before deciding to meet with Ben Natan. The latter, and Paul Kedat, a representative of Israel's Defense Ministry, had been negotiating with Secretary General Herve Alphand of the French Foreign Office and Gen. De L'Etoile, head of the French interministerial committee for arms sales.

EBAN RELUCTANT TO SPECULATE ON REASONS FOR LIBERALIZATION OF SOVIET EMIGRATION POLICY

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban refused to comment today on the possible reasons behind the admittedly more liberal Soviet policy of granting visas to Jews who want to emigrate to Israel. Eban said at a press conference that the liberalization still does not reflect the size of the problem. He said that the basic po-

sition of the Soviet Union remains inimical to Israel although it is possible that the Russians are urging Egypt not to resume shooting along the Suez Canal.

Replying to questions, the Foreign Minister said it was possible that international pressure exerted on the Soviet Union had shown some results in the issuance of visas to more Jews. But he insisted that no useful purpose would be served by further speculation as to what brought about the liberalization.

1972 May Be Year Of Negotiations

Eban said that the possible resumption of the Jarring peace mission and the American initiative for an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal would have to wait until mid-January when Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring returns to New York and asks questions to which Israel will be able to formulate replies. Eban said 1972 could turn into a year of negotiations, but first the documentary, semantic and conditional obstacles to negotiations must be removed.

He said in this context that no document should be considered "holy" just because it was presented. If it creates a deadlock, he said, other ways can always be found to continue negotiations. Eban was referring to Dr. Jarring's Feb. 8 memo asking Israel for a commitment to withdraw to its old international boundaries with Egypt which Israel has rejected. Eban stated emphatically that the armistice lines that existed before the June, 1967 war will not be considered by Israel as a final boundary.

He said that while everything may be brought up in negotiations, Israel will be less willing to relent on some issues than on others. Asked specifically about the Golan Heights, Eban noted that Syria has not accepted the Security Council's Resolution 242 or even the concept of negotiations and peace with Israel. No one believes, he said, that the situation on the Golan Heights will be restored to what it was before the Six-Day War.

SILVA ZALMANSON SPURNS OFFER OF REDUCED SENTENCE FOR RECASTING STATEMENT ON INADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Silva Zalmanson Kuznetsov who was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor last Dec., has refused an offer by Soviet authorities to reduce her sentence by 4 1/2 years if she would recant her recent charge that she was not getting adequate medical care in prison. The offer and her refusal were reported by her brother, E. Zalmanson, who was interviewed in Vienna by a Dutch radio correspondent. Her brother said he was permitted to visit his sister on Christmas Eve when she told him of the offer to reduce her sentence if she signed a statement saying she was receiving sufficient medical treatment. She and a fellow prisoner, Ruth Aleksandrovich, who was released in Oct., charged that there was inadequate medical facilities at the labor camp. According to Jewish sources in Russia, Mrs. Kuznetsov is gravely ill.

JEWS NOT A NATION, MARCUSE SAYS

RAIFA, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Prof. Herbert Marcuse, the doyen of the American New Left, said here

last night that he does not "define the Jews as a nation" and does not contest the right of Israel "to exist as a sovereign state but only as what can be termed as a colonial state." Marcuse, a controversial figure in his own country, is visiting Israel as a guest of the Van Leer Institute, a private research foundation. His audience here was restricted at his own request to 200 but many more students fought each other outside the lecture hall for admission or at least a glimpse of the man who is the acknowledged inspiration of the New Left.

He told his audience, "If you define the Jewish people as a nation, then Zionism can be called a national liberation movement." He added, "I personally do not define the Jews as a nation." Asked about his personal position, he replied that as a Jew he had the right to criticize the government of the Jewish State. Questioned about immigration, he said he supported every effort to prevent persecution whether it was for reasons of color or religion. One way to help persecuted Jews is to let them come to Israel, he said. Asked if he would settle here, Marcuse said that depended on what went on in this country. He disclaimed being the "spokesman or the father or the grandfather" of the New Left, saying he was merely its interpreter.

MENDES-FRANCE TO RAISE ISSUE OF MIDDLE EAST IN TALKS WITH CHINESE LEADERS

PARIS, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, who is now in China as a guest of the Peking government, will raise the Middle East issue in the course of his conversations with the Chinese leadership, it was disclosed here today by a French political source. The source added that Mendes-France is expected to appeal to the Chinese leaders to adopt a more flexible policy regarding the Middle East conflict.

RABBINICAL GROUP CHARGES CITY POLARIZING BLACK, JEWISH COMMUNITIES ON QUEENS HOUSING PROJECT Urges Leaders Of Both Communities To Bypass City Hall, Establish Dialogue

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (JTA)--The Rabbinical Council of America accused the New York City administration today of deliberately polarizing the Black and Jewish communities with respect to the controversial low income housing project in Forest Hills and called on the leaders of both communities "to short circuit City Hall and establish their own dialogue."

But Rabbi Israel Klaven, executive vice-president of the Orthodox rabbinical group denied that it was in conflict with the position adopted by the Synagogue Council of America which had gone on record in favor of the principle of scatter-site housing to remove the poor from inner city ghettos but wants the Forest Hills project scaled down in size.

The Synagogue Council, a coordinating agency for the rabbinical and congregational branches of Reform, Conservative and Orthodox Judaism adopted a resolution last week urging the City to call a moratorium on construction of the project while an independent group of experts "seek to determine" its "economic and social feasibility."

According to Rabbi Klaven, the Rabbinical Council, one of the six constituent organizations of the Synagogue Council, has gone "a step beyond" the latter in calling for a meaningful dialogue among the groups directly affected by the Forest Hills project. He told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that by denying the groups an opportunity to discuss the project among themselves, the City was threatening a confrontation between the Jewish and Black communities. He said that groups and individuals, whom he refused to identify, have

already had conversations and that plans were being made to approach the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for a dialogue.

Synagogue Council Urges Temporary Halt

The resolution adopted by the Synagogue Council was described by its president, Rabbi Irving Lehrman of Miami, Fla., as representative of a "united position" achieved by national religious organizations which had "differed sharply in their attitude towards the Forest Hills project." The resolution affirmed "support for scatter-site low-income housing in all parts of the city and country."

But it charged that existing citizens' advisory committees set up in connection with the project "have been neither fully representative nor effectively consulted by City housing authorities." The resolution called on the City administration "to consult all parties involved--residents of housing projects, synagogues, churches, civic and fraternal organizations, civil rights and civil liberties organizations, local elected officials" on all housing projects.

"With regard to Forest Hills, we call on the City administration to appoint an independent group of experts to seek to determine the economic and social feasibility of the present project in Forest Hills, and to explore possible alternatives to its present size and scope, and that pending such a report, the city cease further activity and construction on the site," the resolution said.

Present Form Of Project Harmful

A statement issued by Rabbi Bernard L. Berzon, president of the Rabbinical Council of America said, "We are distressed by the name calling and by the fact that individuals who previously were at the forefront of the liberal movement are now being called bigots and racists. There is a choosing up of sides and people are being pushed into positions which deny everything they ever stood for."

Rabbi Berzon stated that "despite a long history of effort in behalf of all people, we (the Rabbinical Council) are convinced that this project, in its present form, cannot work and can only destroy the community of Forest Hills." The project, conceived by the City and financed by the Federal government calls for the construction of 840 low-income housing units in three 24-story towers. According to the City Housing Authority, a scaling down of the project would greatly increase costs and force the government to withdraw its financial support.

JEWISH SECURITY COUNCIL LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (JTA)--In an effort to overcome the "crisis of confidence" in some Jewish community organizations, 50 Jewish community leaders met here last night to officially launch a Jewish Community Security Council. Meeting at the home of Dr. Seymour Siegel of the faculty of the (Conservative) Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the group agreed that it was "deeply disturbed" by the situation.

"While some of these (Jewish community) agencies are now engaged in self-scrutiny and self-evaluation," it said in a statement of principles, "they are, to date, disturbingly unresponsive to the needs of large constituencies of Jews. It behooves Jewish organizations to be sensitive to the legitimate fears and aspirations of the masses of Jews." The Council elected Prof. Jacob Neusner chairman, and Dr. Siegel president.

SPECIAL JTA INTERVIEW**FRENCH JEWRY ON THE MARCH**

By MURRAY ZUCKOFF, JTA News Editor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (JTA)—In 1971 French Jews displayed a remarkable degree of self-confidence, heightened consciousness and intensive vigor, unity and dedication in terms of aiding Israel, embarking on aliya, strengthening its communal activities and participating in struggles on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

French Jews contributed some \$10 million for Israel, about 6,000 persons went on aliya, more than ever filled the synagogues throughout the country during the High Holy days, and increasing numbers eagerly sought and purchased books written by Israeli and French Jewish intellectuals about life in Israel and in the diaspora. It was the year of the self-liberation of French Jewry and its rededication to Jewish values.

Michel Topiol, prominent French Jewish communal leader, businessman and Zionist, recounted this development during an interview a few days ago. "The Jewish community displayed sh'tolz (pride) in being Jewish," he said shifting from English to Yiddish in order to better articulate the nuances of his enthusiasm. "This sh'tolz was expressed on every level of thinking and action."

The zenith of this pride was expressed when Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev visited France and thousands of Jews - old and young - poured out into the streets to proclaim their solidarity with their Russian brethren and to demand of Brezhnev that he "Let Our People Go." Topiol leaned back in his seat and closed his eyes, savoring the recent memory of the event. "We decided to demonstrate and there was not one word about what the goyim will think, or what the government will think or what the Communist Party will do. We had a task, a commitment to do what we had to do, and we did it."

Optimistic About Future

The year 1971 was significant in other ways too, Topiol noted. It was the year in which the Jewish Telegraphic Agency launched its Daily News Bulletin and established its European Bureau, thereby providing the Jewish community with incisive information about its own ongoing activities and those of world Jewry. It was also the year in which the United Jewish Appeal of France (Appel Juif Unifié de France) headed by Guy de Rothschild, the United Jewish Social Service Fund (FSJU) and the Conseil Représentatif des Israélites de France (CRIF) expended increased funds for education, youth programs, local Jewish needs, integration of North African Jews, and Israel.

The energetic, exuberant and articulate co-chairman of the UJA, European president of the Confederation of General Zionists, and member of the JTA Board of Directors observed "If 1971 was any indication of what French Jewry can do, 1972 should be even better."

At the age of 60, Topiol scans the ebb and flow of the French Jewish consciousness and activities and expresses unbounded optimism about the future role of French Jewry as a leading one in the worldwide Jewish community. His optimism is based on an objective evaluation of the French Jewish community during the past 40 years, from the time he arrived there from a small town in Poland and immersed himself in Zionist organizing.

Topiol recalled the days when Jewish immigrants from the Pale were regarded as strangers and interlopers by the native-born French Jews. "There was a wall between us and the French Jews," he said. "They didn't accept us and we didn't look

to be accepted by them. Our Jewish life was molded by our ghetto existence. This wasn't the fault of the French Jews. We simply kept to our own organizations, outlook and culture."

The newly arrived immigrants spoke Russian and Yiddish. There was no cultural or linguistic mix between the immigrants and the French Jews. Yiddish writers like Edmond Fleg (Flegenheimer), the exponent of Jewish renaissance, found little empathy among native French Jews. At the same time, Topiol recalled, the native French Jewish writers and intellectuals were viewed as "goyishe Yidden" by the new arrivals.

Algerian Jews Heighten Consciousness

But the distance between the two Jewish groups dissolved during the occupation of France by Hitler's army. "Suddenly we were all Jews in the terrifying realization that we all face annihilation. The occupation gave us a common destiny and common consciousness as Jews, but Jews who were physically united by a physical danger, but not yet spiritually united as Jews. We felt ourselves part of the French nation but not yet Jewish Jews."

For a fleeting moment he lingered on his activities during World War II in the underground Committee for Jewish Defense and the decimation of half the total pre-war Jewish population of 500,000. After the war, Topiol said, the French Jewish community began to rebuild its homes and lives but a new Jewish community developed with the influx of Jews from DP camps. Later, beginning in 1956, when Algeria won its independence from France, the emigration of Algerian Jews provided a new catalyst for Jewish consciousness. The immigration from Western Europe and North Africa restored the French Jewish population to its pre-war level.

The Algerian Jews were French citizens and conversant with French culture. But they also had a solid religious education, Topiol said, and viewed France as their home rather than their exile. A cultural mix occurred, and the Algerian Jews, with their own life styles and habits, with their need for religious schools and synagogues, created a new and stronger Jewry.

Unlike the earlier immigrants from Russia and Poland who settled in major cities where Jewish life was already in existence, the Algerian Jews settled in small towns and opened synagogues that had been closed for as long as 200 years and developed a network of Jewish schools and institutions, Topiol said. This spread also expanded the activities of the UJA, FSJU, CRIF and established the Association of Jews of Algerian Origin (L'Association des Juifs d'Origine Algérienne).

Centrality of Israel

Continuing, Topiol observed that the Algerian Jews, many of them well educated, created a new intellectual ferment and expanded the market place for Jewish ideas. Their intellectual level and preferences imbued the younger generation of French Jews with an enthusiasm for ideologists like the Tunisian-born Algerian university-educated Albert Memmi whose writings on Jewish liberation and his trenchant analysis of the colonizer and colonized provided a new approach to the vital quest of liberation of an oppressed people.

Many younger French Jews, weaned on left wing ideologists who captivated their intellectual pursuits with theoretical strictures about the plight

of the oppressed Third World began to awaken to the plight of their own people and to the revolutionary objectives of Jewish liberation, Topiol remarked. The Six-Day War, he noted, imparted the ultimate momentum in the consciousness of French Jews - old and young - that they were now part of a Jewish nation. This "spiritual consciousness" in which Israel became central to their lives, was the high water mark for French Jewry.

Now, many are not merely conscious Jews but conscious Zionists, Topiol said. Currently, there are some 40,000 members in various Zionist organizations in France. His own children are in Israel. "Very few Jews now say 'Israel is none of my business,'" Topiol stated.

NATIONWIDE STUDY DISPELS MYTH THAT JEWS GRAVITATE TOWARD BUSINESS CAREERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (JTA)--An old myth that Jews gravitate toward careers in business was dispelled by a nationwide survey of college freshmen just released here which showed that only ten percent of the Jewish students planned to major in business compared by 16.7 percent of the non-Jewish students. The survey was conducted by sociologist David E. Drew of the Washington-based American Council on Education, an umbrella organization of colleges, universities and other institutions of higher learning. It was commissioned by the American Jewish Committee to pin-point differences and similarities between Jewish and non-Jewish students.

The survey was based on a sampling of 170,000 1969 freshmen--ten percent of the national total--of whom 4.2 percent were Jews. It covered both four year colleges and junior (two year) colleges. The study revealed that 39 percent of the Jewish freshmen questioned agreed with the statement, "The chief benefit of a college education is that it increases one's earning power." The comparable figure for non-Jews was 54 percent.

The survey also found a marked difference in certain social attitudes between Jewish and non-Jewish students and between Jews enrolled in four year colleges and those in junior colleges. Jewish students in two year colleges were more likely than non-Jewish students to plan business careers. They were less likely than Jewish students in four year colleges to favor US government control of cigarette advertising and more likely to support special benefits for veterans. The study showed that Jewish freshmen in four year colleges had better high school records than non-Jews while the reverse was true at junior colleges.

Jewish freshmen at four year colleges tended to be more liberal than non-Jewish students. About 60 percent of them compared with 24 percent of non-Jews favored legalization of marijuana; 63 percent of Jews and 54 percent of non-Jews supported a volunteer army and 60 percent of Jews and 36 percent of non-Jews favored more liberal divorce laws. Nearly 90 percent of Jews and 75 percent of non-Jews supported legal abortions. The study also revealed that the percentage of Jews in freshmen classes declined slightly as greater numbers of high school graduates entered colleges.

LZA ENDORSES JEWISH STUDIES COURSES IN HIGH SCHOOLS, SCATTER-SITE HOUSING, AID TO JEWISH POOR. INCREASED ALIYA

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (JTA)--The Labor Zionist Alliance--formed this weekend by the merger of Farband--Labor Zionist Order; Poale Zion, the United Labor Zionist Organization of America, and the American Hahonim Association--closed its

meetings yesterday by passing resolutions on various issues.

The Alliance encouraged Hebrew, Yiddish and Jewish-studies courses in public high schools and colleges; asserted that "the influence of the total Labor Zionism Movement must be used to urge Jewish communities to establish and support broad-based institutions of Jewish learning," and recommended at least one year's study in Israel.

Jewish education, the Alliance added, should be the top community priority of American Jewry. The convention endorsed scatter-site low-income housing "with proper consultation and involvement of the community affected," and urged "constructive efforts on behalf of the Jewish poor of the US who have long been overlooked in the general attack on poverty."

Internationally, it called on Washington to maintain the Middle East balance of power in view of the "new and dangerous arms imbalance" created by the Soviet Union; supported the attempts to "help Israel narrow the gap between its human needs and its available resources"; recommended increased aliya to Israel; called for "continued and strengthened efforts in responsible militant action, barring violence or terrorism" in behalf of Soviet Jewry; and urged "civilized mankind" to help "alleviate the suffering" of Jews in Arab lands, especially Syria.

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT, WIFE, KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT, FLOWN BACK TO ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Representatives of the Israeli diplomatic colony went to Kennedy International Airport this afternoon to pay final respects to Alexander Dothan, the Israeli Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, and his wife, Rachel, who were killed Saturday in an automobile accident in Santo Domingo. Their bodies were flown to New York today and taken to the International Synagogue at Kennedy Airport for services. They will be flown to Israel later this evening for burial. Ambassador Dothan, 58, was born in Russia and settled in Israel as a youth. He was a veteran of the Israeli foreign service, having served in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and in Brazil prior to his appointment as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic in 1969. The Dothans were the parents of two sons.

SNOW COMES TO ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Snow blanketed Jerusalem and the surrounding hills today and freezing rains lashed Tel Aviv on the coast, disrupting normal life in both cities and snarling traffic between them. Israel experiences snowfalls on an average of once in two years. Water and heating pipelines are above ground and freeze when the temperature drops. Israeli cars do not carry snow tires. It was expected that Jerusalem will be completely immobilized if the snow continues.

TWO ISRAELI SOLDIERS WOUNDED

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27 (JTA)--Two Israeli soldiers were wounded last night in a clash with terrorists near the Lebanese border. Their condition was reported not serious. The men were hit when their patrol ran into an ambush while chasing a terrorist gang that had crossed into Israel from Lebanese territory. A water pipeline was damaged by explosives south of El Arish in northern Sinai last night. Repair work was begun this morning and a search was conducted for the saboteurs. Meanwhile, there were reports that the Egyptian army is conducting military exercises on the west side of the Suez Canal.