



daily news bulletin

Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency 165 West 46th St. New York, N.Y. 10036

Contents copyright: Reproduction only by previous arrangement

Vol. XL -- Fifty-Sixth Year

Tuesday, April 10, 1973

No. 70

TERRORISTS FOILED IN ATTACKS ON ISRAELI AMBASSADOR'S HOME, ISRAELI PLANE IN NICOSIA

TEL AVIV, April 9 (JTA)--Arab terrorists staged simultaneous attacks on the Israeli Ambassador's residence in Nicosia, Cyprus today and on an Israeli airliner at Nicosia Airport. Of the nine terrorists who took part in both assaults, one was killed, four were wounded, three were captured and one escaped. A Cypriot policeman on guard at the Ambassador's home was seriously injured.

Ambassador Rahamim Timor was not at home at the time of the attack. His wife and daughter who were, were not hurt. The Embassy residence was damaged and some damage was done to the Israeli plane.

Both attacks occurred at about 3 p.m. Cyprus time. The attack on the Ambassador's home was made from a rented car whose occupants hurled grenades and sticks of dynamite at the first floor of the three-story building. As they sped from the scene, the terrorists were blocked by a Cypriot police van and a gun duel ensued. Two of the terrorists were wounded and another was captured. The fourth occupant of the car escaped and is the object of an island-wide manhunt.

The five Arabs who attacked the Israeli airliner entered the airport in a Land Rover-type jeep after overcoming the armed guard at one of the gates. They drove to an area of the airstrip where a plane of "Arkia," Israel's domestic airline, was being refueled and serviced for its return flight to Lod Airport. The plane, a 4-engine Herald turbo-prop transport on charter to El Al for its Lod-Cyprus service, had just disembarked 40 passengers who were passing through customs inspection at a nearby shed.

The terrorists opened fire on the aircraft. An El Al security guard returned the fire killing one of the attackers and wounding two others. The remaining two fled in the jeep but lost control of the vehicle and collided with the plane, causing it some damage. They were promptly captured by airport police.

Today's attacks were the latest in a series of Arab terrorist activities in Cyprus. A month ago an Israeli leather merchant, Simha Glitzer, was shot to death by a young Jordanian as he was leaving his Nicosia hotel. The assailant escaped. Earlier, two Arab passengers suspected of being terrorists were removed from an Israel-bound Italian passenger liner at Famagusta and placed aboard a plane for Beirut.

ISRAELIS URGE WORLD-WIDE ACTION TO COMBAT TERRORISM IN WAKE OF CYPRUS ATTACKS

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA)--Israeli officials called tonight for concerted world-wide action to combat terrorists. "There is a desperate and urgent need for the international community to unite in order to combat terrorism," one source said. He was referring to today's terrorist attacks on the Israeli Ambassador's residence and on an Israeli airliner at Nicosia, Cyprus.

It is not sufficient to prevent acts of terrorism. "The terrorists have to be punished very harshly to deter them from committing acts against Israelis or other targets abroad," the

source said. He said the spectacular failure of today's assaults was a hard blow to the terrorists.

Ambassador Rahamim Timor whose Nicosia residence was attacked with grenades and dynamite sticks today, said in a radio interview that the cooperation of Cypriot authorities was satisfactory. He said that he and his staff had been especially alert of late but refused to elaborate. He said he expected the Cypriot authorities to treat the episode with utmost seriousness. Ambassador Timor has been posted in Cyprus since 1971. He was previously Ambassador to the African states of Zaire and Togo.

BOMB EXPLODES IN TEL AVIV BUSINESS DISTRICT 3 Persons Treated For Injuries

TEL AVIV, April 9 (JTA)--Two persons were slightly injured when a home-made bomb exploded this morning in the courtyard of a building in a Tel Aviv business district. One of the injured persons left the scene before help arrived and another was treated for bruises. Two more persons were treated for scratches at a first aid station and sent home. Police detained an undisclosed number of Arabs in the vicinity for questioning. All have been released.

The explosion occurred at 8:30 a.m. local time in the Kikar Hamoshavot district off Allenby Road. Police said the bomb was attached to a wrist watch that served as a timer for the activating device. Israeli security sources said the perpetrators may be members of one of the newly organized terrorist cells in the administered territories. Several new cells have cropped up since last summer when visitors from neighboring countries were admitted to the territories.

KNESSET ELECTS NEXT PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL TODAY; KATCHALSKI EXPECTED TO WIN

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA)--The Knesset will convene in special session at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to elect a new President of Israel, succeeding President Zalman Shazar. Prof. Ephraim Katchalski, the Weizmann Institute of Science biophysicist who is the Labor Party's candidate, is the odds on favorite to win. Each MK will enter a voting booth to cast a secret ballot.

Dr. Katchalski is opposed by Prof. Ephraim Uhrbach, the National Religious Party candidate, who is an Orthodox Jew and Talmudic scholar on the faculty of the Hebrew University. Uhrbach appears to have the backing only of the NRP and the Gahal opposition faction. But last minute deliberations in Gahal may deny him some of its 26 Knesset votes. Some members of Gahal's Herut wing complain that Prof. Uhrbach had opposed the Stern Gang in the 1940s and others say he is too "dovish" for their tastes. The Herut central committee meets in Tel Aviv tonight to adopt a final position.

PRESSURE FROM WASHINGTON MAY HAVE CHANGED MRS. MEIR'S MIND ON LAND PURCHASES ISSUE

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA)--Premier Golda Meir may have been persuaded by foreign pressure--chiefly from the United States and Britain--to alter her position on Israeli land purchases

in the administered territories from lukewarm support to firm opposition to any change in the status quo, it was indicated today.

Prior to yesterday's Cabinet decision upholding the ban on Jewish land purchases from Arabs in the territories, Mrs. Meir was reportedly prepared to accept a compromise offered by Justice Minister Yaacov Shimshon Shapiro. It was learned, however, that Washington had expressed some misgivings over the issue and had transmitted its feelings to Jerusalem. World-wide press and other news media reaction was strongly unfavorable.

Shapiro's compromise would have permitted Israelis to buy Arab land under government supervision. The Justice Minister, appearing on a radio interview last night, said Premier Meir withdrew her support for his proposal at the last minute. He refused to speculate as to whether pressure from abroad prompted her change of mind. "You'd better ask her," he told the interviewer.

The Cabinet's decision defused tension in the administered territories where the issue aroused controversy and pushed land prices to all-time highs. But controversy was undiminished in Israel and may have been increased. The Gahal opposition faction announced today that it would introduce a no confidence motion in the Knesset tomorrow over the government's decision. Gahal chairman Menachem Beigin likened the decision, to the 1939 British White Paper that restricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Mrs. Meir acted to dampen the mounting controversy when she ordered two of her Cabinet ministers to cancel a television appearance scheduled for this evening. Transport Minister Shimon Peres (Labor) and Health Minister Victor Shemtov (Mapam) had been invited to appear on a TV panel discussion of the land purchase issue. Peres favors free land purchases by Jews while Shemtov is opposed. Both had informed the Israel Broadcasting Authority that their appearance was subject to Cabinet approval. They notified the TV officials today that they had been asked not to appear, presumably by Mrs. Meir.

AMBASSADOR DINITZ PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY

WASHINGTON, April 9 (JTA)--Simcha Dinitz, Israel's fifth Ambassador to the United States in its 25 years, presented his diplomatic credentials today to President Nixon at the White House and formally became the accredited envoy of the Jewish State in Washington.

The 44-year-old envoy's wife and two children, Tamar and Michael, were present at the presentation. Ambassador Dinitz had served previously at the Israeli Embassy as a clerk while attending Georgetown University here more than 20 years ago, and later as counsellor for information.

Receiving the Israeli envoy, President Nixon remarked that "as Israel prepares to celebrate its 25th anniversary we rejoice with the Israeli people" who he described as "free and democratic."

Three other Ambassadors for the governments of Iran, Dahomey and Costa Rica also presented their credentials during ceremonies that lasted less than one-half hour. Dinitz was the last to appear and the last to leave the White House. President Nixon escorted each of the ambassadors to their cars waiting in front of the White House doorway. In a parting comment to Dinitz as he stepped into his car, Nixon called out "I am an old friend, I was a friend of Mr. Johnson for 30 years."

The context of this remark was not heard but

it was understood that the President was referring to the fact that Dinitz's predecessor Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, who left here March 8 after five years as Ambassador, was the last Israeli Ambassador to present his credentials and he gave them to the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mrs. Dinitz was dressed in a bright green jumper over a colorful long-sleeved blouse. She wore no hat. Ambassador Dinitz and the other Ambassadors were welcomed to the White House by the Army's 33-member old guard life and drum corps of the third infantry battalion which is responsible for all ceremonies involving the military and the President. Detachments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard stood at attention as the Ambassadors arrived and departed.

ARGENTINA WILL EXTRADITE NAZI WANTED FOR WAR CRIMES BY W. GERMANY

By Murray Zuckoff, JTA News Editor

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (JTA)--The Argentine government has agreed to allow West Germany to extradite to Bonn a former Nazi who has been living in Argentina since 1949, it was reported here this weekend. The decision was hailed by the Argentine Association of Jewish Survivors. The request for the extradition of Josef Schwammberger, 61, was made by the West German Embassy here.

The Jewish survivors group identified Schwammberger as a former SS officer in command of the Przemysl Ghetto and a commander of the Mielec concentration camp, both in Poland. The former Nazi, according to the Jewish group, was personally responsible for killing camp inmates.

In 1945 he was detained in Innsbruck, Austria where he was discovered by authorities to possess a great deal of stolen jewels. Schwammberger was arrested and brought before a tribunal where he confessed to his part in war crimes. In 1948, with the help of the Nazi underground aid society "Odessa," he escaped from Landbeck prison in Austria and came to Argentina in 1949 with a falsified Italian passport. He became a naturalized citizen in 1965 and has been residing in the city of La Plata and employed there by the "Petroquímica Sudamericana" (petrochemical South American) firm.

The precise legal procedure for his extradition is still being worked out, according to reports, as well as the date for his expected transfer to West Germany.

RYAN EXTRADITION CASE OPENS; JUDGE WILL RULE NEXT MONDAY

NEW YORK, April 9 (JTA)--Federal Judge Jacob Mishler postponed until next Monday a decision in the extradition case of Mrs. Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, a former Nazi concentration camp guard wanted in West Germany on war crimes charges. The extradition hearings opened in federal district court today but Judge Mishler said he could not rule until the complete dossier of documents relating to the case arrived from West Germany.

The judge will also rule next Monday on the claim by Mrs. Ryan's lawyer, Leo Bary, that she was illegally deprived of her U.S. citizenship which was revoked in 1971.

A small, reconnaissance helicopter has been introduced into the Israeli Air Force, the latest issue of the Air Force publication revealed today. It is the Bell 206, similar to the Bell 205 already in service. The new helicopter will be among the 400 aircraft on display during Independence Day.

ALLON SENDS ISRAEL'S CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PICASSO

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA)--Yigal Allon, Israel's Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Culture, cabled condolences today on the death yesterday at 91 of the artist, Pablo Picasso. Allon's message said, "In the name of the government, art lovers and other Israelis, I send my condolences on the death of a giant of art in our epoch, Pablo Picasso....He was one of those artists who never cease to create until their last day....The Jewish people felt a special respect for Picasso because of his brave and constant struggle against Fascism and persecution."

MOSCOW SCIENTISTS APPEAL TO U.S. NOBEL LAUREATES TO JOIN FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

NEW YORK, April 9 (JTA)--Three Moscow scientists have appealed to American Nobel Prize Laureates in Science to help them in halting the harassment of scientists in the Soviet Union, which prevents them from choosing their own place of residence and work. The appeal was contained in a letter forwarded to the Nobel Laureates by the Academic Committee on Soviet Jewry.

"The fate of scientists in all countries is interconnected as never before," the Moscow scientists wrote. Before it becomes natural for other governments to join that of the USSR in considering scientists the property of the state, the world's scientific leaders must band together and protest, they said. "If there will be no fight for our rights today, tomorrow may be too late."

The three who signed the letter are Moisey Gitterman, Aleksandr Voronel, and Mark Azbel, all professors in Moscow. All have applied for exit permits and been refused. In transmitting the letter, Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, chairman of the Academic Committee on Soviet Jewry, asked the Nobel Laureates to imagine themselves in the position of their Soviet colleagues, most of whom, as a result of applying for exit visas, are unable to work or leave. In those circumstances, he wrote, "you will not be able to remain silent."

EDUCATION TAX ON JEWS, RUSSIA'S BUSINESS, SAYS KOSYGIN

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (JTA)--Winding up a five-day state visit to Sweden, Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said yesterday that his country would not consider re-establishing diplomatic relations with any "aggressor" nations in the Middle East. He did not name any country.

"The Soviet Union helps countries that are attacked by aggression and we have to help a state protect itself and regain its occupied lands," he added at a press conference. Asked by an Israeli correspondent if he considered the United States an aggressor in Vietnam or the Soviet Union an aggressor in Czechoslovakia, Kosygin made no reply.

On the subject of the education tax for Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate, the Soviet Premier said it was Soviet business only, not that of other nations. In a joint communique issued with his host, Premier Olaf Palme of Sweden, Kosygin said that the only basis for a settlement of the Middle East conflict was the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, calling for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories.

KISHINEV TRIAL DEFENDANT IN ISRAEL Paid 7000 Ruble Diploma Tax

TEL AVIV, April 9 (JTA)--Alexander Galperin, a Jewish physicist who was sentenced at the

Kishinev trial of June, 1971 to two and a half years imprisonment for Zionist activity, arrived here today via Bucharest with his parents. Released last Jan., Galperin, 27, had to pay an education tax of 7000 rubles.

Another Russian immigrant, who had to pay about \$10,000 in education taxes, has joined the staff of the University of the Negev in Beersheba. Dr. Anatoly Gorbaty, formerly a reader in the department of structural mechanics at the Institute of Railway Engineers in Novosibirsk, arrived here recently with his wife, Hannah, a building engineer who paid the same education tax as her husband; his brother, Chaim, who paid 6000 rubles; and his parents, who were exempt from the tax. Dr. Gorbaty, the eleventh Russian immigrant to join the academic staff of the University of the Negev, has been appointed a lecturer in the department of mechanical engineering.

TINY FREE CENTER FACTION TRYING TO FORM BROAD OPPOSITION FRONT

JERUSALEM, April 9 (JTA)--Shmuel Tamir, leader of the tiny Free Center Party, has put out cautious feelers toward other Knesset groups and political figures with a view to forming a centrist nationalist bloc to oppose the Labor Party in next October's national election. The faction, which has two Knesset seats, opened its national convention last night.

Tamir said in his keynote speech that he has given up hope of any possible link with "what was once the opposition in this country," meaning Herut. He urged instead that other non-Socialist, nationalist-oriented factions join with his "to strengthen the real opposition."

Tamir's bid was aimed at the State List, a three-man faction that is all that remains of former Premier David Ben-Gurion's Rafi faction which broke away from Mapai years ago. But he was also clearly addressing individuals of other parties. Gen. Ezer Weizmann, former chairman of Herut who recently fell from grace in a contest of strength with party leader Menachem Begin occupied a front-row seat at the Free Center convention. Tamir is also believed to seek a link with Dr. Avner Sciaki who quit the National Religious Party last month to sit in the Knesset as an independent.

Tamir and his supporters are believed to nurture the hope that they can persuade Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and his followers to break away from the Labor Party. Dayan suffered a major defeat yesterday when the Cabinet upheld the ban on Jewish land purchases in the administered territories. Dayan is the foremost advocate of free land purchases and had been making speeches all over the country in recent weeks upholding that position.

THEY CAN'T GO THERE FROM HERE

TEL AVIV, April 9 (JTA)--Three French nationals who say they want to row their rubber dinghy through the Suez Canal which has been closed to traffic since June 1967, were prevented today from leaving for Egypt from Israeli soil.

The three who say they are on a peace mission, landed their dinghy near an Israeli Army outpost in northern Sinai last week. They were given shelter and brought here. But their request for permission to leave from Ashkelon for Port Said was turned down by Israeli authorities. The trio, a journalist and two TV cameramen, said they would attempt to row to Cyprus and from there to the Egyptian port.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

WHY POPE PIUS XII REMAINED SILENT ON FATE OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II

By Ben Juarez, JTA Rome Correspondent

ROME, April 9 (JTA)--The dilemma of Pope Pius XII during World War II was not whether or not he knew of the plight of the Jews. It was that he did possess many of the facts and yet still did not issue a specific condemnation of the Nazis.

Pius' "silence" has been passionately debated for years and the debate is likely to continue as the Roman Catholic Church goes ahead with plans to have the late Pontiff declared a saint.

The Vatican now has released more of its hitherto secret wartime documents which confirm that Pius must have been well-informed about the Jews, but also explain the reasons which persuaded him not to issue a dramatic condemnation of Hitler.

The basic fact is that in no small measure the Vatican was coordinating relief efforts for the victims of war belonging to many races and nationalities, including the Jews.

Vatican Feared German Take-Over

Since the war began, the Vatican was encircled by a Fascist state allied with Nazi Germany. In Sept. 1943, the Nazis themselves took Rome following the capitulation of Italy and German troops were camped on the Vatican's doorstep. There were reports, later confirmed, that Hitler wanted to invade the Vatican and seize the Pope.

Pius' policy therefore was to maintain a low profile. Condemning Hitler would have been a startling moral gesture but it would probably, at a stroke, have closed down the Vatican and ended what work it was able to do.

The Vatican's then "Foreign Minister," Magr. Domenico Tardini, put it in writing that "The Holy See will continue to act with its normal prudence, avoiding anything that could offer itself as a pretext for the Germans to attack it."

Following the Nazi takeover of Rome, Vatican officials were expecting invasion day to day. They were particularly concerned that the Germans might find out about Vatican attempts earlier that year to help Italy extricate itself from the war. This probably explains why Pius XII said nothing about Hitler and his henchmen even though he knew about the mass deportations which began the previous year and the "final solution" which began earlier that year.

Pius, of course, was also desperately concerned about the fate of the predominantly Roman Catholic Poles and yet, verbally, he did no more for them than he did for the Jews. The Vatican's policy at that time, as it still is, was to condemn the crime and let the offender draw his own conclusions. And some of Pius' condemnations of racism in general and the horrors of total war were quite explicit.

The Rev. Angelo Martini, one of four priests who have been selecting the Vatican documents for publication, said that "Pius' great anguish was to see people die and not be able to do anything about it." Martini said charges that Pius was indifferent to the fate of the Jews are "an unfair myth, a complete fable. What would he have achieved by condemning the Nazis by name? Would that have stopped Hitler, or Himmler or Eichmann?"

Another of the Jesuits working on the docu-

ments, The Rev. Robert A. Graham, said the Pope and his aides preferred to do whatever good work they could, and that they avoided general condemnations because it was not the Vatican's style to use press agency and publicity techniques." Graham said he is convinced the Pope had no idea of the "full proportions, nor the cold-bloodedness" of the "final solution." "I wonder," he said, "whether the Jews themselves knew. Did any of us know before Allied troops entered the extermination camps?"

The first of the two volumes now released by the Vatican is part of a continuing series on the Vatican's efforts in favor of victims of the war between March 1939-Dec. 1940. The urgency of its work in favor of baptized Jews during this period makes it quite clear the Vatican was fully aware of what was happening to the Jews in general. Although Roman Catholicism is sometimes accused of being a kind of spiritual dictatorship, the documents show how little influence the Pope had over countries which called themselves Catholic. Chile and Bolivia banned "non-Aryans" outright, including the baptized Jews. Ireland said no to Jewish-Christian professionals. Only Brazil, as a "personal favor" to the Pope issued 3000 visas for the use of "non-Aryan Christians" but hedged the action with so many restrictions that finally less than 1000 of the visas were used.

One condition was that the Jews should have been baptized prior to 1933. Another was that they deposit a large entry tax. The Vatican tried hard to mitigate these conditions and also to ensure that persons taking advantage of the visas were genuine Christians.

It is already on record that as early as March 1942, the Pope was told by his representatives in Bratislava of the deportation of 80,000 Jews to a "certain death" in Poland. This was almost immediately after the deportations started on a massive scale. In Dec. 1942, the British Minister to the Holy See, Francis D'Arcy Osborne, objected that Pius was too preoccupied about the bombing of Italian cities and should instead condemn the massacre of the Jews.

"Why does not the Holy See intervene against the terrible killing of the Jews?" Osborne asked Secretary of State Maglione. The Cardinal's reply was that "The Holy Father had in his message upheld the rights of all men, regardless of race or creed..." Maglione reminded Osborne of "How much the Holy Father has done and is doing to alleviate the fate of the poor Jews. They know it, and they frequently thank the Holy See for its efforts on their behalf," he said.

A month later, the President of the Polish government in exile, Wladislaw Reczkiewicz, wrote Pius begging a clear word of condemnation for German atrocities in Poland, "including the extermination of the Jews and with them many Christians of Semitic race." The President described the killing of the Jews accurately enough as "The systematic application of scientifically-organized mass murder."

In Feb. 1943, the Pope was asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury William Temple, but refused to join an appeal by various church leaders against the persecution of Jews. And in May of that year, the Vatican received a report from an official in the Apostolic Delegation in Athens describing the deportation of Jews "stacked like pieces of merchandise" in the death-camp expresses.

All indications are that Vatican officials were aware of what was going on very soon after the "final solution" got under way.