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ISRAELI AIR FORCE PLANE CRASHES INTO EMPTY SYNAGOGUE; BUILDING DESTROYED Pilot Bails Out, No Injuries Reported

TEL AVIV, May 21 (JTA)--An Israeli Air Force plane crashed this morning into an empty synagogue at Kiryat Tivon east of Haifa, destroying the building but injuring no one. The pilot bailed out safely before the crash. The type of plane and the nature of its mission were not disclosed.

The crash occurred at 9 a.m. local time and police immediately cordoned off the area. The synagogue building was gutted by flames before the fire brigade could put out the blaze. The interior, including the Ark and Torah scrolls, was totally destroyed. The Town Council announced immediate plans to rebuild the synagogue.

A supermarket some 20 yards from the synagogue building was full of customers at the time and police said it was miraculous that no one was hurt. Mrs. Rachel Szifgetti, who lives opposite the synagogue, suffered only minor bruises caused by stones falling from the synagogue walls. She said she saw the plane coming down almost vertically and thought at first that it was a helicopter. She said she threw herself to the floor seconds before the plane crashed and exploded setting fire to the synagogue.

WZO EXECUTIVE SAYS END OF EDUCATION TAX DOES NOT END STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET JEWRY; ALL RESTRICTIONS MUST END

JERUSALEM, May 21 (JTA)--The World Zionist Organization Executive meeting here declared today that the abrogation of the Soviet ransom tax was not the end of the struggle for Soviet Jewry and that the struggle must continue until all aliya restrictions are lifted. In an official statement, the Executive expressed its great appreciation to President Nixon, Senator Henry M. Jackson and to all the American statesmen who made efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry. The Executive also praised American Jewry's role in the struggle for Soviet Jews. The Executive heard a report from Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the American Section, on the efforts in the United States for Soviet Jewry.

CONGRESSMEN APPEAL TO NIXON, BREZHNEV, TO HELP RELEASE EVGENY LEVICH

WASHINGTON, May 21 (JTA)--President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev are being asked by Congressmen to bring about the release of Evgeny Levich, the 25-year-old Soviet Jewish astrophysicist who was abducted by Soviet officials in a Moscow street last week and reportedly sent to the Zabaikalskiy military camp in Eastern Siberia on the Sino-Soviet border. Earlier, Evgeny's distraught mother, Mrs. Tanya Levich, in a telephone conversation from Moscow to a representative in New York of the Student Struggle For Soviet Jewry, dictated a letter in English to President Nixon beseeching him to "use your influence to save my seriously ill son."

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R.N.Y.) urged Brezhnev and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin to "Use their good offices" in obtaining the release of Levich, the son of the famed Soviet Jewish physicist Benjamin Levich. "Both father

and son have made public their desires to leave Russia," Gilman said in reporting that he had sent messages to the Soviet leaders.

Another letter on the subject was sent to Nixon and Dobrynin by Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D.N.Y.). Podell said today that the Levich kidnapping provided further evidence of the need to pass the Mills-Vanik Bill which would deny most favored nation status to the Soviet Union until it relaxed its emigration policy.

In his letter to the President Podell said that Levich's abduction "particularly at this crucial point in the relations between these two nations is unconscionable." Writing to Dobrynin, Podell demanded that young Levich "be immediately released and returned to Moscow for the medical treatment he so desperately needs," and then permitted to emigrate.

ISRAEL REJECTS ARAB PROPOSAL TO REVIVE THE JARRING MISSION

JERUSALEM, May 21 (JTA)--Israel has rejected a new proposal to revive the Jarring mission, informed sources said here today. The sources said that the proposal was made by the Arab delegates to the Security Council who suggested a three-member consultative committee to assist Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring in renewed efforts to promote a peace settlement in the Middle East.

According to the sources, Israeli diplomats have been in contact with those Western powers which the Arab states were trying to interest in the idea and made clear their objections. They said the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Simcha Dinitz, informed Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco at their meeting last week that Israel wants no departure from Security Council Resolution 242 which provides the framework of the Jarring mission.

The Israeli view is that the Arab plan to set up a consultative body would alter Dr. Jarring's mandate. The Arabs proposed that the body consist of three nonpermanent members of the Security Council--two representing the Western and Eastern blocs, and the third representing a neutral power. According to Israeli sources, the proposal did not go into further details. Israel has diplomatic relations with eight of the 15 Security Council members.

WALDHEIM RELEASES REPORT ON MIDEAST Establishes Framework Of Security Council Debate, Asserts UN Played Important Role In Limiting Conflict, Preserving Truce

UNITED NATIONS, May 21 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim released today his report to the UN Security Council on the Middle East. The 64-page document, containing 41 pages of background material and observations, and 23 pages of appended documents, establishes the framework of the Security Council's general debate on the Middle East scheduled to begin June 4.

In it, Dr. Waldheim asserts: "Although the Security Council has in the last six years dealt with a number of different aspects of the Middle East problem, it has not considered the problem as a whole since the adoption of Resolution 242. ... on 22 Nov. 1967. In its forthcoming

meetings, the Council will, therefore, in a sense, be taking up the consideration of the Middle East question where it left off at that time."

The Secretary General emphasized that the UN "and in particular the Security Council, has had a major and universally recognized responsibility in relation to the Middle East question," and that while it "has not proved able, in this very difficult situation, to bring about a just and lasting settlement," the UN has, through its various instrumentalities set up by the Security Council and the General Assembly, "played an important role in limiting conflict and in preserving the tenuous truce which has prevailed in the area for most of the time."

Waldheim observed that "The Security Council is, as far as I know, the only forum where all the parties to the conflict have been able to meet together in the same room," and expressed hope "that this advantage may be used for constructive moves toward a settlement."

Way To Settlement Need Not Be Futile

Waldheim stated in his report that the new efforts by the Security Council to help reach a Middle East settlement "should include a new appraisal of the possibilities and procedures of the Council itself for conciliation and an exploration of all the means by which the framework of the United Nations might be used to assist the parties in reaching a just and lasting settlement."

He said that he himself, his special representative to the Middle East, Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN Secretariat and the Security Council are at the disposal of the governments concerned to assist in reaching a settlement.

"Obviously, these efforts can only be useful if the parties concerned wish to avail themselves of them," Waldheim said. "But if that wish is present, the new effort to find a way to a settlement in the Middle East need not be futile," he added.

He noted in a brief introduction to his report that it was being submitted in pursuance of the Security Council's Resolution 331 of April 20, 1973 which requested the Secretary General to submit as early as possible a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the UN in the Middle East since 1967 and the activities of the Jarring mission.

Elements Of The Report

The first section of the report deals with four major aspects of the Middle East situation: "Status of the cease-fire;" "Situation in the occupied territories;" "Question of Jerusalem;" and the "Palestine refugee problem."

Waldheim found that the UN truce observation teams "proved to be useful as an independent and impartial source of information" on the cease-fire situation despite certain "shortcomings" including the fact that they have no enforcement power and are able to observe only those violations that occur along the borders on which they are stationed.

Dealing with the situation in the occupied territories, Waldheim referred to adamancy on the part of Israel and the Arab states which prevented UN agencies from carrying out on-the-spot investigations of conditions in those territories. He mentioned Israel's insistence that such investigations be extended to include the situation of Jewish communities in the Arab states and the Arabs' unqualified opposition to such extension.

The report detailed over several pages resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during

the last six years enjoining Israel from undertaking policies and practices affecting the inhabitants of the administered territories and altering the status of Jerusalem. It noted that Israel had in no instance complied.

Regarding the Palestine refugee problem, Waldheim wrote: "When considering the refugee problem, the General Assembly has repeatedly noted with regret that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees... has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the program endorsed by its Resolution 513(VI) for the reintegration of refugees, either by repatriation or resettlement, and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees has continued to be a matter of serious concern."

The section on "The Search for a Settlement" contains the text of Resolution 242 and a summary of the Jarring mission from Dec. 1967-May 1968. Among the appended documents are the questions submitted by Dr. Jarring to the parties concerned in March, 1969, and the replies by the parties. Waldheim, however, offered no evaluation of the success or failure of the Jarring mission.

TEKOAH: WALDHEIM'S REPORT IS A MELANCHOLY CHRONICLE OF FAILURE

UNITED NATIONS, May 21 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's Middle East report was described by Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoah as "a melancholy chronicle of the known UN failure in peacemaking" in the Middle East. In a statement issued to the press this morning, Tekoah claimed that the UN's failure resulted "in particular from Egypt's persistent refusal to enter with Israel into negotiations without preconditions."

Observers here said, however, that Israel seemed satisfied with Waldheim's low key report but there were unconfirmed reports that the Arabs were unhappy with it. The observers said the report implied that the Jarring mission was a failure and that the methods used so far in the quest for a Middle East settlement should be re-examined.

Tekoah said that the report's "salient fact is that throughout the years the UN has not succeeded in bringing Israel and the Arab states into a meaningful dialogue. All other methods have been tried and have failed." The Israeli envoy added that "The principal conclusion to be drawn from the report is, therefore, that without dialogue between the parties to the conflict there can be no progress toward a peaceful agreement in the Middle East." He observed that "if there is still a role to be played by the UN in the Middle East situation, it is to encourage and assist the parties in initiating a process of general negotiations."

(Political sources in Jerusalem said that an official reaction to Waldheim's report would be forthcoming tomorrow. Premier Golda Meir is expected to comment on the report at a foreign press luncheon tomorrow.)

SOVIET SPOKESMAN SAYS JEWS HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE USSR

BONN, May 21 (JTA)--A Soviet spokesman said here today that there are no laws directed for or against Jews in the USSR. The spokesman, L.M. Samyatin, addressed a press

conference as meetings continued here between Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

"Equal rights exist for Jews in the multi-national population of the Soviet Union. There are no laws for Jews in contradiction of the Soviet Constitution," he said. He contended that Jews were able to emigrate but that very few Jews now want to go to Israel. Samyatin appeared angry when pressed on the subject of emigration. He told reporters to go to Vienna and talk to the hundreds of Jews who he said had left Israel and want to return to the Soviet Union.

Samyatin, who is director general of Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Soviet Union wanted a peace settlement in the Middle East based on the Security Council's Resolution 242. It was learned, meanwhile, that Brandt, Brezhnev and West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel have held detailed discussions of the Middle East situation but no information on their talks has been released. Although Brezhnev is still in Bonn, Scheel left yesterday for Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders. He will also visit Jordan and Lebanon.

Prior to his departure, Scheel told reporters that he had been fully informed on Soviet views on the Middle East but that there had been no "coordination" of views. He rejected the idea of a mediation role for West Germany in the Middle East. He said, however, that it was well-to be informed and to use this information, whether it is from Britain, the U.S., the Soviet Union, Israel or the Arab states, to help both sides in the Mideast conflict to get together. Brandt is scheduled to visit Israel next month.

Protest Against Oppression Of Soviet Jews

While the Brandt-Brezhnev talks continued, members of the Action Committee for Jews in the Soviet Union erected a large cage surrounded by barbed-wire on one of the main squares in Bonn. Inside were two Jewish students wearing concentration camp clothing and numbers, and bearing the Star of David. They said they were protesting against the continued oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union and against emigration difficulties.

Two placards were set up bearing the words: "Brezhnev—let the Jews go" and "Freedom for Jewish prisoners in the USSR". The police have, meanwhile, released Michal Pick, 28, a nuclear physicist from Juelich, whom they arrested yesterday while he was demonstrating with the action committee.

Not far from the committee's cage a 70-year-old Israeli carried banners reading "7 years separation" and "Brezhnev—let my wife and son go to Israel." The Israeli tried yesterday to hand Samyatin a letter to Brezhnev to plead for his wife and son. Samyatin rejected the request, saying: "I'm not the minister of posts."

SHAZAR TO HEAD HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES

JERUSALEM, May 21 (JTA)--Israel's outgoing President Zalman Shazar was presented with a gift today from the foreign diplomatic corps—a silver tray inscribed with the names of all the heads of missions in Israel. Shazar will be succeeded by Prof. Ephraim Katzir who will be sworn in Thursday at a special Knesset ceremony.

On his retirement, Shazar, who is 84, will assume the position of chairman of the research group at the Hebrew University's Institute of

Jewish Studies which is currently engaged in research into the history of the Jewish labor movement. He will also continue writing and is expected to publish a book of poems he has written over the past 50 years.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned that contrary to an earlier report, Shazar will not tour the United States on behalf of the Israel Bond Organization after leaving office. It was learned that he plans to leave for Mexico within the next two weeks to open the Israel Bond drive there and may visit one or two other Latin American countries.

KATZIR URGES STUDENTS TO HUMANIZE TECHNOLOGY BY COMBINING JEWISH VALUES WITH MODERN KNOW-HOW

TEL AVIV, May 21 (JTA)--Israel's President-elect Ephraim Katzir, a Weizmann Institute biophysicist, called on Haifa Technion graduates yesterday to overcome the "golem of technology" by combining Jewish values with modern know-how. Prof. Katzir was addressing the largest graduating class in the Technion's 44-year history. The class of 942 included 123 women and 10 Arabs and Druze.

Prof. Katzir noted that the terrors inherent in modern science and technology have led many intellectuals to despair for humanity in the 21st century. But the Jewish people, who have never surrendered nor acquiesced to adverse conditions, need not be partners to this despair, he said. Prof. Katzir revealed that since his election he has studied the Jewish heritage and was convinced that, stripped of the ceremonies that are no longer necessary for modern life, it has the answer for the awesome future of man.

FIRST NUCLEAR PACEMAKER IMPLANT OPERATION PERFORMED IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, May 21 (JTA)--The first nuclear pacemaker implant operation in Israel was performed today at the Beilinson Hospital by a team of surgeons led by Prof. Maurice Levy, the surgeon who performed the first heart transplant operation in Israel.

The pacemaker was implanted in the body of a 45-year-old man whose name was withheld. A spokesman for the U.S.-based Meditronic Co. which produces the device said that the lifetime of such a pacemaker is more than 10 years compared to 2-3 years for a conventional pacemaker. Previous pacemaker implants in Israel have been mainly in older patients. Today's implant was the first in a relatively young patient.

Dr. Tuvia Schlesinger of the Safety and Radiation Department of the Israeli Nuclear Energy Commission said that the bearer of a nuclear pacemaker is safe from radioactive radiation because the alpha particles that emerge from the plutonium are absorbed in the solid stainless steel outer envelope.

Housing Minister Zeev Sharef gave the Knesset a time table for easing Israel's housing shortage for the needy. He said the housing problems of young married couples would be solved by 1976 and that by March, 1974 only some 4000 families would still be living four or more to a room.

Reminder: There will be no Bulletin May 28.

