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U.S. VETOES COUNCIL RESOLUTION

13 Vote In Favor, China Refrains
From Participating In Vote

UNITED NATIONS, July 26 (JTA)--The United States vetoed today an eight-nation Security Council draft resolution that deplored Israel's occupation of territories taken in 1967. Thirteen of the 15 Council members voted in favor of the resolution. The People's Republic of China did not participate in the vote. The resolution drafted by Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia also expressed "serious concern at Israel's lack of cooperation" with Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the special representative of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Huang Hua, the Chinese Ambassador, explained later that he did not participate in the vote because a resolution must "strongly condemn" what he termed the Israeli-Zionist clique for prolonged aggression, must ask for immediate and total withdrawal, and call for the restitution of the rights of the Palestinians. The draft had cited "respect" for the "rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians."

After the vote, U.S. Ambassador John Scali said the draft resolution was "unbalanced" and "unrealistic" and the U.S. had vetoed it because the draft would have undermined Resolution 242. Scali said he was "deeply disappointed by the outcome of this debate" and noted the resolution, instead of focusing on agreement, was more concerned with judging the past.

He reiterated that Resolution 242 is the only measure agreed on by all the parties in the Middle East dispute and remains the framework for solving the conflict. "Casting a veto is never easy," Scali explained, but pointed out that it was necessary in view of the "unbalanced and partisan resolution." Scali had attempted before today's session to have the resolution modified so that the U.S. could abstain rather than veto.

Tekoah: Veto Averted Grave Developments

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, exercising his right to reply, told the Council that the veto "averted grave developments and it preserves Resolution 242 as the basis on which agreement can be sought." He criticized Egypt for its policies which he said have not changed "since the days of war when its goal was to annihilate the Israeli people." The 13 nations who voted for the draft resolution, Tekoah declared, were "divorced from the truth and realities of the Middle East conflict."

Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik, in his right of reply, stated that the vote for the resolution was proof of Israel's international isolation and that Israel's attacks on the Soviet Union were intended to turn American Jews against the USSR. Mohammed el-Zayyat, Egypt's Foreign Minister, scored Israel for her treatment of the Palestinians. Jordan's Ambassador, Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, said he regretted the lack of concrete advancement at the close of the Middle East debate.

COUNCIL VOTE SEEN AS MAJOR DEFEAT FOR EGYPT

UNITED NATIONS, July 26 (JTA)--Observers here called the Security Council vote on the

Middle East today the worst diplomatic defeat for Egypt since 1967. The Council review which ended after the United States veto of a resolution was the first general debate on the Middle East since 1967.

Observers said that Egypt did not want a U.S. veto when it first requested the debate. The Egyptians launched a major diplomatic effort in world capitals in support of their views but gradually moderated their demands for sanctions against Israel and total withdrawal. The fate of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed el-Zayyat was also speculated upon by observers since he had led his nation's unsuccessful diplomatic efforts.

Meanwhile, after the meeting adjourned, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah met with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at Waldheim's request to discuss the UN official's upcoming trip to the Middle East. Waldheim leaves tomorrow for Eastern Europe and is expected to go to the Middle East at the end of Aug. He will not be accompanied by his special representative, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali said after the Council meeting that if the resolution had been adopted it would have jeopardized Waldheim's mission because he would not have been accepted in Jerusalem. Tekoah said during the Council debate yesterday that adopting the resolution would have made Waldheim's trip futile.

HISTADRUT JOINS PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH ATOM BOMB TESTS IN PACIFIC

TEL AVIV, July 26 (JTA)--In solidarity with the trade union movements of Australia, New Zealand and other countries in the Pacific area, the Histadrut Executive Bureau adopted a resolution expressing strong protest against the French plans for nuclear tests in the South Pacific Ocean. Histadrut secretary general Yitzhak Ben Aharon reported to the executive meeting on the protests made by international organizations against these tests.

The Histadrut resolution said: "These tests constitute a serious threat to the life and health of mankind and the Histadrut will, therefore, take action within the framework of the international organizations to which it is affiliated, for the prevention of these dangerous experiments." Several days ago France exploded one of the nuclear bombs without regard to international protests, the Histadrut noted.

JEWISH LEADERS CRITICIZE TIMES REPORT ON MEETING WITH KISSINGER

NEW YORK, July 26 (JTA)--Two Jewish leaders who met with Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger on July 19 on the problems of Soviet Jewry have criticized a report in The New York Times on that meeting as "misleading" and raising "false hopes."

The two leaders were Richard Maass, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, and Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Max Fisher, of Detroit, also participated in the July 19 meeting in the White House. The criticisms were contained in a memorandum by Maass to the NCSJ membership, dated July 23 and made available today to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The July 19 meeting was a follow-up to

earlier conversations held with Dr. Kissinger on the issue, including a meeting on May 2 at which the Jewish leaders handed Dr. Kissinger a list of 1000 names of "hardship" cases of Soviet Jews who have applied for exit visas and lost their jobs for so doing; among other harassments. Dr. Kissinger promised to present the list to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, during his visit to Moscow in May to make arrangements for Brezhnev's visit in June to the United States.

Story Raised False Hopes

"Reflecting my own view of the meeting," Maass said in the memorandum, "Jacob Stein has advised member organizations in the Presidents Conference that in his view 'The Times story raises false hopes whereas the meeting with Kissinger was discouraging in the lack of real progress reported.'"

The Times story on July 21 reported that Dr. Kissinger told the three Jewish leaders that Brezhnev had assured President Nixon that a large number of Jews who had repeatedly been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union would soon be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

"In actuality," Maass said in the memorandum, "Dr. Kissinger reported on developments since the summit meeting between President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev. He indicated that he expected the probable release of larger numbers of Soviet Jews from a list of names of hard core cases we provided him and which were submitted to Brezhnev in Moscow in May."

Maass reported that Dr. Kissinger "indicated a lack of progress in regard to prisoners of conscience. He also reported that, at the Kissinger meeting, 'there was no sign of any change in basic procedures which would end the harassment of Jews.'"

Maass added that the three Jewish leaders "expressed disappointment in the lack of visible results to date, especially in regard to our demands on emigration and emigration procedures." He added that Dr. Kissinger "did pledge that Administration efforts would continue" for Soviet Jews.

GREEK GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF ANTI-SEMITISM

ATHENS, July 26 (JTA)--At the request of the Greek Deputy Prime Minister, Stylianos Pattakos a meeting was held here between Pattakos and the president and vice-president of the Central Council of Greek-Jewish Communities. The Jewish leaders described recent anti-Semitic manifestations in the country, culminating in the smearing of swastikas on the walls of the Central Synagogue in Athens. Following the meeting, the Deputy Prime Minister issued the following communique which was published in all Greek newspapers:

"The government of Greece most categorically condemns all manifestations by word or deed directed against the Jews of Greece, who have always been considered and have continued to be considered citizens of equal status to their Christian brothers. Furthermore, in the national government's view, all the children of mother Greece are inseparably united as equal members of the national body, irrespective of their religious beliefs."

RABBI SHALOM YITZHAK HALEVI, DOYEN OF YEMENITE RABBIS, DIES AT 83

JERUSALEM, July 26 (JTA)--Rabbi Shalom Yitzhak Halevi the doyen of Israel's Yemenite

rabbis, died today at the age of 83. He was buried at Har Hamenuhot Cemetery in Jerusalem. The son of the Yemenite scholar and leader, Rabbi Yihye Yitzhak Halevi, Rabbi Shalom Yitzhak Halevi came to this country 50 years ago.

For more than 40 years he served as a dayan in the rabbinical courts of Tel Aviv and for the past 18 years he had been a member of the Chief Rabbinate Council. Rabbi Halevi authored several literary works of note in the field of halacha, and also edited manuscripts of Yemenite scholars for publication. He lectured at yeshivot in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and was renowned throughout the Yemenite community for his charity and good deeds.

GOREN: DIASPORA JEWRY FACES GREATEST ASSIMILATION THREAT IN HISTORY

JERUSALEM, July 26 (JTA)--The 63rd annual convention of the American Mizrahi Movement opened here yesterday in the presence of the Chief Rabbis, Cabinet ministers, movement leaders in Israel and the United States and a large number of delegates and members.

Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said diaspora Jewry faces the greatest assimilation threat in its history. He said in many regions in the U.S. 40 percent of Jewish youth intermarry and that many get divorced in civil courts even if they wed in a religious ceremony. While in Tel Aviv, with a population of 500,000 Jews there are eight rabbinical courts loaded with work. Rabbi Goren said, in New York, with its population of 3 million Jews, there are only three rabbinical courts where there should be 50.

Rabbi Goren said only a small percentage of conversions in the diaspora are conducted according to the halacha and not much is done to correct this situation. The battle over the "Who is a Jew" question is to a certain extent a battle over the integrity of the people in the diaspora, he declared.

He said that separation between state and religion in Israel had been prevented until now, as well as any attempt to change the present personal law which follows the halacha. He said despite easing up of the conversion process with families of Soviet immigrants, these families are hardly seen at the rabbinical courts. The Chief Rabbinate intends to establish a special absorption center for mixed immigrant families and operate a national rabbinical court for conversions, Rabbi Goren said. "Whoever is worried about the situation in Israel," he said, "should come to Israel and join the thousands of religious Jews in determining the character of the country."

Interior Minister Dr. Yosef Burg said there was more light in Israel than shadow. He said the National Religious Party was the first political force in the country that conducted democratic internal elections. He stated that before dealing with the question of "Who is a Jew" one should determine what is a Jew. One should also learn what real Judaism means in our day."

Rabbi Tzema Zambrovsky, chairman of the Mizrahi World Center asked the Mizrahi members to send their children to Israel and not to stay in the diaspora and complain there about the situation here.

6 HELD IN MURDER OF MOROCCAN

COPENHAGEN, July 26 (JTA)--Norwegian police arrested today six suspects, including an unidentified Israeli and two Jews, in connection with the murder last Saturday of a 30-year-old Moroccan, Ahmed Boushicki, who was allegedly linked to the Scandinavian branch of the Black September movement.

Boushicki, a restaurant worker, was shot down on a street in the Norwegian town of Lillehammer. Police initially thought the slaying was connected with drugs but were reported today to believe it was "part of the Israeli-Arab conflict," transported to Scandinavia.

(Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem said they knew nothing about the identity of the suspects or the shooting.)

Norwegian Prime Minister Lars Korvald has denounced the slaying. One of the Jewish suspects is Danish and one Swedish. The Norwegian police announced later that the Israeli, whose identity they refused to disclose, would be formally booked on murder charges.

Police have imposed a strict check on airports and harbors, and are checking all motor vehicles leaving the country. Oslo sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Norwegian security forces apparently want to prevent other suspects from leaving the country.

(In Paris, late this evening, the French radio reported that the wrong man may have been shot. According to radio commentators, police sources in Oslo were quoted as saying that Boushicki was apparently unconnected with the Black September movement and that he may have been a victim of mistaken identity. In Rome, three months ago, an Italian employe of El Al was also mistakenly shot when an Arab terrorist mistook him for an Israeli official with a similar name and build.)

U.S. EXPLAINS VETO OF RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, July 26 (JTA)--State Department spokesman Charles Bray said today that the draft resolution defeated in the Security Council would have "set back," not advanced the chances for peaceful settlement in the Middle East. While the United States was willing to offer amendments which would have "restored a degree of balance to the resolution," he said, "the absence of a serious response makes it difficult not to conclude that the principle purpose was to draw an American veto."

Bray emphasized that the U.S. continues to support a negotiated settlement involving Israel and Egypt but declined to state whether the negotiated process must necessarily be direct. The U.S. veto came, he said, because the resolution would have "distorted and changed the Security Council Resolution 242 which is the only agreed basis for a settlement."

He explained that the defeated resolution referred to withdrawal from "the" occupied territories rather than the more general "withdrawal from territories occupies..." in the Resolution 242. Introduction of the word "the" would have called on Israel to make a total withdrawal from all occupied territories before negotiations would begin.

GAHAL ACTS FOR COUNTER-ALIGNMENT

JERUSALEM, July 26 (JTA)--Gahal accepted today the challenge made by Arye Sharon and decided to act for the establishment of a counter-alignment to the Labor-Mapam alignment. The Gahal executive accepted a proposal made by its party chiefs, Knesset members Menahem Beigin and Dr. Elimelech Rimal to "regard with favor" Sharon's Initiative. Sharon issued a statement two weeks ago, when he left the army, calling for the establishment of such a counter-alignment.

The decision today did not mention specifically any other parties by name. It merely stated that Gahal was willing to make contacts with other parties and public organizations to create such a new political body. However, it was clear

that the potential partners were the Independent Liberals headed by Tourism Minister Moshe Kol; the Free Center, a splinter party of Herut headed by Knesseter Shmuel Tamir; and the State List.

While the two smaller parties reacted enthusiastically to the Gahal initiative, Kol reacted coolly, saying he did not see a common basis with Gahal on foreign policy. He said the fact that Gahal makes good its relations with the Free Center did not mean the Independent Liberals could accept Gahal's extreme stand on foreign policy which, according to Kol, did not bring peace any closer. However, Kol added his party would consider the new Gahal initiative.

Ezer Weizman welcomed the plan enthusiastically. "I waited for this moment for three years," he said, adding, if such a body would be erected he would return to political activity.

FATE OF SOVIET JEWS REMAINS STATUS QUO

NEW YORK, July 26 (JTA)--Nicholas Scopetta, the city's Commissioner of Investigation, who recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, said today that he found that despite Soviet assertions to the contrary, certain Jewish scientists and others who wish to emigrate have been subjected to loss of jobs, police surveillance and harassment, and even imprisonment for minor infractions.

At a City Hall news conference, Scopetta cited the cases of Dr. David Asbell of Moscow, a chemical engineering professor, and Dr. Boris Rubinstein of Leningrad, a physicist, who were among the Jewish intellectuals he met with while in the Soviet Union. He said that both academicians lost their university positions immediately after filing applications to emigrate to Israel, apparently in retaliation for doing so.

Scopetta, who has submitted a report on his trip to Mayor John V. Lindsay, was joined at the news conference by Manhattan attorney David A. Goldstein, his former colleague in the Manhattan District Attorney's office, who accompanied him on the two-week tour, from June 22 to July 4, and Stanley H. Lowell, chairman, and other officials of the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Lowell observed that Scopetta's report on his meetings with Soviet officials reflects the "total inconsistency of 'official' explanations for denying Soviet Jews the right to live as Jews in the Soviet Union or to emigrate to fulfill themselves as Jews elsewhere.... The first-hand witness of Mr. Scopetta and Mr. Goldstein, underscores reports we have received from Jews in the Soviet Union that the situation has not changed, despite Mr. Brezhnev's claims to the contrary."

Scopetta said a number of government officials asserted that the issue with regard to the emigration of Soviet Jews is one created and perpetuated by anti-Soviet pro-Zionist interests who wished to bring back the Cold War era. "They denied that any emigration problem existed at all," Scopetta said, "all of the Jews we spoke to said they looked to America as their principal hope in being able to modify Soviet policies towards emigration."

A 39-year-old Jewish woman physician from Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union has committed suicide after she was dismissed from her job at a local hospital, according to reports reaching Tel Aviv. The woman, who had not requested to go to Israel, left a letter saying she could not bear the shame of being dismissed. She was dismissed together with three other Jewish physicians, Dr. Gabriel Belitzeh, chief surgeon of the hospital, Dr. Cogan and Dr. Lieberman, none of whom had asked for exit visas. The dismissals were seen as a symptom of the anti-Semitism that has been sweeping the Kazakhstan region.

