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ISRAEL CABINET SAYS PRESSURE MUST CONTINUE ON AUSTRIA TO MAKE IT REVOKE PROMISE MADE TO TERRORISTS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3 (JTA)--The Cabinet called tonight for continued pressure on Austria to persuade a reconsideration of the decision to close the Schoenau transit camp. In a communique issued after three-and-a-half-hours' meeting, the Cabinet said: "There must be no relenting on the demand placed on the government of Austria that it revoke the promise made to terrorists under pressure of threats and violence."

The Cabinet maintained that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's explanation yesterday to Premier Golda Meir "Were not such as to carry conviction to the government of Israel, and do nothing to correct the injustice that has been wrought." The communique continued: "The government of Israel recognizes that the government of Austria cannot absolve itself of the humanitarian obligations. Fulfillment of the right of Jews to free and unlimited passage as has been the case hitherto must continue to be called for." Of the Austrian promise to the terrorists the communique says: "The promise constitutes a serious impairment of the foundations of morality and international law and is liable to encourage additional acts of violence."

There was no mention in the communique of consideration of alternative proposals for the transit of Jewish migrants enroute to Israel. In an unprecedented move the Austrian Ambassador Johanna Nestor drove to Jerusalem and waited at the Prime Minister's office to hear the results of the Cabinet meeting.

Mrs. Meir Defends Meeting With Kreisky

Premier Meir, returning to Israel last night, defended her decision to meet with Kreisky despite the fact that it did not result in reopening the Schoenau transit center. She told newsmen when she arrived at Lod Airport at midnight that her two-hour talk with the Austrian leader was very difficult but that there had been some positive aspects. Mrs. Meir declined to elaborate pending the Cabinet meeting which heard her report of her meeting with Kreisky. But she told reporters that things can be done so that the Austrian decision will have no effect on immigration from the Soviet Union.

The Cabinet apparently did not discuss today two widely mentioned alternatives--placing the Schoenau facility under the aegis of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a reputed offer by Holland to assume Austria's role as the country of transit for Soviet Jews enroute to Israel. The Dutch offer turned out not to be a firm one. A Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague said today that the report was "premature" and the Israeli Foreign Ministry said it had received no specific offer from Holland.

The Foreign Ministry said it was not in contact with the UN over Kreisky's suggested UN role because the Cabinet has to give the green light first. But the Ministry disclosed that it was preparing a feasibility report for the Cabinet on that and other alternatives. The fact that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sarudin Aga Kahn, is a Moslem, was not considered to be an obstacle here as he is regarded as a

scrupulously fair man. (See separate story from UN.)

Rule Out Severing Diplomatic Relations With Austria

Premier Meir ruled out the severing diplomatic relations with Austria, a move demanded by some elements in Israel. Problems are not solved by rupturing relations, she told reporters at Lod Airport last night. In response to critics who thought her trip to Vienna was hasty and ill-advised, Mrs. Meir said that no understanding could be achieved by running away.

She indicated, however, that she might not have gone to Vienna if she had not already been in Europe. One Cabinet source said today that Mrs. Meir knew in advance that her mission was hopeless but felt she had to meet with Kreisky nevertheless. Asked about a direct Moscow-Lod airlift for the emigres, the Premier said that would be the best solution but it was up to the Russians to agree.

UN ACTION IN AUSTRIA DEPENDS ON DECISION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3 (JTA)--A UN spokesman disclosed today that the Austrian Foreign Minister has inquired of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim about a possible role by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the future operation of the Jewish immigrant transit camp at Schoenau Castle near Vienna.

The spokesman said the Secretary General noted in that connection that the resolution setting forth the functions of the High Commissioner states that additional tasks and responsibilities can be undertaken only on a decision of the General Assembly. A UN spokesman who was asked yesterday about a special role for the UN at the Schoenau center replied that Soviet-Jewish immigrants in transit through Austria are not considered to be refugees.

In another development, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned that last week's speech to the General Assembly by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was a subject at a meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers here today because it allegedly indicated partiality toward Israel's position. The JTA learned that the ministers decided to take up the matter again at their meeting in Cairo Nov. 17.

NIXON EXPRESSES HOPE THAT KREISKY WILL RECONSIDER DECISION ON SCHOENAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (JTA)--President Nixon expressed the hope today that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky "will reconsider his position" and not close down Schoenau Castle as a transit center for Soviet Jews enroute to Israel. The President, speaking at a press conference, said he was making his plea "for this fundamental reason...we simply cannot have governments, small or large, give in to international blackmail by terrorist groups. That is what is involved."

Nixon indicated the United States could not direct Kreisky to change his mind but hoped that Kreisky would reconsider the decision for humanitarian and geo-political reasons and said the Soviet Jewish emigres must have a place to go. The President said Austria was in a very difficult position because it was a small country and

weak militarily. Praising Austria for its humanitarian role in world affairs, Nixon also noted that everyone knew that Kreisky was not anti-Semitic. The Austrian Chancellor is Jewish.

No U.S. Initiative For Quick Solution

After the President's news conference the State Department indicated it will not take the initiative in pressing for a quick solution to the Austrian transit center. Ambassador Robert J. McCloskey, the Department's spokesman, in briefing the press with regard to the suggestion that the United Nations might become involved, declared, "Don't assume the United States is a clearing house or a principal spokesman" but it "is willing to discuss" the suggestion made by Austrian officials that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees take over the transit center. He said the U.S. will be in touch with the UN on this matter.

When asked for the State Department view of the Egyptian government's official approval of the terrorist attack in Austria that precipitated the closing of the center, McCloskey responded with a rare show of anger. Beating his fists on the lectern he said, "at the moment I have no comment on that." Asked again by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency what would be the Department's comment if Israelis had raided Libya, he repeated heatedly "at the moment I have no comment on that." Later he told the JTA that his second no comment was not in reference to Israel but to the Egyptian action.

No Specific Alternatives Proposed

Responding to the resolution introduced in the House yesterday for the recall of John Hume, the U.S. Ambassador to Austria, McCloskey reported that Hume will be coming back tonight or tomorrow but emphasized, "it is not a recall in any manner and he will be returning to his post in Vienna." His return, McCloskey said, is coincident with his plan for a private business visit he had made some time ago.

Asked whether the U.S. had any views on an alternate facility for the Soviet migrants, McCloskey said, "There isn't much I can say with any confidence (on action) that we know will ensue." He said that he spoke with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger this morning on the situation and "we have not proposed any specific alternatives." However, he added, we are prepared to support morally and materially any alternative the interested parties could agree on. Asked who the interested parties are, he said they were Israel, Austria and the UN. But he indicated the U.S. had not been in touch with the Soviet government on this matter.

JOSEPH DINITZ DEAD AT 83

TEL AVIV, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Funeral services were held here this afternoon for Joseph Dinitz, father of Israel's Ambassador to the U.S. Simcha Dinitz, who died yesterday at the age of 83. Mr. Dinitz was a prominent merchant in Tel Aviv and leader of its Merchants Association. The Ambassador arrived here earlier today to attend the funeral services, and recite kaddish. Joseph Dinitz was born in Russia and came to Palestine in 1925. He served as an advisor to the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Dov Joseph, in the early fifties on matters involving merchants.

ROGINSKY AND EINBINDER ARRIVE IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Two of the leading Jewish activists in Moscow, both physicists, were among the group of 90 Soviet Jewish immi-

grants who arrived from Vienna last night on a plane with Premier Golda Meir. The two were Dr. Vladimir Roginsky, who had been arrested three times in the Soviet Union for his activism, and Boris Einbinder, who had been arrested once. Dr. Roginsky said that after the El Al plane was airborne "Golda came in from the first class compartment and greeted us in Yiddish. We told her we speak Hebrew and immediately she changed to Hebrew."

Mrs. Nina Katzir, wife of Israeli President Ephraim Katzir, greeted the newcomers with flowers and told the two physicists that she would see to it that they continue their scientific work. Einbinder, 33, arrived with his wife and 2-year-old son, and Roginsky, 34, came with his wife.

EBAN ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUT OFFERS NO NEW INITIATIVES FOR MIDEAST

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel, addressing the General Assembly this afternoon, said that procedures guiding international detente could serve to solve the Middle East problem, reaffirmed Israel's desire for peace through negotiations with its neighbors and charged that "the root of the (Middle East) conflict lies in the refusal of Arab governments to come to terms with Israel as a sovereign nation."

The Israeli diplomat outlined his country's position on withdrawal from occupied territories and on the question of a Palestinian state. He reiterated Israel's acceptance of Resolution 242 as the basis for peace negotiations but offered no new initiatives to break the present impasse in the Middle East.

Referring to detente as requiring "all states to cultivate normal relations with each other, irrespective of differences and even of conflicts in their present policies," Eban deplored the fact that so far "every procedure and attitude that has proved its efficacy in other disputes has been ignored or rejected" in the Middle East. "We should look long and hard at the European examples," Eban said. "The aim should be a community of sovereign states in the Middle East as in Benelux and the European communities."

Eban said Israel was prepared to accept negotiations "by any procedure mutually agreed" and warned that their absence in the Middle East "is the gravest obstacle to the termination of regional tension." He said that "in the context of a permanent peace, Israeli forces would withdraw to the positions and boundaries determined in the peace agreements."

Focusing on Austria's decision to close the transit camp Eban said that this action "defied our belief." To abandon such an enterprise "in deference to a pair of brutal gangsters has a terrifying meaning," he declared. The issue, he observed, is: "What is the future of a world in which two pirates and criminals can bring a proud nation to the acceptance of their terms? What are the implications of transactions and engagements between civilized governments and violent extortionists? Who is going to rule our world--governments or gunmen?"

Discussing the role of the Palestinians in a peace settlement, Eban stated: "It is for the Arabs, not Israelis, to determine the precise constitutional structure of our eastern neighbor. It would be normal for Palestinian Arabs to be included in the delegation which would negotiate peace between Jordan and Israel." On what is wrong with the UN techniques, he said, "The result is not only that successes have come outside these walls; failures have abounded within them."

TOP CHILEAN JEW GETS 13 YEARS

By Murray Zuckoff, JTA News Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Daniel Silberman, one of the prominent Jews in the former government of Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, was sentenced yesterday to 13 years in prison by a Chilean military tribunal sitting in Antofagasta, some 800 miles north of Santiago, according to news reports reaching here from Chile's capital.

Silberman, who was the director of the country's nationalized copper mine corporation, Chuquicamata, the largest open-pit copper mine in the world, was one of eight former corporation officials accused of trying to flee the country with funds allegedly taken from the industry's treasury.

According to the reports Silberman was transferred to an army military academy in Santiago to await a second trial in connection with having operated the mine under the Allende government. The seven other officials sentenced with him received prison terms ranging from 60 days to 20 years. These sentences were the first handed down against former officials.

In addition to those prominent Jews who served in top positions in the Allende government, whose whereabouts remain unknown, a knowledgeable source told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that there was cause for alarm concerning the fate of two more prominent Jews who held important posts in the former government.

The source identified the two as: Jacques Chonchon, Minister of Agriculture, and David Beitleman, vice-president of the corporation of agrarian reform. Both were responsible for implementing the nationalization of the large agricultural estates. It was reported earlier that Volodia Tottlebaum, Communist Party Senator, was safe in Italy, and that Jaime Faivovich, Mayor of Santiago and Under Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, had been granted asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Santiago. None of the Jewish communal institutions has been harmed and the Jewish community continues its activities unhampered.

DENMARK WILLING TO ACCEPT TREPPER

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Knut B. Andersen said here that a Danish visa is awaiting Leopold Trepper at the Danish Embassy in Warsaw should Polish authorities grant the former Soviet master spy permission to leave Poland. Andersen said that Denmark regards the Trepper case as a matter of "human rights."

"The Danish government has much sympathy for the endeavors of the Trepper family to be reunited," he said. "In accordance with normal Danish rules for bringing families together, the Danish Embassy in Warsaw has been authorized to issue an entry visa for Denmark." Trepper, who headed the "Red Orchestra," the Soviet espionage organization in Western Europe during World War II, has been repeatedly refused an exit visa by Polish authorities on grounds that he might divulge state secrets.

In a letter released yesterday in Paris, Trepper threatened suicide should the Polish authorities not permit him to leave in the next 15 days. Trepper wrote in the letter, dated Sept. 26, he would go on a hunger strike that "will end either in my departure from Poland or by my death. I can no longer lead the life of a prisoner."

He said that his suicide would be an "act of humaffity" toward his family. "My present situation is hell for them and they are entitled to a

normal existence," he wrote. He described his life in Warsaw as being under constant surveillance. "I am vegetating, not living. The nervous tension to which I am subjected has become unbearable," he said.

NEWS BRIEFS

Yaacov Tsur, the chairman of the Jewish National Fund in Israel, will head his country's delegation to the inauguration of Juan Peron in Argentina next Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Tsur was Israel's first Ambassador to Argentina during the early fifties and established warm personal ties with Peron which he maintained during the Argentinian leader's long exile. Earlier this year, after Peron's reelection, Tsur flew to Madrid to meet with him. He reported back to the Cabinet that Peron's sympathetic attitude to Jews and Israel remained staunch. Israel Ambassador Eliezer Doron will also take part in the inauguration celebrations.

The office of West Germany's President categorically denied today a Czech newspaper report that President Gustav Heinemann had asked his law firm to undertake the defense of Ernst Gerke, former Gestapo head in Prague, who is under investigation in West Germany for possible war crimes. The newspaper, Vecerni Praha, named the law firm of Heinemann and Posser in Essen which is owned jointly by Heinemann and North Rhine-Westphalia Justice Minister Diether Posser. A statement issued by Heinemann's office said that since 1969, when he was elected, the President has had nothing to do with his legal practice. Posser acknowledged today that it was his decision to take up the defense of Gerke.

The Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot acknowledged today that it was in financial difficulties and said it would seek increased contributions from abroad to prevent a curtailment of its research work. The difficulties were attributed mainly to recent monetary changes abroad that made imported materials more expensive, and rising living costs in Israel. The decision to seek larger contributions outside Israel was made at a meeting of the Institute's executive headed by Deputy Finance Minister Zevi Dinstein.

According to Jewish sources in the Soviet Union four Minsk Jewish activists, Lev Ositcher, Naum Olshansky, Yefim Davidovich, and Solomon Goldin, have informed the Minister of the Interior of the Soviet Byelo-Russian Republic that they would demonstrate every day, displaying placards and the yellow Star of David until the ovir issued them with exit visas, or explained why they should not exercise their right to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. Col. Ositcher is a Red Army hero, holder of many decorations, who had his pension cancelled when he applied for an exit visa.

Israel and West Germany signed an agreement this week for a DM 140 million German loan for civil construction and other projects in Israel. The loan will be used to cover housing, telecommunications, industrial development and infrastructure projects, some of which have received financial support in the past. The DM 140 million loans have been granted annually, after negotiations, in past years. The current agreement was signed by Israel's Ambassador in Bonn, Elashiv Ben Horin.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin Oct. 8 due to Columbus Day.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES**WHAT NEXT FOR MFN?**

By Joseph Polakoff, JTA Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (JTA)--Capitol Hill observers had long expected that the vote in the Ways and Means Committee on the Mills-Vanik Amendment to the United States-Soviet trade legislation would be very close and change from day to day.

When the climax finally came on Rosh Hashana eve, it was indeed tight and illuminated the strenuous struggle between the Nixon Administration's opposition to laws restricting Soviet-American trade and those who regard the amendment as the rallying symbol for Soviet Jews and others challenging the Soviet government for freedom to emigrate and for human rights. The companion bill in the Senate is the Jackson Amendment.

What finally emerged from the Committee was not the amendment sponsored by 18 of the panel's 25 members. A major section, which would have given Congress control over credits and credit guarantees, was deleted when a remarkable 12-12 tie vote on a jurisdictional issue failed to overturn the deletion offered by the Committee's ranking Republican member Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli of Pennsylvania, a foe of the amendment as a whole.

What remains is that most favored nation treatment status is denied to the Soviet Union and other governments that refuse their citizens the right to emigrate or impose more than a minimal tax on those emigrating. This is hailed nonetheless by amendment supporters as a legislative landmark and a great victory.

Historic Principle Established

Sen. Henry Jackson (D.Wash.) has expressed himself as "extremely pleased" with the measure. He is confident that the full House, in voting on the Trade Reform Act, will make credits conditional on free emigration just as the Committee has established the principle, to be written into law, that the United States government will grant MFN status only to those nations with reasonable emigration practices.

In its present diluted form the amendment does not bar the President from giving the Soviet Union credits, which he already has done through the U.S. Export-Import Bank to the tune of about \$400 million. But the Soviet government cannot have the recognition it wishes to be a normal U.S. trading partner, nor can it obtain the lower tariff rates that MFN status provides on what it may be able to sell in the United States.

"The war is not over," a Congressional aide intimate with the legislation cautioned yesterday. "It has gone well so far even if not entirely in our favor. There is much hard fighting ahead before it is won." What he meant was that the legislative process has only just begun. The amendment is now before the House Rules Committee which will consider its priority on Oct. 9. It is understood the House as a whole will probably vote on it Oct. 18.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D.Ohio), one of the amendment's three authors has already announced to its 287 House co-sponsors that he will seek to restore the credit restrictions at that time. Only after the House finishes its action will the Senate begin consideration with the likelihood it will not receive the measures from its

Finance Committee before early in 1974.

Soviet hostility to the House vote tying MFN credits to its emigration practices increased in intensity as the amendment moved to its landmark stage. In the days when the Ways and Means Committee was locked in secret sessions, Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko sharply reiterated previous Kremlin charges of interference with Soviet internal affairs and hinted a freeze on detente.

Gromyko, in fact, fumed at the United Nations General Assembly over "noisy propaganda campaigns" and "blackmail." When he came to Washington after the Committee's decision, President Nixon told him he would continue to try to persuade Congress to bring about "a satisfactory resolution" of the trade bill to fulfill his pledge that the Soviet Union would get MFN status.

Soviet Pressure Can Be Expected

In the legislative battles ahead, Soviet pressure can be expected to be extended on two lines. One is based on Soviet ratification of two international covenants dealing with human rights, including freedom of religion, peaceful assembly and emigration, approved by the UN General Assembly in 1966. In announcing the Soviet action, Moscow newspapers emphasized that these rights could be restricted for reasons of national security and protection of public order, health and morals.

Observers here regard the press play as a warning of what the Soviet leaders think the covenants do not allow. Another line is continuing of promotion of fears, expressed most loudly but without persuasive evidence to those in the West who want detente regardless of its human cost, that U.S. pressure on the Soviet government only stiffens the opposition to detente by Stalinist hardliners. In addition, a ploy already visible is the fear being expressed by some Americans of what will happen to Jews who do not leave the Soviet Union if MFN is denied to the Kremlin.

Vanik, in the absence of Committee chairman Wilbur Mills (D.Ark.), who was ill, emerged as a hero for the amendment in the Committee's final bitter hours. Research he instituted on Administration propaganda forced an apology from Stephen Lazarus, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West trade.

Only four days before the Committee was scheduled to vote, a member asked Lazarus whether Israel granted the Soviet Union MFN treatment. Lazarus reportedly replied in the affirmative and thereupon gave to the Committee a report on Soviet-Israel commerce. It showed, he told the Committee, that millions of dollars in trade between them took place in the 20 years between 1952 and 1972.

"It took researchers two days to correct these outright falsehoods" the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed. Israel does not have MFN; it treats all nations alike in trade. Since 1956, there has been no Israeli-Soviet trade except for transfer of land in Jerusalem from the Russian Orthodox Church to Israel, for which Israel paid in citrus fruit and bananas. These figures and the implications, which Lazarus later conceded had been incorrect, and similar errors in Nixon's international economic message last March, could have destroyed the Mills-Vanik bill if they had not been exposed quickly as untrue. The errors in Nixon's message were spotted by Jackson's staff and were brought to the attention of the White House which issued an apology.