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WIDESPREAD CONCERN OVER EGYPT'S VIOLATION OF DISENGAGEMENT ACCORD

TEL AVIV, March 27 (JTA)--Israel is taking an increasingly serious view of Egypt's alleged violation of the disengagement agreement terms limiting the strength of its forces east of the Suez Canal. Additional Egyptian artillery pieces introduced into the limited forces zone still have not been removed though a week has gone by since they were spotted by Israeli reconnaissance planes and complaints were lodged by Israel with Washington and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan referred to the matter in a briefing on Israel's security problems to a United Jewish Appeal delegation here today. He said he hoped the Egyptians would remove the guns but observed that the maintenance of the disengagement accord was apparently not going to be an easy task.

Dayan is reportedly seeking another meeting with UNEF Commander Gen. Ennio Silasvuo before he goes to Washington Friday to discuss Israeli-Syrian disengagement with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Silasvuo is known to have raised the alleged violation with Egyptian military authorities. (See separate story on Dayan visit.)

The Egyptians are reportedly claiming that they have not violated the disengagement agreement by bringing up additional guns. The agreement limits Egyptian artillery east of the canal to six batteries. In most armies, a battery consists of six guns. The Egyptians claim that their artillery batteries consist of 12 guns and therefore they are entitled to 72 artillery pieces instead of 36 in the limited forces zone. Silasvuo, however, is said to share the general view that a battery is no more than six guns.

(In Washington, the State Department repeated today what it had told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Monday--namely that it would not comment on the alleged Egyptian violation of the disengagement agreement in Sinai because "any difficulties that may arise in the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement are best handled through private consultations in whatever channels the parties find useful.")

2 ISRAELI SOLDIERS WOUNDED

TEL AVIV, March 26 (JTA)--Two Israeli soldiers were wounded, a wooden cottage used by United Nations truce observers has hit and a UN car was set afire in a fierce artillery and tank duel which raged over the Syrian front throughout the day and subsided in the evening. The escalation of warfare on the Syrian front, now in its third week, was acknowledged by Damascus yesterday to be deliberate Syrian policy to extract major concessions from Israel before disengagement talks begin.

President Hafez Assad was quoted as saying the shooting would continue until Israel withdraws from all Syrian territory, meaning the Golan Heights captured in the 1967 Six-Day War as well as the enclave of Syrian territory Israel captured in the Yom Kippur War last Oct. An unconfirmed report today said that Israel was

prepared to pull its forces back 10 miles within the Yom Kippur War enclave in the framework of a disengagement accord with Syria.

In the battle of attrition on the Syrian front, Israeli forces are apparently exercising restraint in an effort to prevent escalation. The Syrians opened fire today at 7:30 a.m., an hour earlier than in the past few days. Israeli forces did not return their fire immediately. They responded only after the Syrian shelling intensified and was extended from the southern to the northern section of the Israeli-held enclave. Syrian shells fell on Israeli positions at Tel Arnaba, Tel Shams and Tel Antar. The Syrians fired artillery, tank cannon, "Sager" anti-tank missiles and volleys of Katyusha rockets. The missiles and rockets caused no damage.

UN observers tried to arrange a cease-fire for 10 a.m. but the Syrians continued shooting for another half-hour. The shooting stopped at 10:30 but resumed 90 minutes later, stopped again, and was resumed early in the afternoon. Golan Heights settlers spent most of the day in bomb shelters.

DAYAN TO BRING DETAILED ISRAELI DISENGAGEMENT PLAN TO KISSINGER

JERUSALEM, March 27 (JTA)--Defense Minister Moshe Dayan will go to Washington Friday to present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with a detailed Israeli plan for a disengagement agreement with Syria. The plan is said to be modeled closely after the disengagement accord reached with Egypt last Jan. in which each side occupies a defined zone with a United Nations buffer zone in between to keep them apart.

But informed sources here said today that Israeli leaders entertain little hope that Syria will accept the Israeli plan since Damascus has rejected similar proposals in the past. Under those circumstances, Dayan's visit to Washington is being regarded here as more of a courtesy to Kissinger than a significant mission with specific targets. The expectation here is that after a Syrian representative presents Washington with Damascus' view of disengagement, Kissinger will come to the Middle East again to try to bridge the gap between the Israeli and Syrian positions.

Dayan's trip to Washington, which appeared uncertain a week ago, is nevertheless definite. Dayan and Premier Golda Meir both referred to it in speeches today, and major aspects of the Israeli disengagement plan were described in the press. These include an Israeli withdrawal from the enclave in Syria captured during the Yom Kippur War but no change in the 1967 lines. In addition, Israel will demand the return of its POWs in Syria as part of a disengagement accord.

Specifics of the plan, published in newspapers here today, call for the creation of three zones in the 20 kilometer-wide Yom Kippur War enclave; Israel would retain a strip five kilometers in depth contiguous with the 1967 lines on the Golan Heights; a strip 10 kilometers wide would be returned to the Syrians, and a five kilometer-wide strip between the Israeli and Syrian zones would be occupied and policed by the United Nations. Israel is also reportedly proposing a thinning out of military forces for a depth of 20 kilometers on both sides of the disengagement zones. This would put Golan Heights settlements out of range of Syrian artillery.

2 SYRIAN JEWISH 'ASSASSINS' WERE OUTSTANDING MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY

NEW YORK, March 27 (JTA)--The Committee of Concern, a non-sectarian group seeking to alleviate the plight of minorities in Arab countries, today expressed fear that the arrest of two Jews in connection with the recent murder of four young Syrian Jewish women was an attempt to distract attention from Syrian persecution of Jews. "We fear that these two Jewish young men, who were known to the Syrian authorities, are being utilized as scapegoats by the Syrians in order to divert world attention from the plight of the Jewish community," the Committee stated.

The Committee of Concern, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay (U.S. Army Ret.), called on the Syrian authorities to grant Jews in that country full freedom, including the right to emigrate. Persons who know Yussef Shaluh and Azur Zalta, the Jews alleged by the authorities to be part of a band of four smuggler-assassins who had "confessed" to robbing and then killing the women, were incredulous at the charges, the Committee stated.

It noted that the two Jews "are both outstanding members of the Jewish community, known for their devotion to the welfare of their harassed brethren. For example, both Shaluh and Zalta regularly visited Jewish prisoners and brought them food. Shaluh, the alleged ringleader of this murderous band, had also intervened on various occasions with the Muhabarat, the Syrian secret police controlling Jewish affairs, on behalf of Jewish prisoners. It is thus highly inconceivable that these devoted members of the Jewish community would murder four of their fellow Jews."

Confining, the Committee stated: "In view of the suspicious circumstances surrounding this incident and past evidence of 'confessions' extracted under torture, we call upon the Syrian authorities to assure that the alleged criminals be furnished with defense counsel of their choosing, and given a prompt and open trial."

ISRAEL REJECTS SYRIAN CHARGE

UNITED NATIONS, March 27 (JTA)--Israel today rejected "completely and unequivocally" a Syrian charge of "barbarism" and cruelty in connection with the treatment of a severely wounded Syrian helicopter pilot captured by Israel during the Yom Kippur War. Israel's UN Ambassador, Yosef Tekoah, also denied the Syrian charge that the pilot, Lt. Col. Adnan Elhaj Khedr was operated on in an Israeli field hospital.

In a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Ambassador Tekoah stated that in fact, "the quick, efficient and devoted medical attention" given Lt. Col. Khedr "undoubtedly saved his life after the crash of his helicopter, in which his right leg was severed and the other crushed beyond recovery." Tekoah asserted: "No amputation operation took place in a field hospital. Only first aid attention was given in the field, including blood transfusions and morphine injections. Lt. Col. Khedr was then immediately transferred to a hospital where the necessary amputation was performed."

Tekoah's letter referred to a letter addressed to the Secretary General by the Syrian UN Ambassador Feb. 25 which included a Syrian complaint to the International Committee of the Red Cross dated Jan. 16. The Syrian note was not transmitted to Israel by the IRC "which evidently did not consider the Syrian complaint of a character justifying transmission to the Israeli authorities," Tekoah said.

The Israeli diplomat noted that Red Cross delegates who have visited Syrian POWs in Israel including the wounded report that "the treatment given to the prisoners of war is in accordance with the highest medical standards." Tekoah noted further that Khedr himself had expressed praise for the medical treatment he received at Israeli hands.

"The purpose of the Syrian letter is obvious," Tekoah wrote. "It is to try to spread atrocity propaganda in a blatant attempt to cover up the grave charges made against the Syrian authorities in the Israel complaints of deliberate murder..." Tekoah requested that his letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

JCCA HAS DIFFICULTY IN PLACING 5 BLACK JEWISH CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

NEW YORK, March 27 (JTA)--The Jewish Child Care Association has been trying for more than a year to place five Black Jewish children in Jewish foster homes, so far without success, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today. A JCCA source told the JTA that its last mailing of 1700 letters in mid-Jan. to rabbis, congregations and Jewish organizations in the New York metropolitan area seeking homes for the youngsters, drew not a single response. Neither did advertisements the child care agency placed in Jewish newspapers and periodicals, the source said.

But Bob Coleman, director of the department for social justice of the Synagogue Council of America told the JTA today that the SCA working jointly with the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies has met with some success. He said 2-3 white Jewish families had expressed interest in accepting the children and were currently under investigation as prospective foster homes.

The case involves five children of Mrs. Grace Kutchera--boys aged 6-10--who is a Black Jewish convert, a divorcee and lives in the Bronx. Because of personal problems, she placed the boys with the JCCA for temporary foster care in Feb. 1973. According to Mrs. Kutchera, the two oldest and two youngest boys were placed immediately--but in Protestant homes. The two oldest were attending church but the JCCA said that had been stopped and the youngsters now attend a Hebrew school.

Further Placement Efforts Being Made

Last Jan. 15, Mrs. Kutchera brought the matter to the Council for Jewish Poor, service arm of the Association of Jewish Anti-Poverty Workers. S. Elly Rosen, executive director of the Association, told the JTA that he contacted the JCCA on Jan. 24 to find out what was being done. He said he was told by Charles Solomon, director of the JCCA's foster homes division that two of the youngsters were placed temporarily at the JCCA's cottages in Pleasantville, N.Y. Rosen complained that the cottages did not provide kosher food.

A JCCA source told the JTA that the hostel was kosher. Solomon, who was contacted by the JTA, refused to discuss the Kutchera case or to acknowledge that it was in the JCCA's hands. Another JCCA source said, however, that its placement efforts on behalf of the Kutchera children were continuing and that another mailing was in process. The source said the agency experienced its greatest difficulties in placing two categories of children in Jewish foster homes--Black children and handicapped children.

According to Coleman, the JCCA was not reaching the Jewish religious community. He said he anticipated that the children would be placed in Jew-

ish homes as a result of the efforts of a joint commission established Jan. 24 by the SCA and the Federation's religious affairs department headed by Rabbi Isaac Trainin. The JTA was unable to contact Mrs. Kutcher today for further comment.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHARGES THAT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IGNORES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS FOR SAKE OF DETENTE

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA)—United States foreign policy is insensitive to violations of human rights in other countries according to a report released here today by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Specifically, the report accused the State Department of ignoring repression in the Soviet Union for the sake of detente, sharply questioned the efficacy of the Nixon Administration's policy of "quiet diplomacy" as a means of rectifying human rights violations, and criticized the U.S. Senate for refusing to ratify the United Nations convention against genocide.

The report, prepared by the subcommittee after a series of 15 hearings last year, recommended that the State Department "upgrade considerations given to human rights in determining Soviet-American relations" and called on the Senate to consent to ratification of the genocide pact. The report was supported by subcommittee chairman Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D, Minn.) and seven other members of the 11-member panel. Three other members, however, declined to accept all or part of the report.

The report stated in part: "The State Department too often has taken the position that human rights is a domestic matter and not a relevant factor in determining bilateral relations. When charges of serious violations of human rights do occur, the most the Department is likely to do is make private inquiries and low-keyed appeals to the government concerned. It is rarely known whether these acts of 'quiet diplomacy' have desirable effects."

'Quiet Diplomacy' Not Enough

The report continued, "The effectiveness of quiet diplomacy would obviously be enhanced were the government concerned to realize that other actions with more serious effects would take place if quiet diplomacy failed to bring results. Such actions could include public condemnation of the violations, raising the matter before an appropriate organ or agency of the United Nations, suspension of military assistance or sales and suspension of economic assistance."

Concerning detente, the report observed: "Traditionally, the United States has not hesitated to criticize violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and other Communist states. Current U.S. policy, however, has made it clear that Soviet violations of human rights will not deter efforts to promote detente with the Soviet Union. Indicative of this policy is a cautious statement made by Secretary of State Kissinger after the expulsion of Nobel Laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn from the Soviet Union: 'The necessity for detente—does not reflect approbation of the Soviet domestic structure.'"

The report stated further that "It is in the interest of national security to find areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union. But cooperation must not extend to the point of collaboration in maintaining a police state. U.S. policy therefore, must be ever mindful of the clear evidence that the Soviet government is intensifying efforts to perpetuate the closed society as official contacts with the West are widened. Soviet leaders are not insensi-

tive to international pressures on human rights, as can be seen in the commutation of death sentences for the Leningrad hijackers and increased emigration of Soviet Jews for example."

The report recommended: "While pursuing the objectives of detente, the United States should be forthright in denouncing Soviet violations of human rights and should raise the priority of the human rights factor particularly with regard to policy decisions not directly related to national security." The report added that the Senate's failure to ratify the Genocide Convention "means that we have yet to accept international legal responsibility for the most heinous of human rights violations. It jeopardizes U.S. leadership and influence in the field of international human rights."

The State Department admitted today that prodding by the House prompted it to establish new official positions with direct responsibility for human rights in its diplomatic relations with individual countries and international governmental organizations. The Office of the Legal Advisor, which is directly concerned with human rights as it affects foreign policy, and the Bureau of International Organizational Affairs have both created special units for this purpose, Department spokesman John King disclosed.

MRS. MEIR PESSIMISTIC ABOUT DISENGAGEMENT TALKS WITH SYRIA

JERUSALEM, March 27 (JTA)—Premier Golda Meir said today that the U.S. government "was acting energetically" on the alleged Egyptian violation of the disengagement agreement but did not specify what kind of action it was taking. She was referring to Egypt's reported introduction of additional artillery into the limited forces zone east of the Suez Canal a week ago. Mrs. Meir, addressing the Hebrew University Board of Governors, expressed hope that the situation on the Egyptian front would be rectified within a few days.

But she was not optimistic about the Syrian front where fierce artillery, tank and rocket duels were raging for the 16th day. The Premier predicted "very, very great difficulties in the negotiations with the Syrians." She acknowledged, however, that an Israeli disengagement agreement with Syria was the key to further progress toward a general Middle East peace settlement. She ruled out the possibility of reaching a separate peace agreement with Egypt and Jordan before a settlement with Syria.

She reiterated that all Israel was prepared to discuss with Syria at the present time was the territory Israeli forces occupied in the Yom Kippur War. "We are not prepared to move beyond the 1967 boundaries," she said. She also said that any disengagement accord with Syria would have to include a UN presence "and anything that will guarantee the possibility to defend ourselves and not endanger the Golan Heights settlements by shelling."

Mrs. Meir said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "has a problem in the Arab world. I don't believe he would take the next step before we have completed the first step with Syria. 'She was willing to credit Sadat, however, with aiming at peace, 'unless proven otherwise.' The Premier warned against the "illusion" that the region was on the way to peace. "The most dangerous thing is if we fall into wishful thinking. We must be prepared for the possibility of additional wars," Premier Meir said.

BONN (JTA)—About 25 Jews demonstrated here against the murder of four Jewish women in Syria and for the release of Jews held in Syria.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES**OPTIMISM AND REALISM IN MOSCOW**

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA)—Behind the cordiality and optimism outwardly manifested by the principals in the current Soviet-American conversations in Moscow, the realism is that the superpowers are probably further apart on the Middle East situation than at any time since they were sending arms to their allies during the Yom Kippur War. In these conversations between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev at the Kremlin, the United States appears plainly on the defensive, if reports received here from official U.S. sources are correctly assessed by American government analysts.

In effect, Kissinger is telling Brezhnev that if the Soviet Union cannot lend its cooperation in bringing about a Syrian-Israeli disengagement on the Golan Heights, then perhaps he will at least acquiesce in U.S. efforts to achieve it. One well-placed American source in Moscow said that active Soviet assistance would be desirable but if that is unobtainable then perhaps Soviet toleration of American activity would be forthcoming. This implied that the Kremlin holds the high cards as in the past on whether high tension will return to the Mideast or progress toward adjustment of the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue.

Soviet assistance is seen as not necessary for starting Syrian-Israeli "proximity" talks since Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan is due here March 29 and the Syrians are expected to arrive within the following week. Where Soviet assistance may be needed is to persuade the Syrians to accept certain positions.

Despite the prospect of indirect Syrian-Israeli talks soon after Kissinger's return from Moscow, deterioration has set in on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts. On the Golan Heights Syrian gunners are continuing into the third week their barrages at the Israeli forces. Soviet equipment and ammunition appears to be reaching Syrian forces without interruption. Along the Suez, Egypt has moved guns into areas specifically forbidden by the disengagement accord and recalled the Soviet-Egyptian collusion in 1970 when the Egyptians moved Soviet weapons into the Suez area in violation of the Suez standstill agreement.

In the current case, Israel has been assured by Kissinger, according to Western sources here that Egypt will withdraw its weapons in due time. But the fact that Egypt moved the guns into the forbidden area in the first instance was seen as a possible test by the Cairo government of the determination by the U.S. and the United Nations truce enforcers to keep both sides adhering to the disengagement agreement. One source, in fact, indicated that the attacks on Egypt in the Soviet media may be only a cover on the Kremlin's encouragement to Cairo to move ahead in the Sinai regardless of the Cairo-Jerusalem accord.

Kissinger himself had cautioned only last Thursday that settlement in the Middle East couldn't be possible against Soviet opposition. The question now is whether the Soviets will allow Washington to gain ascendancy with the Arab states, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia, without irreversible concessions from the United States that will strengthen the Soviet Union in Europe and bolster the Soviet economy.

The Jackson/Mills-Vanik legislation blocking the previous commitment by the U.S. govern-

ment on trade benefits and credits to the Soviet Union is a lesson the Kremlin has learned, namely, that in the U.S. legislative process the White House does not always have the last word.

KLUTZNICK: KISSINGER, JACKSON COULD CONCILATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMENDMENT AND EFFORTS AT DETENTE

DALLAS, March 27 (JTA)—A Jewish communal leader expressed "confidence" yesterday that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.Wash.) could, "if they will it," conciliate differences between the Jackson Amendment and the Administration's efforts toward detente with the Soviet Union. "I have confidence in (their) ability to find a formula to preserve the integrity of both positions," Philip M. Klutznick, of Chicago, a former president of B'nai B'rith and one-time U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations, told the B'nai B'rith Women's triennial convention. "They are both astute, able and committed Americans."

Addressing some 1000 delegates, Klutznick said the Jewish community "owes a deep debt of gratitude" to Jackson, Rep. Charles Vanik (D.Ohio) "and their supporting colleagues for what they did for the many Russian Jews who secured freedom. But now the Secretary of State, whose actions before, during and since the Yom Kippur War merit our approbation, insists that the Jackson-Vanik Amendment will deter Russian emigration instead of facilitating it. He has earned some benefit of doubt."

Klutznick urged that the "delicate and troublesome dilemma" be resolved in a way that maintains "the humane proposition of Jackson and Vanik, the need for detente and the key role of trade if we are to facilitate detente." Neither a "return to the cold war nor to closed Soviet emigration doors is in the interest of the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, or the Jewish people," he said.

Mayor Ray Butler of Austin proclaimed today Helen Smith Day in honor of the new international president of the B'nai B'rith Women. Mrs. Smith is one of Austin's leading citizens. She was elected international president last night by a unanimous vote.

TREPPER DUE TO GO TO ISRAEL FOR VISIT

COPENHAGEN, March 27 (JTA)—Former master spy Leopold Trepper is expected to leave for Israel on April 2 for a month-long visit, sources here indicated. The trip is in preparation for his final emigration to the country which he hopes will be this year. Trepper recently returned to Denmark after a trip to London where he underwent medical treatment for a leg ailment. He reports his condition is improved, but must return for further treatment following his trip to Israel. Trepper, 70, will also return to collect more material, mainly in France and Belgium, for his book on the "Red Orchestra," the Soviet spy network he headed in World War II.

LONDON (JTA)—Adolf Hitler appears to enjoy a larger popularity among British schoolboys than Sir Winston Churchill. According to the sales counter staff at the Imperial War Museum three Hitler posters are sold for every one of Churchill. The Hitler poster vogue is not thought by psychologists to reflect an upsurge of anti-Semitism among Britain's youth, but rather the impact of the numerous Hitler films shown on British television and in London cinemas. According to a museum spokesman those under 17 years old prefer a Hitler poster which includes swastika flags. University students prefer Hitler portrait posters.