



# daily news bulletin

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## Tightest Security In Force

### NIXON WARMLY GREETED IN ISRAEL; PLEDGES COOPERATION FOR PEACE By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, June 16 (JTA) — President Nixon arrived in Israel today amidst the tightest security arrangements in Israel's history and received a warm welcome from Israel's leaders and the cheers of crowds as his motorcade moved from Ben Gurion airport to Jufasalem where the President began talks with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and other government leaders.

Nixon was greeted at the airport by President Ephraim Katzir with the Hebrew blessing of welcome "Beruchim Habayim Beshem Hasholem." (Blessed be you who come in the name of peace.) Nixon in turn expressed his conviction that what had seemed in 1967 as the impossible dream of peace in the Middle East could now be achieved through the cooperation of all the nations in the region.

The President and his wife, Pat, emerged from their Boeing 707, to see a large sign along the airport terminal building: "Israel Welcomes the President of the United States of America." Another sign, carried by a group of Americans working in Israel, said "Americans in Israel Welcome the Nixons."

The Nixons were welcomed by President and Mrs. Katzir. Also greeting the Nixons were Premier Rabin and his wife, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating, and the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz. The ceremonies included the playing by the Army band of the American and Israeli anthems, the firing of a 21-gun salute and inspection by Nixon of a 72-man guard of honor of cadet pilots.

### First Visit By An American President

The two Presidents took note of the fact that the visit was the first by an American President to Israel, although Nixon had been here before as a private citizen. He said it was, for him, "a very great moment to be standing here as the first President to be here in Israel, and particularly so as our two countries have been joined in friendship from the time of Israel's birth."

He said "the friendship we have for this nation, the respect and admiration for this people of this nation, their courage, their tenacity, their firmness against very great odds, is one that makes us proud to stand with Israel as we had in the past in times of trouble and now to work with Israel" in a cooperative effort for peace in this area.

Nixon noted that he was going to the Soviet Union and he said he was sure that Israelis "appreciate" that this trip is for "the purpose of peace for the whole world and particularly in this area, peace among the nations involved." He said to achieve peace the U.S. was working with its "traditional friends from Israel as well as with other nations in the area who have indicated a similar desire" to work for peace, instead of war.

(Nixon came to Israel from Damascus where he and President Assad of Syria yesterday an-

nounced resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Syria which had been broken off by Syria during the 1967 Six-Day War.)

Katzir, in welcoming Nixon, noted American "sympathy and support" for Israel and then stressed that Nixon himself had "demonstrated in a singular manner your amity and your constant readiness to come to our assistance. We shall never forget, Mr. President, that you stood with us in hours of grave perils as well as in days of opportunity and hope." Katzir said that Nixon's "presence here epitomizes the mission of peace in our area which the American Administration, under your guidance and leadership, is pursuing. As a people whose supreme goal is peace, we applaud your efforts in which we wholeheartedly participate."

Nixon's arrival was preceded by unprecedented security arrangements and intensive efforts to make certain that the Nixons received a welcome from the public to demonstrate Israel's appreciation of his aid during and after the Yom Kippur War.

### Nixon Hailed In Special Cabinet Statement

After the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the government issued a special statement hailing Nixon for "appreciation of and response to Israel's tasks and needs. The friendship between Israel and the people and government of the U.S. reached an unparalleled degree" since Nixon has been in office. The statement noted the President's aid during the Yom Kippur War and praised the U.S. stand against Arab terrorism.

Hundreds of policemen, plainclothes security officers and border police at the airport were augmented by American security officials. The airport buildings were closed to everyone except essential workers and security personnel. The roads used by the Nixon party from the airport to Jerusalem were closed to traffic early this morning. Many Jerusalem streets were closed off and bus transportation was at a minimum.

Nixon arrived in Jerusalem to be greeted by crowds waving U.S. and Israeli flags and shouting "Nixon, Nixon." The ceremony scheduled at the entrance of the city was cancelled for security reasons. But when he reached the King David Hotel, he entered on a red carpet where a selected crowd in the lobby greeted him with applause. The applause was even louder when Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger followed him inside. The King David, where the Nixon party is staying, was emptied of all guests, including members of a United Jewish Appeal mission. Israel was providing security outside the hotel and the United States was handling security inside.

Many groups of citizens who wanted to speak to Nixon were refused permission on grounds of security or Nixon's tight schedule. Allon promised a group of former inmates of Soviet prisons that the government would raise the issue of Soviet Jewish prisoners of conscience with Nixon. Some 200 Israelis are fasting at the Western Wall in an appeal to Nixon to help Jews in the Soviet Union.

A group of American students at Hebrew University were denied permission to demonstrate for Nixon's impeachment. They said they would meet in a Jerusalem park.

## PANOVs, TIRED BUT HAPPY, ARRIVE IN ISRAEL, 'OUR HOME'

TEL AVIV, June 16 (JTA) -- Valery and Galina Panov arrived at Ben Gurion airport from Vienna near midnight and left their plane exclaiming, "We have come home. This is our home." The famous dance couple looked tired after their long trip from Leningrad to Vienna, where they arrived yesterday for a brief rest before boarding an Austrian Airways plane for Israel. Galina, who had been hospitalized in Vilnius the prior week, was disclosed to have suffered a miscarriage during the weekend before she and Valery left the Soviet Union.

A huge crowd of dancers, artists and fans, as well as a large corps of journalists and cameramen -- the latter having arrived for the visit by President Nixon -- greeted the happy couple at Ben Gurion airport.

Uzzi Narkis, head of the Jewish Agency's Aliyah department, welcomed the Panovs and escorted them to the VIP lounge at the airport. "We are dead tired but we are happy," Valery said. Asked if he intended to make Israel his home, he replied "of course." He added "we hope we both find work in Israel." He said "we will dance for Israel but we believe art has no boundaries." He said "art is for the entire world but it is known that from Zion there shall come the knowledge unto the world." The dancers then expressed their thanks to all who had helped them in their two-year struggle to leave the Soviet Union, which began when they were dismissed from the Kirov ballet for applying for exit permits.

The dancers then were taken to the Jewish Agency's offices to receive new immigrants certificates, some Israeli currency and a collection of cables from various European and American dance groups inviting the Panovs to join them. The weary newcomers were taken to an apartment rented for them by the Bat Dor Dance troupe. They will move in about two weeks to a new apartment prepared for them in Tel Aviv.

Panov said he expected to return to normal dance form after a few months of rehearsals. The Bat Dor troupe has offered to incorporate the Panovs in its programs but this is not definite. Valery put the word "Jew" opposite the appropriate entry in the immigration document. His wife, who is not Jewish, left that item blank.

## KISSINGER OFFERS ASSURANCES ON EGYPTIAN NUCLEAR PROPOSAL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 16 (JTA) -- Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger sought today to reassure Israeli officials that the nuclear reactors and fuel as well as nuclear technological information the United States planned to supply Egypt could not be used for military purposes. While riding in a car from Ben Gurion airport to Jerusalem, Kissinger told Foreign Minister Yigal Allon that the U.S. nuclear aid to Israel was for economic development, according to presidential news secretary Ronald Ziegler.

Allon went on television last night to calm Israeli fears about the new U.S. decisions but he also said that in view of the close relationship between Israel and the U.S., he would have expected advance information. He said Israel would ask Nixon to explain the decision and to provide firm assurances that there was no danger of the nuclear aid being used for military purposes. Observers saw Kissinger's immediate efforts to reassure the Israelis as an attempt to prevent

any ill feelings at the outset of the American-Israeli talks.

Allon in his television talk stressed that effective control was scientifically possible. He added that he "could not imagine" the U.S. doing anything to jeopardize Israel's security. He said that since the agreement had been announced, Israel had been informed that there would be constant control of uranium to Egypt, both by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, and the U.S. government.

(In New York, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, interviewed on the NBC "Today" show, said Friday that if the nuclear know-how promised Egypt is ever applied for military purposes, the U.S. decision will turn out to have been "a very grave blunder, to put it mildly." Asked if he could trust Egypt, he said he hoped "we can trust America at this point," explaining that he was not questioning U.S. intentions but its ability to control Egypt's application of the nuclear technology it received. He noted that Canada had provided India with help for atomic capability for peaceful use and then India "used it for military purposes.")

Allon told Israeli television viewers that although the agreement had been "disquieting" to many in Israel, a nuclear power station was a far cry from an atomic bomb.

Information Minister Aharon Yariv said that Israel had also been negotiating with the U.S. for nuclear power stations and Allon noted that Israel's nuclear research reactor at Nahal Sorek, near Tel Aviv, was the result of a U.S.-Israeli agreement.

Likud leaders Menahem Beigin and Shmuel Tamir criticized Allon and Yariv for their attempts to soothe the public, calling it irresponsible.

## CJC PLENARY TACKLES PROBLEMS OF SURVIVAL, AID TO ISRAEL

TORONTO, June 16 (JTA) -- Jewish spiritual and cultural survival through Jewish education and a revision of Jewish organizational mandates and responsibilities emerged today as two of the key issues before the several hundred delegates during the first business day of the 17th Plenary Assembly of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The Assembly, which opened here last night with a musical presentation, has drawn delegates from all parts of Canada to participate in the deliberations of what is generally described as the "Parliament of Canadian Jewry." The Assembly also has attracted a massive representation from all sections of the Canadian Jewish community to pay tribute to Saul Hayes, CJC executive vice-president and national director, who is retiring after 35 years of service.

Hayes will be honored at a farewell dinner tonight to be addressed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, an old friend of Hayes from his college days.

The tightly-packed Assembly program included the widest possible range of issues from Jewish education to jurisdictional and philosophical differences between the CJC and welfare funds, from Holocaust programming to Jewish identity in the diaspora, and support in financial and public relations terms of the State of Israel.

Hayes said in his report that the Canadian Jewish community of nearly 300,000 actually "dealt with priorities" in terms of the needs "of the moment." He said the threat of Jewish "disidentification" stemmed more from the

"WASH" -- White Anglo Saxon Hebrew, than from the Wasp syndrome. He also said that because Canadian Jews related more to the Anglophone than to the Francophone culture in Canada, it was possible that Ontario's Jewish population would exceed that of Quebec, now the largest in Canada, in 10 years.

Sol Kanee of Winnipeg, completing a three-year term as CJC president, said that "diaspora countries" are in a Jewish crisis and that "one of the dikes to prevent engulfment was Jewish education." He added that "for the first time an entire community believed in it."

Kanee, a member of the board of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, also repeated in his report a position, frequently challenged in the past, that the Canadian Jewish Congress and the welfare fund structures of Canadian communities should merge their activities under supervision of a form of "community councils." The merger proposal has been resisted particularly in Toronto and particularly Montreal, headquarters of the CJC whose leaders have frequently stated their strong opposition to merger with the Allied Jewish Community Services of Montreal. Officials said that the election of Leon Titlebaum of Montreal as CJC eastern region president, a few days before the Assembly opening, had been interpreted as a decisive rejection of the merger principal involving the CJC.

#### NIXON COMPLETES FIRST ROUND OF TALKS ON ISRAELI NEEDS

By Gil Sedan and David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 16 (JTA) -- President Nixon completed this afternoon a first round of talks with Israeli leaders, during which he sought to allay their fears and doubts about United States-Egyptian nuclear cooperation. The talks were described as "friendly and cordial" by the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

During a 90-minute meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, the President explained the nuclear agreement with Egypt in the general context of United States plans to assist economic development in the Middle East.

A beginning was made during the session on a broad review of Israel's requests for long-term military and economic aid programs. Israel is hoping Nixon will approve multi-year military and economic commitments to Israel. The communique, to be issued at the end of the Nixon visit, which the Israelis hope will include such a commitment, is expected to announce a U.S. undertaking to supply Israel also with a nuclear power station and the enriched uranium needed to fuel it.

Israel has been negotiating for some time to get such a plant but had not known, as Allon said yesterday, that Egypt had been conducting parallel negotiations and had certainly not expected to obtain the power station as part of a "package" with Egypt. The President and the Israeli leaders also discussed the problems of the Jews in Syria and the Soviet Union.

Nixon thanked the Israelis for the warm welcome he received at Ben Gurion airport and in Jerusalem. His schedule was somewhat delayed because Nixon frequently stopped during his ride through Jerusalem to waive at the crowds which greeted him enthusiastically.

After paying a courtesy call at President Ephraim Katzir's residence, Nixon spent an hour at the home of former Premier Golda Meir. Mrs. Meir said she regretted the President could not

stay longer "since there were so many things we would have liked to show you."

#### WJC COUNCIL LAUDS DISENGAGEMENT PACTS: ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICERS

LAUSANNE, June 16 (JTA) -- The governing council of the World Jewish Congress welcomed in a resolution at its concluding session Israel's disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria as steps toward a settlement in the Middle East.

The council denounced the Arab murder attacks on Kiryat Shmona, Maalot and Shamir as constituting "the gravest menace toward ordered society." The delegates expressed "deepest regret" at the unabated discrimination and persecution of the "defenseless" Jewish community in Syria and, in a separate statement, expressed "profound indignation" over the "implausible" charges against Yosef Shalouah and Azur Zalta, Syrian Jews who are being tried in secret in Damascus on charges of murdering four Syrian Jewish women, "deprived of the fundamental right" to be defended by council.

The governing council, at the suggestion of the WJC Israel executive, decided to create 22 high school scholarships in memory of the 22 victims of the Maalot massacre, to be offered to children in development towns. The council also decided to institute a special award in memory of Dr. Stephen Wise, to be made biennially to men and women of all faiths for humanitarian services to either the Jewish people or humanity as a whole.

Dr. Arieh Tartakower submitted his final report as director of the WJC cultural department. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, WJC president, praised Dr. Tartakower as one of the founders of the WJC and said he would devote his time to writing a three-volume history of the WJC.

Dr. Goldmann then introduced as the new director Yitzhak Harkavi, former Israeli ambassador to Uruguay and to Brazil and former head of the World Zionist Organization education and culture department. Dr. Goldmann also announced the retirement of Dr. Maurice Perlzweig, WJC representative at the United Nations who, he said, had "splendidly represented" the WJC at the UN for many years and was retiring at 78. Dr. Goldmann said Dr. Perlzweig's services would be retained as a consultant on international affairs.

A luncheon was given honoring Marc Turkow, WJC representative in Latin America and secretary general of the Latin American Jewish Congress marking his 70th birthday. Dr. Goldmann lauded Turkow for his work for the WJC, adding he had made "a notable contribution" with a popular Jewish Library series and on the history of Polish Jews.

#### FIRST DISENGAGEMENT PHASE ENDS

TEL AVIV, June 16 (JTA) -- The first phase of the Israeli-Syrian disengagement was completed yesterday with the Syrian takeover of the 35-square mile eastern section of the 300-square mile salient captured by Israel during the Yom Kippur War. The second phase, a pullback west of that section, is due this week.

Shortly after the Israeli forces departed Friday, United Nations units came in from the Syrian side, accompanied by Syrians returning to their villages. The Syrian army took over the area from the UN yesterday. The entire disengagement agreement is to be completed by June 25.

## CONGRESSMEN VOW CLOSE SCRUTINY OF NUCLEAR PACT WITH EGYPT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, June 16 (JTA) -- The United States-Egyptian agreement to provide Egypt with nuclear technology and fuel for peaceful purposes, and a similar agreement with Israel, expected to be announced by President Nixon during his stay in Israel, which began today, evoked reactions at the capitol ranging from hesitancy to outright opposition.

Qualified sources indicated the agreement with Egypt announced in Cairo Friday by President Nixon before his departure for Saudi Arabia and Damascus on his Mideast tour, will undergo sharp scrutiny and may ultimately fail of approval. But the State Department said it had consulted with key Congressional figures and found no objections from them.

Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, said the agreement would be examined thoroughly. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee also are required to approve such agreements.

Three Senators who are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- George McGovern (D.S.D.), Charles Percy (R., Ill.) and Clifford Case, (R., N.J.) expressed negative reactions. McGovern said he opposed the agreement in principle and said President Nixon had no right to commit the United States to such a project without prior Congressional approval. Sen. Percy said that "while I understand that Israel will be provided the same technology and equipment, I am deeply concerned about the introduction of nuclear capabilities in the region."

Percy said that Egypt, twice in seven years "has attacked the State of Israel and the nations of the area have waged four wars in the past 25 years." Sen. Case was angered by the abruptness with which he was informed by the State Department about the agreement and indicated it could represent a very major change in U.S. policy. An aide said that if the nuclear agreement was part of the disengagement process and has not been communicated to the Foreign Relations Committee, "somebody is in real hot soup" because the Case Act requires all information on such agreements.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) said the agreement "must be received with grave reservations," adding it marked "a very basic policy decision which could involve the survival of Israel and the security of the whole Middle East."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said it was "a terrible shock that the government would bring in nuclear power plants where terrorists operate with impunity." Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) said the announcement raised a number of questions that needed to be thoroughly explored by Congress "before any final agreement is concluded." Sen. John Pastore, (D., R.I.) vice-chairman of the Joint Committee, said Egypt should ratify the 1967 global treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons before the proposed technical aid is approved.

Critics of the proposal questioned Egypt's trustworthiness, noting that the rapprochement between the U.S. and Egypt is virtually brand new. When the State Department was asked what the result would be if the Moslem Brotherhood overthrew the government of Egyptian President Sadat, a high departmental source said he was not prepared to make a judgment. But he insisted

that the International Atomic Energy Agency and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission had safeguards which would be incorporated in the Egyptian agreement.

A top State Department official acknowledged that Sadat had asked for a nuclear plant in January, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was negotiating the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement accord. However, when the official was asked directly if the nuclear technology plan was a part of the disengagement process, he hedged his reply. He said Egyptian specialists were in Washington in late April on the project. At that time, the Department reported, Israeli experts were here too, presumably for the same reasons. Officials said the two teams knew of each other's presence here.

Department officials said they would not be "surprised" if President Nixon and Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin announced an agreement similar to that with Egypt. However, the officials said they would be surprised if Saudi Arabia and Syria obtained such accords. Under the Cairo agreement, Egypt and the U.S. will negotiate arrangements under which the U.S. will authorize American producers to supply Egypt with a 600 megawatt plant and two reactors. The officials said it will take up to eight years before the nuclear power plants become operative. Department officials said accords exist with 29 countries, including Israel, on research reactors, which do not have capability for destructive uses.

## SHOLOM SECUNDA DIES AT 79

NEW YORK, June 16 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held here today for Sholom Secunda, who achieved world fame both for his liturgical music and for two popular songs, as well as for his work as a conductor, producer and music critic. He died Thursday at the age of 79. He attracted fame as a child cantor at the age of eight. From early childhood he conducted orchestras in vaudeville, grand opera and concert music throughout the United States.

The two unexpectedly popular songs which became part of American popular folklore music were, "Bei Mir Bist Du Schoen," composed in 1932, and "Donna Donna." His Jewish liturgical catalogue includes nearly 100 prayers, hymns and psalms. He was music critic for the Jewish Daily Forward and lectured and wrote widely on Jewish music; the advancement of which was a lifelong passion.

Born in Alexandria, Russia in 1894, he was brought to this country when he was eight with a reputation then as a vocal prodigy and a cantor. In 1964, he composed an oratorio, "If Not Higher," and another, "Yizkor," in memory of the Holocaust victims after a tour of Eastern Europe in 1966. President of the Society of Jewish Composers since 1932, he was a fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters and recipient of many awards for his many roles in music.

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BRUSSELS, June 16 (JTA) -- The youngest member of the new Belgian government is also its only Jew. Thirty-two year-old Jean Gol, former deputy from Liege, was named secretary of the Walloon regional economy. Gol is a member of the "Rassemblement Walloon" party which has been incorporated into the new government majority. The Walloons include the French-speaking population of Belgium. He has been the only Jew in the Belgian Parliament for the last 2 years.