



daily news bulletin

Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency 165 West 46th St. New York, N.Y. 10036

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Vol. XLI- 57th Year

Monday, August 26, 1974

No. 164

MOBILIZATION OF RESERVISTS BEGINS

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Israel began a 24-hour mobilization test at noon today with radio and television broadcasting special code names for the units being called up. In Tel Aviv, a small transport plane flew over the city dropping thousands of leaflets signed by Gen. Herzl Shafir, head of the general staff department, announcing the call-up and listing the code names.

The news of the expected exercise was also relayed by the citizens themselves, and shortly after official announcements were made, reserve soldiers belonging to units with such code names as "Listening Ear," "Young Lions," "Pair of Shoes," "Insurance Policy," "Samson and Delilah," "Matriculation Certificate," and "Slaughtered Men," were on their way to assembly points or their unit meeting places. The soldiers, who left their work, stores and offices, travelled by private cars or by public bus transportation using special vouchers.

For many of the reservists the call-up took less than the 24 hours announced. Reservists were beginning to return only a few hours after the mobilization began. The soldiers called reported to their assembly point, registered and then were released for home. Attempts are being made to keep inconvenience to the public at a minimum, although there is expected to be a shortage of buses today. Those not being called up are also asked to give reservists lifts to their stations.

Before the mobilization call, Israel assured the foreign legations here and the United Nations Emergency Force that the mobilization will not take more than 24 hours.

In an interview with Davar last Friday, Defense Minister Shimon Peres stressed that Israel learned from the Yom Kippur War that the country must not be caught napping again and that both the people and the army must be prepared for any eventuality.

Peres also called for a bigger standing army for Israel. "The scope of the Israel Defense Forces should be broadened, cooperation among the various divisions should be increased and (the Army) should be armed with equipment which will be suitable for future confrontations in the Middle East," he said.

Meanwhile, Syrian newspapers reported that the Syrian armed forces were being mobilized in reaction to the Israeli call-up. However, it was reliably learned here that no special movements of any kind had been observed on either the Syrian or Egyptian fronts.

CABINET APPROVES RABIN'S U.S. VISIT

By Gili Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- The Cabinet unanimously approved today Premier Yitzhak Rabin's visit to the U.S. "during the first half of Sept." Since most of the weekly Cabinet session was devoted for the second week to intensive discussions over the lessons of the Yom Kippur War, the Cabinet did not go into the prospective contents of Rabin's talks and merely

heard the Premier's statement on the visit.

Rabin mentioned that the invitation for his visit was handed to him by former President Nixon on his recent visit to Israel. The joint communique of July 17 said that the Israeli Premier would visit the U.S. at the end of the summer, and this description of the time of Rabin's visit was also adopted by President Ford when he renewed the invitation Aug. 9.

The Cabinet reportedly did not discuss Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's remarks at a press conference last week about the date of Rabin's visit. It was mentioned that there was actually no difference between "the first part of September" and "the end of the summer."

Lessons Of War Must Continue

The Cabinet devoted five more hours for the study of the Yom Kippur War lessons, thus completing the sessions it had decided to devote for that subject. Rabin remarked that the correct lessons have been learned, but he added: "The learning of lessons is not a one time affair. It is a continuous effort which demands fresh thought and continuous application of the renovations of the study of combat."

The Cabinet also decided to authorize Education Minister Aharon Yadin to enforce emergency regulations that will allow school principals and local councils to force parents, teachers and older students to participate in the guarding of their schools. Up to now the guarding of educational institutions was arranged by improvised arrangements between school officials and parents committees. The new regulations will allow for much more organized security measures.

The Cabinet also decided to allow youth trips in most parts of the country, subject to security measures. After the Kiryat Shemona and Maalot tragedies there was a temporary suspension of all youth trips.

SPETTER IN ISRAEL SAYS 'I WAS BORN ANEW'

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Dr. Heinrich Spetter, the Bulgarian Jewish economist who arrived in Israel suddenly Thursday, said today he did not know why Bulgarian authorities had decided to release him after first rejecting his plea for amnesty in the death sentence against him. Discussing the events that took him from a death cell in Sofia to a Tel Aviv apartment, Spetter said he believed he owed his release to the intensive public campaign in his behalf. On his arrival, Spetter's only comment was: "I was born anew."

Spetter was arrested in Sofia in Nov., 1973 and was charged with spying. A Sofia municipal court sentenced him to death on July 1. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but that court approved the lower court's sentence. He then appealed to the people's council and asked for amnesty, but before his case was reviewed, he was told he would be released and he could go to Israel.

"While in Prison I had very little hope that I would be saved," he said. "At most I thought my death sentence would be replaced by a 20-year imprisonment, when suddenly they told me I was to be released and I could leave for Israel in two

days."

Was Not Tortured In Prison

Spetter said he would stay in Israel, as a new immigrant. He had been in the country for a week's visit in April, 1972, thus probably causing anger in Sofia, since he had not asked for permission. "It is a fact that that trip was used by the Bulgarians to secure my conviction," he said. Spetter who served in the United Nations as a representative of the Bulgarian government, did not know, he said, why he was arrested. When asked directly whether he was a spy, he preferred not to answer. He stressed that he was not tortured in prison.

Spetter's wife, mother and son remain for the time being in Bulgaria. The son is serving in the Bulgarian army. In reaction to a question about a statement in which his wife condemned his activities, Spetter said it was obvious that his wife would ask for a divorce. He said that according to Bulgarian custom when a man is charged with such severe charges as he was, the wife usually asks to divorce him. "Now she can cancel the request," he said. He said he hoped his family would join him. He had seen his wife only since his arrest.

Spetter, wearing a crew cut given him while in prison, looked well, younger than his 53 years. He said he was not worried about finding a job. "After all, I have a profession and I can speak five languages," he told reporters. Spetter has a large family in Tel Aviv.

ZALMANSON'S RELEASE HAILED, BUT STRUGGLE TO FREE OTHER POCS WILL CONTINUE UNABATED

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry has hailed the release of Sylvia Zalmanson, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1970 on charges of attempting to hijack a Soviet aircraft. However, Eugene Gold, conference chairman, in welcoming the release stressed that "we will not relent in our efforts to gain the freedom of scores of others who are held captive in Soviet labor camps solely because of their desire to emigrate."

Miss Zalmanson was released Thursday only 24 hours after her father, Joseph Zalmanson had been given notice that his petition for clemency for Sylvia, incarcerated and ill in the notorious Potma labor camp, had been rejected by the Supreme Soviet. Miss Zalmanson's plight had been the focal point of Jewish groups throughout the world. The Greater New York Conference held a "Free Sylvia" rally only a few weeks ago.

Meanwhile in Moscow, Miss Zalmanson said that while emigration to Israel was the "aim of my life" she did not want to leave the country immediately, as officials are insisting, without seeing her two brothers and her husband, who also were sentenced in the alleged hijack attempt during the first Leningrad trial. She said she had not seen them since they were all arrested in June, 1970 and would ask Soviet authorities to also pardon them.

Seen As Soviet Concession To U.S.

Since her release, Miss Zalmanson has been staying at the summer cottage outside Moscow of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and leading Soviet dissident. Sakharov, who is not Jewish, told Western newsmen yesterday that

Miss Zalmanson was taken by KGB agents for a two-hour visit with her husband, Edouard Kuznetsov.

Kuznetsov had originally been sentenced to death during the first Leningrad trial but the sentence was later commuted to 15 years imprisonment as a result of worldwide outcry. Miss Zalmanson's brother, Israel, was sentenced to eight years at the trial and her other brother, Vulf, to 10 years. The 30-year-old Miss Zalmanson is a mechanical engineer who formerly worked in a Riga factory. She married Kuznetsov in 1970.

The struggle for Sylvia's release began almost as soon as she was sentenced. Protests and demonstrations were held regularly in many countries but were all futile. Political sources here suggested the surprise release might be a Soviet gesture to influence impending discussion on the Jackson Amendment to the Trade Reform bill and also a form of support to President Ford who has given hints of a Soviet readiness to discontinue persecution of Jews wishing to leave Russia.

KHADAM IS TOLD U.S. IS DETERMINED TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH SYRIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khadam ended three days of talks with American officials here yesterday after being told by President Ford that the U.S. was determined to strengthen relations with Syria and after Ford raised the possibility of American aid for Syria. However, although Khadam concluded his visit with an unscheduled one-hour meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday there was no communique issued as there was at the end of the recent visits of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and King Hussein of Jordan.

Kissinger had said earlier that there had been no intention of issuing a communique and U.S. officials stressed the absence of an official statement did not mean that the talks had floundered. However, during a dinner Friday night Kissinger in a toast described the negotiations with Syria as a "difficult process" although he said Khadam's visit had made a major contribution toward restoring good relations between Washington and Damascus.

Khadam in a militant toast also declared Syria's desire to establish "good relations" with Washington which he said could "be based only on mutual respect." But he also warned that peace in the Middle East depends on Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. After an earlier meeting with Kissinger, Khadam, who is regarded a leader of the radical Baath Party, said his country favors a continuation of the Mideast peace negotiations. "We feel it is necessary to give these efforts the opportunity and the chance to achieve a permanent, durable and just peace," he told reporters. Richard Murphy, the newly-named U.S. Ambassador to Syria, sat in on yesterday's meeting.

Meanwhile the State Department sought to play down reports that Syria had put its forces on alert purportedly to counter Israeli military moves. Kissinger told newsmen that all he knew about it was what he read in the newspapers. Alfred Atherton, Assistant Secretary for the Near East, said he was "skeptical" about the newspaper reports.

Khadam's visit to Washington is part of a series by Middle East leaders to work out the next stage in peace negotiations. The next scheduled visitors are Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Saqqaf and Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES **THE CRISIS IN CYPRUS OPENS** **A PANDORA'S BOX FOR ISRAEL**

By Murray Zuckoff

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- The ongoing fighting in Cyprus with the continuing military advances by Turkey has created widespread anxiety in Israel that what is happening in the war-torn eastern Mediterranean island may be a mirror of its own future. This anxiety is aggravated by a growing concern that the United States government and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger are both suffering loss of prestige in the West as a result of the Cyprus crisis and that this loss may have disastrous consequences for the Middle East.

The loss of prestige is focal to Israel because of her dependence on the U.S. to help establish a lasting peace -- not merely disengagements -- in the Middle East. There is also concern in Israel that the Soviet Union is taking advantage of America's diplomatic setback to fill the breach as peace-maker in Cyprus and, if successful, will continue from there to find a way to play a more preponderant role in the forthcoming Mideast peace talks. America's inability to help halt the fighting in Cyprus and her inability to persuade Turkey from continuing its military advances comes at a particularly perilous time for Israel in view of the Soviet Union's re-arming of Syria.

Political analysts close to the Israeli scene here note that basic questions are now being pondered by Israel: If the U.S. has been unable to swing its diplomatic weight to heal the split in Cyprus and has been unable to prevent Turkey from seizing on the military field what it was unable to get at the Geneva talks, what weight can the U.S. be expected to muster in the Geneva Mideast peace talks?; if the U.S. can "tilt" toward Turkey, as so many European analysts claim despite U.S. denials, how will she "lean" in the Mideast peace talks?; and if Turkey was able to ignore the peace talks and grab some 40 percent of Cyprus, what will prevent the Arabs from pursuing a similar policy toward Israel in the future?

U.S. Will Not Be World's Policeman

In short, just how willing is the U.S. at this time to become involved in pulling some one else's political chestnuts out of the fire? Moreover, if the U.S. has been involved in a juggling act between two indispensable allies -- Greece and Turkey -- what are the chances for a straightforward U.S. policy in the Mideast? Kissinger has served notice all through the Cyprus crisis that the world should not expect the U.S. to intervene every time there is a crisis and that he personally has no intention of taking responsibility for resolving all conflicts.

The Secretary made this painfully clear last week when he told an American Legion convention in Miami Beach that the American attitude towards turmoil in many parts of the world, including Cyprus, would be "that we cannot be the world's policeman but that we will always listen to reason. We will act in foreign policy as trustees of the future, conscious that we will be judged on how well we built an enduring peace and not how often we bowed to emotional demands of the moment."

According to observers, Israel can draw little consolation from this statement in view of her own imperative needs. The unease experienced in Israel about what appears to be a

new Washington line on international conflicts was echoed last week by Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. He told reporters representing the Israeli and Jewish press that he was concerned over events in Cyprus because the mystique of Kissinger has worn off and because the nation with military power presents facts -- as Turkey has done -- and the world accepts it.

The lesson of Cyprus is a lesson, as one source noted, of "botched U.S. diplomacy, the inability to have recognized potential trouble after Archbishop Makarios was overthrown (July 15) and the lackadaisical, almost indifferent attitude, the U.S. displayed after Turkey enlarged its hold on Cyprus after the breakdown of the Geneva peace talks two weeks ago."

Harbinger of Soviet Demands

Another observer noted that the Soviet Union's proposal for an international conference -- which calls for all 15 members of the United Nations Security Council, Greece and Turkey and Greek and Turkish Cypriotes -- to take over the task of seeking a solution for divided Cyprus may also be a harbinger of Soviet demands in the Mideast peace talks.

"If the U.S. has not been able to use its clout with Turkey what will she do if Russia flexes her political muscles regarding future Mideast talks?" this observer asked. "If America knuckled under once, will she do it again?" Influential European analysts have noted in the past two weeks that if the example of Turkey -- ignoring the Geneva peace talks and flaunting them with a military fait accompli -- is successful, "it would have devastating consequences."

From Anti-U.S. To Anti-Israel Feelings

There is already widespread anger and mounting anti-American feelings in Greece and Cyprus. These feelings reached a tragic climax last Monday when U.S. Ambassador Rodger Paul Davies was shot to death when an angry crowd of Greek Cypriotes stormed the U.S. Embassy building in Nicosia to protest U.S. policy in the strife between Greece and Turkey.

The U.S. has also been a target of demonstrators in Athens. An Associated Press photo from the Greek capital several days ago showed a group of demonstrators holding a placard reading, "Kissinger Killer." These feelings have also spilled over into anti-Israel feelings. The JTA reported last Friday from London at least one leading Athens newspaper repeatedly refers to Kissinger as "the German Jew Kissinger." The Aug. 16 editorial of the left-wing daily, "Athenaki," accused the U.S. of having treated the Greek government and people as "serfs" and declared: "We no longer want to be the 'sole means of survival' for any more Israelis."

For Israel, therefore, the crisis in Cyprus underscores its own vulnerability should the U.S. find it expedient to adopt a policy of indifference to "small conflicts" being settled by force. Observers note that Israel is beginning to wonder whether the U.S. might not begin to abandon its international commitments to help achieve peace in conflict-torn areas and begin to reassess her relationships between former friends and foes. If the friendship the U.S. had for Greece over the decades did not prevent her from stopping Turkey's military inroads on Cyprus might not the U.S. adopt a similar stance in the future should the Arabs make similar inroads in Israel?

Observers also note that Israel is beginning to

feel that there are forces in the new Administration in Washington that may try to force the Jewish State to surrender to Arab demands in order to offset its diplomatic setbacks in Cyprus. This feeling was underscored last Sunday when President Ford and King Hussein signed a joint communique in Washington calling for continuing consultations between Amman and Washington "with a view to addressing at an appropriately early date the issues of particular concern to Jordan, including a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement.

Fear U.S. May Force Concessions

Israel and Jewish leaders in the U.S. have indicated that the U.S. is being "too friendly" to the Arabs. Miller, for example, noted that U.S. statements after Administration officials conferred with Hussein and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy went beyond "good friendship."

Israelis are wondering whether in the future if the U.S. is forced to choose between her indispensable ally Israel and her new found friends among the Arabs, the Middle East will become another "Cyprus test" for the U.S. Will Israel be viewed as another Greece or another Turkey by the U.S.? No one is claiming that the U.S. will permit the Arabs to cut a swath through Israel as it has by inaction permitted Turkey to do in Cyprus. But the gnawing question is there, observers note, and it is exacerbated by the ambiguity in Kissinger's speech to the American Legion in his statement that "for the Arabs there can be no peace without a recovery of territory and the redress of grievances of a displaced people. For Israel, peace requires both security and recognition of its neighbors of its legitimacy as a nation."

Meanwhile Syria is being armed to its eyeballs by the Russians while the U.S. is playing down reports of this development. Israel has conducted a mobilization of its reservists, and war tensions are gripping all the nations of the Middle East. Less than a year after the Yom Kippur War, Israel is entering a new year fraught with uncertainty and fear.

RIBICOFF REPORTS AGREEMENT DUE ON UNIFIED U.S. POSITION ON SOVIET TRADE, EMIGRATION POLICY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.), was reported Friday to have told the Senate Finance Committee that "we are very close to an agreement" on a unified United States position on Soviet emigration policy and Soviet-American trade relations. The committee is responsible for drafting a trade bill that involves Soviet-American relations.

At the same time, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.), said that serious economic problems in the Soviet Union is the reason for prospects of an early agreement. Jackson said there had been "a substantial change of position" by the Soviets on the issue because "they are in real economic trouble." He said he hoped an agreement could be completed when Congress returns from its Labor Day recess.

Ribicoff, Jackson and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), met a week ago with President Ford after the President had conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. The three senators have been meeting regularly with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in an

effort to work out a compromise on the Jackson Amendment.

According to Capitol Hill sources, an exchange of correspondence is to take place between the key senators and either Ford or Kissinger before the committee concludes its work on the trade reform bill. Prior to Ford's succession to the Presidency, these exchanges were centered between Kissinger and Senate leaders.

DINITZ IN HOSPITAL FOR TESTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz entered a Washington hospital Thursday night for a series of tests on his physical condition. An Israeli Embassy spokesman said Dinitz was "not very sick" and that "we hope we will be all right within a few days." The name of the hospital has been withheld so that the envoy will not be receiving telephone calls.

CHAIM DOUEK, FORMER CHIEF RABBI OF EGYPT, BURIED ON MOUNT OF OLIVES

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held here Friday for the Chief Rabbi of Egypt, Chaim Douek, who died last week in Brooklyn, N.Y., while he was there visiting his son and daughter. His coffin was brought Thursday from New York. A large crowd of Rabbi Douek's former students from Egypt and Israel and many rabbis attended his funeral. He was eulogized by Rabbi Shlomo Boukai, one of his former students and currently deputy chairman of Tel Aviv's religious council. The funeral procession left Tel Aviv for the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem where Rabbi Douek was buried. Chief Rabbi Yosef Ovadia recalled his association with Rabbi Douek when the former served as deputy to Rabbi Chaim Nahum, the former late rabbi of Cairo.

MOSHE GORBAN, FATHER OF MORDECHAI GUR, DEAD AT 74

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Moshe Gorman, father of Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, died yesterday at the age of 74 following a heart attack at his Rehovot home. Arriving in Palestine from Russia in 1912 Mr. Gorman joined the Jewish Legion in World War I under the British Army. Funeral services were held today at Rehovot.

3 ARMED TERRORISTS CAPTURED

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (JTA) -- Three armed Arab terrorists were captured Friday night in the Jericho area after they crossed the Jordan River from a base in Syria. Israeli soldiers who captured the trio reported that they were carrying six improvised bazooka shells and other weapons. Authorities said that the three terrorists appeared to be on a mission to carry out acts of sabotage in the Jerusalem area. This was the first case of terrorists crossing into Israeli-held territory through the Jordan River since June 12, 1972 when a gang of 13 terrorists were apprehended and killed one terrorist and captured the other 12.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Some 300 suspects, mainly Arabs, were detained Sunday afternoon in the Kfar Saba region following an explosion in the township which caused injuries to an old man and shock to two children. An explosive charge, presumably a hand-made bomb consisting of a 20-centimeters pipe filled with nails and explosive charges, detonated in a garbage container near a public bench in a central street of Kfar Saba.