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the Succot holiday.

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SHNUER ZALMAN SHAZAR, ISRAEL'S 3RD PRESIDENT, SCHOLAR-STATESMAN, DEAD AT 84

WILL BE BURIED MONDAY ON
MT, HERZL FOLLOWING STATE FUNERAL
By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6 (JTA)—Shneur Zalman Shazar, who retired last year as third President of Israel, died yesterday at the age of 84. He would have been 85 today. His body lay in state today at the Binyanei Haooma (Convention Hall) here where thousands of people—public figures and ordinary citizens—paid their last respects. He will be buried tomorrow in "The President's Plot" on Mt. Herzi following a state funeral. No eulogies are expected due to

Israelis and Jews around the world mournet the man whose voice rang out across the Jewish world as a poet, Biblical scholar, Habid hasid, Socialist, Zionist, and Western intellectual for almost seven decades. President Shazar, who suffered a heart attack last May, was taken to Hadassah Hospital Sept. 29 for an unspecified ailment. An aide to President Shazar said he was suffering from a general deterioration of the body brought on by old are.

Prof. Avinoan Zlotnick, the physician who treated President Shazar in the week he was hospitalized, said the former President died after a quiet night. He suffered a renal insufficiency which led to heart and breathing stoppage. Prof. Zlotnick said President Shazar did not suffer from pain at his death. During the week he was in the hospital he was unconscious part of the time, and only very few visitors, among them former Premier Golda Meir and President Ephraim Katzir, were permitted to see him.

His immediate relatives were not at his bed at the time of his death. Both his wife, Rachel, and daughter have been hospitalized for a long period, and were confined to bed. Before he died his wife was brought in a wheel chair to see him from her convalescent home near Hadera, but he remained unconscious. During his last days, a group of Habad hasidim—President Shazar was closely associated with the Lubavitcher Movement—held a psalm and prayer vigil outside his hospital room.

An Eminent Zionist Orator

No one who ever heard President Shazar speak—and in his prime he could hold an audience entranced for three or four hours on end-can ever forget his warmth and ardor which made him one of the finest orators of Zionism. His addresses were always filled with learning and with ferror and emotion in equal part. He would often begin, like a rabbi, with a Biblical or Talmudic text, and would so expound it and build upon it as to harness its own message and invest it, too, with his own thoughts and ideas.

At home in poetry as well as prose, his public addresses and private conversations always had the wealth of style of the rounded literateur, and he brought to bear his scholarships in many fields, secular as well as Jewish, to further enrich his spoken and written word. His 10 years as President of Israel welded strong elements of Jewish tradition and Jewish pride to the national and scholarly heritage which his two predecessors, Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Itzhak Ben Zvi, had already built into the presidency.

Imbued With Traditional Judaism

Schneur Zalman Shazar, whose original name was Shneur Zalman Rubashow, was born in 1889 in Mir, Russia. At home he imbibed both traditional Judaism—in the mould of Habad Hasidism which was his family's allegiance—and Zionist idealism. Influenced by the writings of Ber Borochov, the father of Specialist-Zionism, he joined the Poalei Zion (Labor Zionists) early in this century. He was active in writing and publishing works for this movement, together with Borochov, Ben Zvi, and Rachel Yannait (she later married Ben Zvi) and was jailed for it for two months in 1907.

In 1911 he spent the summer in Palestine on a kibbutz, falling in love with Rachel Blaustein, a poet from Galilee and came under the influence of Berl Katznelson, a Labor Zionist leader. He spent World War I years in Germany, studying and working for the local Zionist movement. He married Rachel Katznelson in 1920 and returned to Europe for four more years of academic and political work, and settled permanently in Palestine in 1924.

He was appointed to the executive committee of Histadrut, and in 1925 he joined the editorial board of "Davar." the newly established labor daily, of which he became the editor-in-chief in 1944 after Katznelson's death and served until 1949. Through these years he was active in the World Zionist Organization and toured the world repeatedly, his oratorical qualities gaining him fame and respect

wherever he appeared.

In 1929, President Shazar was elected to the executive of the Vaad Lumi (National Council) and in 1930, with Chaim Arlosoroff, he edited the monthly "Ahdut Ha'Avoda."—He also participated in the founding of Mapai. In 1933, he went to Warsaw where he founded, and for a time edited, the Yiddish daily "Dos Vort." In 1938 he attended the International Conference of Refugees at Evian, France. In 1943 he wrote the manifesto in which the Vaad Lumi drew the attention of the world to the holocaust.

Active In Numerous Causes

During the pre-State struggle with Britain, President Shazar participated in the 1946 hunger strike of Palestine's Jewish community. In 1947 he was named by the Zionist General Council to the political committee collaborating with the Zionist Executive in its negotiations at the United Nations. He appeared on behalf of the Histadrut at the hearing of the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) in Jerusalem and was a member of the Jewish Agency at Lake Success, NY, when the UN General Assembly decided on the establishment of the Jewish State.

Early in 1948 President Shazar drafted the resolution passed by the Zionist General Council on April 12 announcing that Jewish independence would be established at the end of the Mandate. In 1949 he was appointed Minister of Education and Culture and promulgated the Compulsory Education Law of the fledgling State. Following the Soviet Union's

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ADDITIONAL AID TO ISRAEL KILLED By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (JTA)—The proposal for an additional \$300 million in grant money for Israel, turned down late Thursday by the Senate-House Conference through Administra—tion maneuvering on the foreign aid legislation, is unlikely to be put back when the two branches of Congress consider continuation of the aid program at its 1973—74 levels.

The Conference-approved legislation that extends funding for Israel at the annual rate of \$50 million in economic aid and \$300 million in military sales credit is expected to be approved when the House considers the measure, probably tomorrow and by the Senate shortly afterwards.

Both branches are hastening to conclude their activities before they go into the election recess and are not expected to brook further debate in the controversy that ended in a victory for the Administration forces. Administration lobbyists under instructions from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A, Kissinger were reported to have told key conference committee members that additional funds for Israel without the same treatment for Egypt and Syria would hamper Kissinger's efforts to make progress in his negotiations when he returns to the Middle East again Oct. 9-13.

Kissinger Mideast Talks A Factor

If Israel receives more help and the Arab countries do not, the Administration contention ran, then Kissinger will be unable to obtain concessions from Cairo, Damascus and Amman. Under the Senate-approved authorization bill for fiscal year 1975 that ends next June 30, Israel would have received as a grant \$250 million in economic aid and \$100 million in military aid along with \$200 million in military sales credits.

Egypt would also have received a grant of \$250 million in economic aid, and \$100 million would have been earmarked for Syria, while Jordan's program would be more than double the \$55 million she is programmed to get in the continuing resolution. But this legislation was still pending in the House Foreign Affairs Committee when the congressional storm blew up over continued assistance to Chile and especially to Turkey.

The new program was set aside and congres sional efforts were concentrated, at Administration insistence because of complicated governmental fiscal matters, on the continuation of the program that technically had ended last June 30, with Turkey included.

Not Seen As Anti-Israel Move

Seeing that the postponement of a new aid program perhaps into the new year would deprive israel for months of money "urgently needed" by her government, Sen. Walter Mondale (D.Minn.) offered an amendment to the resolution continuing the 1973-74 program that would give Israel the Senate-approved funding. The Senate backed Mondale, 65-25. In conference, however, only Senators Edward W. Brooke (R.Mass.), Clifford R. Case (R.NJ) and Thomas F. Esgleton (D.Mo.) supported the Mondale amendment, The Conference Committee comprised 14 Senators and 10 Representatives led by the chairmen of the appropriation committees of both Houses.

Capitol Hill sources told the Jewish Tele-

graphic Agency that the Conference decision was not symptomatic of anti-israel sentiment at all but meant that they did not wish to prolong the legislative proceedings and threat of a Presidential veto with time running short before election. Israel, these sources said, doubtlessly will be voted the additional funds in the new bill for fiscal 1975 whenever it is legislated.

Nevertheless, to reassure Israel, the Conference specifically wrote into its report on the legislation that "the current rate of operations in the continuing resolution would permit \$50 million in supporting assistance and \$300 million in military credit sales for Israel." The Conference report does not mention any other country by name, Jordan, which is programmed for \$65 million by the Administration under the continuing resolution is not mentioned in the report and there is no money for Egypt or Syria under the continuing resolution.

ASSAIL SYNAGOGUE CLOSING IN MOSCOW

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (JTA)—The National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America sent telegrams to Soviet officials denouncing the closing of a synagogue in the Moscow suburb of Tomilino. According to reports from Moscow, the synagogue, which has been operating for 42 years and has a congregation of 100 was closed because it has been operating unofficially without proper registration.

Harold M. Jacobs, president of the UOJO sent telegrams to Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev and to Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, declaring: "On behalf of the thousands of American Orthodox synagogues and their millions of congregants, we express our pain and indignation at the outrageously contrived closing of the Tomilino Synagogue near Moscow. We demand the immediate redress of this breach of the religious rights of Jews in the Soviet Union by the prompt reopening of the Tomilino Synagogue."

In a telegram to Dobrynin, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of State Henry A, Kissinger, Stanley H, Lowell, president of the NCSJ, declared: "You can't have it both ways. The talk is of detente and improved relations, and we learn today that a synagogue, one of the few remaining left in the Soviet Union, has been arbitrarily closed...We demand not only freedom of emigration and an end to harassment but also an end to Soviet inconsistency and paradox. We demand religious freedom for our people and the reopening of the Tomilino Synagogue immediately so that Soviet Jews my observe Simhat Torah in traditional ways."

UNESCO INVITES PLO DELEGATION

PARIS, Oct. 6 (JTA)—By a voice vote of 25-2 with seven abstentions, the Executive Council of UNESCO has decided to invite delegates of the Palestine Liberation Organization as observers to the UNESCO general conference which opens here Oct. 17. The resolution must now be submitted to the 132 members of the general conference.

The two countries opposing the resolution were the United States and Canada. France, Great Britain and West Germany were among the countries abstaining. Both the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union joined the Asian and African delegations to support the resolution, in another action, UNESCO launched a strong appeal to Arab oil-producing nations to increase their aid to profer countries.

SUCCAH IN THE SKY By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (JTA)--With songs in Yiddish and Hebrew and some speeches nearly 100 Jewish communal. political and risblinic leaders along with city and state officials celebrated the Succoth holiday in the "Succath in the Sky" atop the 50-story Grace Building at 43 West 42nd Street. As each male guest arrived, Jack D. Weiler, a realtor and philanthropist who is active in numerous Jewish affairs, personally escorted him to a corner of the colorfully decorated succah and gave him a lulav and esrog and asked him to make the traditional Succoth prayers.

The program today included a minute of silence in memory to the late Israeli President Zalman Shazar. Ambassador David Rivlin, Israel's Consul General in New York, and Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, lauded the Israeli leader. (See separate story Page 4.)

The succah, which Weller calls "the world's highest," was gaily decorated with colored leaves and fruit. Outside, the roof offered a magnificent view of New York City which Weller urged everyone to see. Weller, noting the warm sunny weather today, said that last week it was cold and windy in the succah and the guests had to wear coats. Robert H. Arnow, Weller's sonial-aw, said this gave the people who attended a chance to know the discomfit and cold of a succah. He said he was "inspired by the experience."

In Third Year Of Existence

Weiler, who along with his son, Alan G, Weiler, and Arnow, hosted the buffet luncheon, said the idea for the succah, now in its third year of existence, came during an Israel Bond luncheon at the United Nations given by Israeli Ambassador. Yosef Tekoah four years ago. He said at the time Judge Edward Sliver observed it would have been nice to hold the meeting in a succah.

Weiler replied that his firm of Swig, Weiler and Arnow was constructing a 50-story building and he would put a succah on top. Silver, Rabbi Rackman, and Rabbi Harold H, Gordon, executive vice-president of the New York Board of Rabbis then were asked to make up a committee to establish the succah.

Speaking at today's luncheon, Rivlin said the succah not only provided a "good, warm, friend by atmosphere," but also a spiritual elation because of its height. He stated that by preserving and continuing the Jewish faith as demonstrated by the succah the Jewish people will overcome their difficulties. Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of Yeshiva University, said a succah symbolized the Jewish people, since they are an eternal people with many temporary abodes.

Rabbi Rackman said Juda'sm has survived through "creative chutzpah." He praised the Metler family for having the creative chutzpah to educate the Metropolitan New York Jewish community on the importance of having a succah

Organizational Functions Held All Week

The luncheon was a social affair but the succah has been used throughout the week for various organizational functions. Weiler noted that
at an Israel Bond luncheon last Thursday \$1.6
million in bonds were sold. Israeli Finance Min
ister Yehoshua Rabinowitz will attend a National
United Jewish Appeal Cash Conference in the
succah tomorrow. Participants last week included the UJA Women's Division, students from the
Manhattan Day Schbol and a group of volunteers
for Israel from the Zionist Youth Council. Deputy Mayor Judah Gribetz represented City Hall
at today's luncheon.

MILLER, STEIN DEFEND DINITZ

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (JTA)—Two national Jewish leaders have strongly defended Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz against charges in the Israeli press that he allowed himself to be manipulated by Secretary of State Henry A, Kissinger to the detriment of Israel during the Yom Kippur War. Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and Jacob Stein, who headed the Conference at the time of the Yom Kippur War, both praised Dinitz.

Rabbi Miller, addressing a meeting of the Presidents Conference here Thursday night at which Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Dinitz were guests, said the Israeli envoy had always acted in a most effective and responsible manner and had the full confidence of the American Jewish community.

Setting the Record Straight

Stein told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Friday that Dinitz at no time tried to prevent the American Jewish community from pressuring the U.S. government to aid Israel during last October's war, as charged in some Israeli newspapers. Stein, who telephoned the JTA "to set the record straight," said he was "beseiged" by inquiries from Israeli news media regarding Dinitz's conduct.

He stressed that he did not know the reasons for the charges against the Ambassador and did not want to interfere in Israell politics. He recalled that on the night of Oct, 6, 1973, when Egyptian and Syrian forces launched their attack on Israel, the Presidents Conference decided to begin immediate pressure on Washington to send military equipment to Israel. "There was no effort by Ambassador Dinitz to contain us or to restrain us," he said.

Stein also declared that Kissinger had never even "by the remotest inference" linked support of Israel with the abandonment by the American Jewish community of the Jackson Amendment as has been claimed in Israeli press stories. Stein added that he attended every meeting between Kissinger and American Jewish leaders during the Yom Kippur War period.

Stein stressed that the American Jewish community, while it receives information from many sources, acts on its own. He said Dinitz has never tried to restrain its actions. "At no time did Ambassador Dinitz try to influence the attitude of American Jews," Stein reiterated.

Published reports that Dinitz had been misled and exploited by Kissinger during the Yom Kippur War have appeared in the U.S. and Israeli press. The charges against Dinitz and Kissinger brought a strong defense of the two by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon before a gathering of young American Jewish leaders last Sunday. Later Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's office denied rumors that he was planning to replace Dinitz and instead declared "the Ambassador"enjoys the full confidence of the Prime Minister and is carrying out his task with efficiency, loyalty and devotion."

NEW YORK (JTA).—Three Kishinev Jews, who were arrested for 15 days along with Jews from Moscow, when they demonstrated in Moscow shortly before Rosh Hashana, were given another 15-day sentence when they returned to their hometown, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported today. The three are Mark Abramovitch, Mikhail Kupershtein and Yuri Shekhtman.

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refusal to accept him as Ambassador, he became a member of the Jewish Agency Executive and for years headed its Education Department. From 1956 to 1960 he headed the Agency's Jerusalem Executive.

He was elected President in 1963 and reelected in 1968. He paid several state visits during his two terms, including to Brazil, Nepal, Chile, Uruguay, Canada, and the U.S. which he visited as personal guest of Presiden Johnson in 1966 and visited President Nixon in 1971. During his first term he represented Israel at the funerals of President Kennedy and Sir Winston Churchill. In 1964 he welcomed Pope Paul VI to Israel.

Close Friend Of Lubavitcher Rebbe

On each U.S. visit he called on the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menechem Mendel Schneerson, at his Brooklyn, NY headquarters and was criticized in some quarters for doing so on the grounds that this compromised his official position, but he rejected the critics and insisted on visiting his Rebbe. Each Nineteenth of Kislev (the anniversary of the Habad Moyement's founder's release from the Czarist jail) Shazar would head the celebrants at Kefar Habad near Ramle, the Lubavitch center in Israel

Enormous Literary Output

His literary output was enormous, with by no means all of it yet published. His first recorded effort was a magazine he edited at the age of 10. He was at home in Yiddish publicism as well as Hebrew prose and poetry. His main field of research was Shabbateanism—tile study of the Shabbetai Zvi and subsequent messianic movements which swept European Jewry in the 17th and 18th centuries. His studies here won him acclaim as a scholar and innovator.

He was also one of the first to introduce Bible criticism to the Hebrew-reading public with his "A History of Biblical Criticism" (1925) in collaboration with Max Soloveitchik, He also wrote on Socialist philosophy, and his book of biographical vignettes, "Morning Stars" (1967), is full of first-hand accounts of the early giants of the Socialist-Zionist movement, His writings also included "On the Ruins of the House of Frank" (1923), a study of the Frankist movement; "The Light of Personalities" (two volumes, 1955); and several trans lations of Hebrew poetry into Yiddish.

JEWISH LEADERS MOURN SHAZAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (17A)—American Jewish leaders, mourning the death of former President Zalman Shazar of Israel, recalled in statements today his scholarship, humanitarianism and dedication to Zionist ideals.

Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, observed that President Shazar's "commitment to Jewish scholarship and tradition, coupled with his social and humanitarian sensitivities, made him a creative force in the unification of Israel's diverse pop ulation and in creating bonds between Israel and the Jewish communities throughout the

"His ties with American Jews were strengthened both by his frequent visits to our shores and by the warmth and grace of his hospitality in his official residence in Jerusalem,"
Rabbi Miller said, "A great scholar-statesman, he was one of the last of the generation of Israel's pioneer fighters who helped bring the State into being and who guided its destintes with skill and effectiveness. He has left an indelible mark upon the hearts and minds of his countrymen, of Jews throughout the world and of people of spirit everywhere."

A Leading Zionist Figure

Rabbi Miller, who is also president of the American Zionist Federation, said that President Shazar "was one of the foremost Zionist proponents throughout his career and had accepted the first honorary membership in the AZF." He termed him "an eloquent spokesman for Zionist ideals and values, both in his gifted writings and in his lofty speeches." Rabbi Miller said that President Shazar "recognized that Zionism was a people's movement, and throughout his brilliant career he maintained his gontact with the people

career he maintained his contact with the people in Israel and throughbut the world."

Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, president of the Labor Zionist Alliance, said President Shazar "was a leading intellectual light of contemporary Labor Zionism. He combined the traditional roots of Judaism with the modern social view of man's potential. He was the inspiration and mentor of generations of Labor Zionists. In the role of President, he gave the State of Israel its Jewish identity and its progressive concern for all people."

David M. Blumberg, international president of B'nai B'rith, in a cable to President Ephraim Katzir, stated: "We mourn with the people of Israel and Jews everywhere on the passing of a distinguished leader of our times whose scholarship, love of the Jewish tradition, and faith in the Jewish future distinguished him always."

Memorial Service Oct. 13

Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, of New York's Fifth Avenue Synagogue, said President Shazar was one of the greatest Jews not only of this generation but of many generations. He said his writings will some day be recognized as great a contribution as his work for the State of Israel. Rabbi Rackman announced that a memorial service for President Shazar by the Israeli Consulate and the American Section of the World Zionist Organization will be held Oct. 13, 11 a.m., at the Fifth Avenue Synagogue. Ambassador David Rivlin, Israel's Consul Gen-

eral in New York, said President Shazar's greatest contribution was providing Israel with an element of faith. "He has taught us deep, profound, unshakeable and unbreakable faith." Rivlin said.

SPECIAL SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

TEL AVIV. Oct. 6 (JTA)--Israeli security forces took special precautions today against possible hostilities or terrorist activities on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War. Strengthened patrols ranged over the Judaea-Samaria regions, road blocks were set up on the main roads and the mayors of West Bank and Gaza Striptowns were requested by military government officials to make special efforts to see that law and order are maintained.

Security forces also took measures to prevent

illegal settlement moves in the administered territories by members of the militant Emunim groupwhich has made several attempts in recent months to plant Jewish scitlements in the territories in defiance of government policy. A Emunim spokesman denied today that any attempts were planned for the Yom Kippur-War anniversary.