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TEKOAH WARNS THAT UN RECOGNITION OF PLO WILL ENCOURAGE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AS DEBATE BEGINS ON RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY 71 NATIONS By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Israel warned the 138-nation General Assembly today that recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would gravely threaten the diplomatic process toward a solution of the Middle East conflict, encourage international terrorism and make "a mockery of the United Nations and of its Charter."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah delivered the warning as debate began on a resolution spont sored by 71 Arab, Afro-Asian and Communist bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, which would invite the PLO to participate in the General Assembly debate on the Palestinian Question as the recognized representatives of the Palestinian people. Neither Jordan nor any Western nations were sponsors of the resolution.

A vote on the PLO resolution appeared likely late today and the consensus here is that it will receive the simple majority necessary for adoption. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned that the PLO plans to send a 50-member delegation to the General Assembly, probably headed by Yasir Arafat. According to sources here, the delegation would be split into three groups: one to attend the Assembly deliberations, one for propaganda, and a third for "administration" which, as one source said, means security arrangements. The debate on the Palestinian Question is expected to begin after the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco scheduled to start Oct. 26.

Tekoah called the resolution "a disgrace" to the international community and said Israel's position toward the PLO would not change. "Votes and resolutions in the United Nations do not modify the nature of the PLO. It has been and remains an association of murder squads unrepresentative of the Palestinians," the Israeli envoy declared.

PLO Is An Anti-Liberation Movement

Tekoah said that "the resolution will not affect Israel's defense against the atrocities that are being perpetrated by the PLO. The government of Israel will protect its citizens from the nefarious crimes of the PLO. It will continue to take all measures to put an end to these crimes. It will continue to strike at the PLO terrorists and at their bases," he said.

The Israeli diplomat charged that the Arab states, by presenting the resolution, have raised egrave doubts regarding their ultimate intentions toward Israel." He recited a long list of PLO atrocities, including the massacres at Maalot, Kiryat Shemona and Munich and the mur ders of diplomats at Khartoum. "It is the perpetrators of these crimes that the UN is asked to honor," Tekoah said. "The international community has tried for years to put an end to this scourge of savagery and now it is called upon to go to it in utter humiliation."

Tekoah declared that the PLO in reality is an anti-liberation movement because its covenant clearly calls for the destruction of Israel and

depriving the Jewish people of their liberty. "The annals of the UN know of no objective more sincere and more flagrantly opposed to the principles and purposes of the Charter," he said.

The Israeli envoy noted that when the PLO was established it made no pretense, as it does today, of representing the Palestinian people. According to Tekoah, the PLO represents no more than 10,000 "murderers trained and paid for the slaughter of innocent human beings."

ICAO ASSEMBLY APPROVES OBSERVER STATUS FOR 'LIBERATION' GROUPS By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (JTA) -- The General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has approved a resolution that would extend observer status to national "liberation" groups including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The draft was adopted by the 124-nation body at a meeting here Friday and sent with favorable recommendation to the ICAO's supreme Governing Council for final approvaldespite vehement protests from international pilots groups that it was tantamount to inviting terrorists to be privy to ICAO deliberations.

Israel was the only member of the ICAO Assembly to vote against the resolution although several other members, including Canada, abstained. No breakdown of the vote was made public. The head of the Israeli delegation, Ambassador Amiel Najar accused the ICAO Assembly of "bending the knee" to "the representatives of the murderers of Munich, Zurich, Athens, Lod, Rome and elsewhere." He noted that "Scores of criminal enterprises in the field of international civil aviation have been committed by these groups and have caused hundreds of dead and wounded."

IFAP Voices Concern

The resolution did not refer directly to the PLO but specified that "observer status" at ICAO gatherings would be granted national liberation movements that were recognized by both the Organization for African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League, Représentatives of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations here voiced concern that a new wave of aerial hijackings would occur if PLO observers were allowed to attend ICAO meetings where they could learn of security measures and pass the information on to terrorists.

Final adoption of the measure lies with the Governing Council of the ICAO. A new 30-delegate Council is scheduled to meet during the week of Oct. 21. Its make-up includes seven new members, among them the People's Republic of China and Yugoslavia. The Netherlands and Belgium, whose aircraft have been victims of Arab terrorists, have been dropped from the Council. Israel is not a member.

KISSINGER'S AIMS IN CURRENT ROUND OF MIDDLE EAST TALKS By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 (JTA)--As Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger left Israel yesterday after close to six hours of talks with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and top officials, observers here said his current Mideast tours seemed aimed as much

to ease inter-Arab differences as to draw the Arabs and Israelis closer to negotiations. Wellfounded reports of his talks so far in Cairo, Damascus, Rivadh, Amman and here in Jerusalem all point to their tentative and exploratory nature--with the political future of the region poised in the balance until the Arab summit conference set to begin in Rabat, Morocco Oct. 26.

In this context, Kissinger is seen as intent on creating a more favorable atmosphere in the Arab world towards further political talks with Israel. His mission is to some extent a "lobbying" effort in advance of the Arab summit. Mideast observers feel that the general Arab cljmate at present discourages Egyptian President Anwar Sadat from embarking on any further political talks with Israel, especially when Israel insists, as it emphatically does, that the next stage must be not merely another military disengagement but a substantial and meaningful political accord.

Sadat is seen to be in need of bolstering by the U.S. if he is to take the plunge into political talks with Israel--and this is a major factor in the Secretary's current visit.

West Bank Issue Discussed At Length

Jordan, too, needs Kissinger's aid, and particularly through his influence upon pro-Western Arab leaders, in advance of the upcoming fateful debate at the summit on the future of the West Bank. King Hussein has warned that if the Arab world persists in recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians on the West Bank, he will divest himself of all responsibility for the political future of the area.

For Kissinger, of course, as well as for the nones of a settlement in the region, such a move would be a devastating blow, since Israel has stated repeatedly that it will not negotiate with the PLO. The Secretary, therefore, has discussed the West Bank issue at length both here and in the Arab capitals, seeking to be able to tell Sadat, Syriar President Hafez Assad, other rab leaders, and Hussein himself, that the Israelis are in principle ready and willing to negotiate an interim settlement with Jordan on the West Bank issue.

Kissinger obtained such a declaration of intent from the Israeli side in the talks here, but in the most general terms. There was no discussion of detail, either in geographical terms or in terms of draft clauses in a possible future accord with Hussein. The same is true, reliable sources said, of the discussions on a possible second-stage Sinai settlement. The discussion was extremely general, with the Secretary reporting on Sadat's overall position and the pressures upon him, and Rabin delineating the Israeli position and what he and his government envisage by "a substantial political agreement."

source told the JTA after the midnight-to-3 a.m. Ca Mnet session Saturday after the first round of talks with the Secretary. "The talks have not vet reached the decision-making stage."

Kissinger's Attitude Is Optimistic

On the whole, the source continued, Kissinger's attitude was optimistic. The Secretary, having talked with both sides extensively both in the U.S. and now in the area, felt that there was good ground for hope that a second-stage Israel-Egypt dialogue could be launched, with Israel-Jordan negotiations to follow almost concurrently.

The Secretary had not detailed his views on Israel's demand for a formal "cessation of belligerency" pact as the suitable political return for any further withdrawal in Sinai, the source said. The talks had been too general for even such an analysis. It is, nevertheless, fairly clear here that Kissinger believes Sadat cannot and will not agree to such a formal declaration, and Kissinger would, therefore, prefer Israeli leaders to speak less of the formality and more, perhaps, of the concrete provisions which they would like to see in such a pact with Egypt.

In fact, the Secretary's view is understood to be shared by some Israeli Ministers--and it gained expression at the special Cabinet session here Friday which discussed "guidelines" in advance of the talks with Kissinger. Some Ministers suggested that the component parts of a non-belligerency pact--such as termination of the economic boycott, abandonment of political warfare and cessation of maritime blockades--might be more easily obtainable, and were ultimately more important than a formal declaration terminating belligerency. Sadat has repeatedly said he will make no such formal declaration until all Arab lands were evacuated. and some circles here tend to believe him.

Cabinet Endorses Rabin's Position

Other Ministers argued, however, that successive Israeli governments since Levi Eshkol had declared that Israel would not withdraw without peace and that a formal renunciation of belligerency was, therefore, a prerequisite of any agreement with Egypt if this basic policy platform was not to be betrayed. The Cabinet, at any rate, unanimously endorsed Rabin's position that Israel must sobtain a substantial political return in exchange for any more territory handed back.

This was the principle that the Secretary was asked to convey to the Arab leaders in the hope that Israel's readiness to progress toward a settlement, coupled with Kissinger's own efforts to bolster moderate trends within the Arab world. would produce progress following the Arab summit.

Kissinger To Return In Nov.

Kissinger, who was again in Damascus today after again visiting Cairo and prior to his visit later today to Algeria, told reporters at Damascus Airport that he had found "positive and encouraging signs'' in his Mideast peace mission. He also announced that he would be returning to the Mideast early next month to resume consultations with Arab leaders after the Rabat conference. His task then. Kissinger said, would be to see "what concrete expression can be given to this search for peace in the Middle East."

PROBLEMS OF SYRIAN, SOVIET JEWS DISCUSSED WITH KISSINGER By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Foreign Minister "We really had nothing to decide." a Cabinet. Yigal Allon disclosed last night that the questions of Russian and Syrian Jewry were raised with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his talks with Israeli leaders here. Another subject was Israel's continuing efforts to get the Egyptian authorities to agree to a resumption of the search for the bodies of Israeli soldiers missing on the Sinai front since the Yom Kippur War, Allon said.

He reported on those aspects of the Kissinger visit shortly after the Secretary of State left Israel for Saudi Arabia, the last stop on his current Mideast tour. Kissinger said, before departing from Ben Gurion Airport that he was convinced Israel desired beace "more than any other country." He

repeated his previous statement—when he arrived in Israel—that there was no truth in reports of "difficulties and suspicion" between him and the Israeli leaders.

Allon said that Kissinger was asked to bring up the matter of Soviet Jews during his visit to Moscow later this month and to use American influence to convince the Russians to permit Jews to emigrate without delay. Allon stated that the Israeli leaders also stressed to Kissinger the increasingly serious plight of Jews in Syria. "We told him we understood the difficulty of raising this subject as a political question, but we thought it should be raised as a top priority humanitarian question," the Foreign Minister said.

Issue of MIAs Also Raised

He said Kissinger was also informed of the dismay in Israel over Egypt's refusal to permit the continuation of the battlefield search for missing men and was asked to raise that matter in his next round of talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. "We do not understand why the Egyptians are so harsh about it," Allon said They called a halt to the body search several months ago although at least 58 bodies remain undiscovered.

A similar plea was made to Kissinger when he met with the parents of missing soldiers. They urged his intervention on the issue but all he could say was that he was acting on it and would continue to do so in the future, a source who attended the meeting reported.

The Secretary was also petitioned by a group of recent emigres from the USSR to ask Soviet authorities to permit the emigration of the children of Russian-Jewish activists who are refused visas. The group, all residents of an absorption center at Mevasseret Zion, outside of Jerusalem, appeared outside the King David Hotel where Kissinger stayed during his brief visit. They did not take part in the anti-Kissinger demonstrations going on at the same time. (See separate story)

The emigres explained in a letter to Kissinger that Jewish activists were asking friends in Israel to receive their children until such time as they were permitted to leave Russia.

DEMONSTRATIONS GREET KISSINGER

JERUSALEM, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Noisy but non-violent anti-Kissinger demonstrations occurred here Saturday night leading to the arrests of two youths who tried to break through police barriers outside the King David Hotel. Massive security precautions were taken outside Premier Yitzhak Rabin's residence yesterday morning while the Secretary of State was in conference with Israeli leaders but the demonstrations were not repeated.

They began here Saturday night with a mass rally organized by the "Gush Emunim," the movement for unrestricted Jewish settlement on the West Bank. A crowd of about 7000, according to police estimates, massed on a parking lot near the Premier's Office, waving banners and chanting "Kissinger Go Home."

At the time, however, Kissinger and Rabin were meeting at the Premier's official residence in the Rehavia section. When the demonstrators learned of this, large numbers headed for Rehavia but were blocked by barricades and riot police.

OSKAR SCHINDLER DEAD AT 66

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Oskar Schindler,

a Roman Catholic who saved more than 1200 Jews from Nazi gas chambers, died in Argentina last week at the age of 66. During World War II he employed Jews in his munitions factory, hid and fed them and outwitted the Gestapo in numerous efforts to save Jews. He was arrested twice by the Gestapo and freed through the intervention of his friends in the army.

On a visit to New York in 1972 where he was honored by some 150 Jewish friends, most of whom had been aided by Mr. Schindler, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in an interview that he acted as he did because he hated cruelty and intolerance. During that visit at the headquarters of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, several of those whom he helped save told the JTA about his fearless and courageous efforts that involved forging of identification papers to get Jews out of concentration camps.

They recalled that one of his major achievements was the liberation of some 200 Jewish women from Auschwitz and their transfer to his factory. The employment of Jews in essential industry was permitted by the Nazis in order to keep the munitions industry going. After the war, when the Soviet army entered Germany and expropriated his factory. Jewish organizations helped Mr. Schindler settle in Argentina where he operated a small farm outside Buenos Aires.

During his New York visit, his friends announced that they had raised \$125,000 for the establishment of an educational project in his honor on the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University. In 1962 Israel honored him as "a just man." In 1966 West Germany gave him its Cross of Merit, and in 1967 the International Buber Society in London awarded him its peace prize.

WALDHEIM RECOMMENDS UNEF MANDATE BE EXTENDED FOR SIX MONTHS

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Secretary
General Kurt Waldheim recommended to the Security Council today that it extend for six months the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East which is due to expire Oct. 24. In a report to the Security Council, the Secretary General said, "I consider the continued operation of UNEF essential not only for maintaining the present quiet in the Egyptian-Israeli sector, but also to assist, if required, in further efforts for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Waldheim's report put the present strength of UNEF at 4491 troops and noted that the terms of UNEF's original mandate are adequate to cover its activities in the future. The Secretary General's report did not deal with an extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) operating on the Israeli-Syrian front which will expire Oct. 30.

LATE NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 (JTA)—The UNGeneral Assembly voted 105-4 on the resolution inviting the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the Assembly debate. Twenty members abstained. Those voting against were the United States, Israel, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia. Among those voting in favor were France, Italy and Jordan. Britain was among the abstainers. In a statement after the vote, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah told reporters: "This marks the surrender of the UN to murder and barbarism. Israel will have no part in this surrender." He added that Israel, however, will continue to seek peace in the region in accordance with the government's decision.

PRESIDENT SHAZAR MEMORIALIZED

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Some 300 persons came to the Fifth Avenue Synagogue yesterday to honor the memory of Shneur Zalman Shazar, Israel's third President and hear him lauded as a statesman, scholar, poet, ideologist and, above all, a humanitarian deeply devoted to the cause of the Jewish people. The memorial service for President Shazar, who died Oct. 5, a day before his 85th birthday, was sponsored jointly by the Israeli Consulate General in New York and the World Zionist Organization-American Section.

Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said President Shazar was guided by four movements—hasidism, messianism, socialism and Zionism. He said as President, Shazar symbolized Jewish unity. He noted that while he was a fighter and a dreamer, as President he was a realist who had no illusions after 1967 that Israel could have peace without concessions or that a great victory would mean an easy peace.

Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the WZO-American Section, said President Shazar "loved people and especially the Jewish people," She said he had an "unbounded faith" in the Jewish people, and generations of Zionist leaders had been stimulated by his example. Above all he was a great moral teacher, she declared. Dr. Judah Shapiro, president of the Labor Zionist Alliance, said President Shazar knew from his youngest days that to be a Jewish leader one had to be steeped in Jewish learning, culture and background. Noting that President Shazar was a prolific writer, Dr. Shapiro said the late President's greatest contribution is the body of literature he left behind

A Source Of Great Inspiration

Ambassador David Rivlin, Israeli Consul General in New York, who conducted the ceremony, memorialized President Shazar in Hebrew. Several poems by President Shazar in Hebrew were read, and Rabbi Emanuel Rackman of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue noted that all that the late President did, he did as a poet.

Meanwhile, Paul Zuckerman, general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, in a message from Tel Aviv in conjunction with the service, said that President Shazar's "leadership was a source of great inspiration to the Jewish people for almost seven decades....But let it be said, when history is written, that President Shazar's contribution to the survival of the Jewish people was an eloquent statement of his own love for his fellow man." Zuckerman is in Israel leading UJA's Annual Study Conference.

SOVIET POLICE PREVENT JEWISH SCIENTISTS FROM HOLDING SEMINAR

LONDON, Oct. 14 (JTA)—The Soviet secret police prevented a group of 18 dismissed Jew-ish scientists from holding their weekly seminar at the Moscow apartment of their colleague, Prof. Aleksandr V. Voronel. When they arrived at the flat, they found the lock had been changed by the KGB while Prof. Voronel was out of town and the key he had given them was useless. The group was ordered to leave by a militia captain who appeared at the flat, Jew-ish sources in the Soviet Union reported today.

The scientists, including Voronel, were all fired from their positions at academic and research institutions after applying for visas to emigrate to Israel. They organized the weekly

seminars to keep up with scientific developments in their fields. The seminars were sharply denounced yesterday by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, as anti-Soviet activities camouflaged as science. Tass also warned Western scientists caught in the mesh of Zionist propaganda' against lending support to the seminars. Jewish sources were unable to explain why Tass suddenly launched an attack on the seminars.

Appeal To Brezhnev On Visas

Nine Jewish activists in Kiev have sent separate messages to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev protesting their denial of exit visas. The message to Brezhnev said, "We have applied to many and varied official departments on numerous occasions in an effort to achieve our desire to emigrate to our historical motherland, Israel. However, the Kiev authorities refuse to consider our desires or our rights, thereby ignoring the Soviet Constitution."

The message charged that because they had applied for visas, the writers were dismissed from their jobs, had their telephones cut off, were frequently arrested and subjected to interrogation, threats and beatings by police who have gone unpunished.

100 Soviet Jews Appeal To Ford

Meanwhile, more than 100 Soviet Jews in five cities have appealed directly to President Ford to intercede on behalf of Victor Polsky, a Jewish physicist facing trial in Moscow on charges of reckless driving. Polsky, who lost his job after applying for an exit visa to go to Israel, has been accused of injuring a young woman struck by his car last March and could be sentenced to up to three years' imprisonment if convicted.

Jewish sources say the charges against Polsky were fabricated after the young woman threw herself in front of his car in a suicide attempt. The appeal to Ford charged that Polsky was being prosecuted to intimidate other Jews against applying for exit visas.

ARMY TRACKING DOWN TERRORISTS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 14 (JTA)--Army units were combing large areas of northern Israel last night and this morning in an effort to track down a gang of Arab terrorists believed to have infiltrated from Lebanon. Footprints made by at least five persons were found in the Zari'it region near the Lebanese border yesterday precipitating a full scale search.

The tracks were followed to a wadi about ten miles north of Nahariya where they were lost. So far, no contact has been made with the terrorists who are believed to have slipped into Israel several hours before Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's arrival Saturday night. Some concern was expressed yesterday that the terrorists might attempt a provocation or a direct attack on Kissinger: But no incidents occurred during the Secretary's brief stay in Israel.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--The Amon Ben Natan Chair in the Tel Aviv University School of Economics was dedicated Thursday in memory of the son of Israel's Ambassador to France Asher Ben Natan who was killed on the Golan Heights on the second day of the Yom Kippur War while containing, with 15 tanks, an onslaught of several hundred Syrian tanks. A delegation from France and Germany, from where the funds for the chair were raised by friends of the Ben Natan family, attended the

ceremony.