



TERRORIST SCARE IN TEL AVIV SUBURB TOUCHES OFF A PANIC

TEL AVIV, March 10 (JTA)--A terrorist scare at a school in Kfar Shalem, a suburb of Tel Aviv, touched off a panic there this afternoon and forced Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to travel to Ben Gurion Airport by helicopter instead of by car as planned.

The terrorist alarm was sounded when children in Kfar Shalem claimed they saw armed men enter a local school building. The report spread like wildfire as fearful parents rushed to schools and kindergartens to bring their children home. Police and border patrol units converged on the area. They found no terrorists but the local population was in turmoil and it took several hours to calm them down. An investigating committee was set up immediately to find out how the terrorist rumor originated and how teachers and principals reacted.

Kissinger, who was about to fly to Ankara to tackle the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus in the midst of his current Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, had planned to drive to the airport with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. Israeli security authorities decided to take no chances lest the terrorist alarm south of Tel Aviv proved to be the real thing. An army helicopter was summoned and Kissinger and his party, accompanied by Allon, left Jerusalem by air. (See separate story about Kissinger.)

DISCLOSE MEASURES TO BEEF UP COMBAT STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 10 (JTA)--The manpower division of General Headquarters disclosed measures today to beef up the combat strength of Israel's armed forces in keeping with the expansion of the military machine and the wider deployment of forces to be ready for any contingency.

Senior officers at GHQ briefing military correspondents here, said that all able-bodied personnel of military age--including recruits and reservists--who are attached to rear line, non-combat units, will be re-assigned to combat units.

Regular army officers and men who perform non-combat duties in times of emergency will be given emergency combat assignments and even members of the Army Band will have to put aside their instruments and serve as field orderlies (medics) in time of war, the officers said. Other measures include the reclassification of tens of thousands of military-age personnel who have been slated for civil defense duties because of temporary medical disabilities and their reassignment to combat posts.

Athletes who have been assigned to special units which enable them to participate in sports events, will be assigned to combat units, except for a handful of the most outstanding sportsmen. In addition, personnel who have completed their required military service will be asked to re-enlist. The officers reported an increase in volunteers for special units and branches. They said there are presently three

volunteers for every vacancy in the paratroops, six for every vacancy in the navy and 2.3 for each unfilled post in the air force.

ISRAEL FACES DEFICIT OF SOME IL 4 BILLION FOR FISCAL 1975-76 By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 10 (JTA)--Leading economists are warning that Israel faces a deficit of nearly IL 4 billion for fiscal 1975-76 rather than the IL 1.5 billion deficit built into the new national budget now under study by the Knesset. A deficit of such proportions will lead to an unprecedented wave of inflation and the only possible solution is further cuts in the proposed IL 56 billion budget, especially the allocations for defense expenditures which, at IL 22 billion, comprises the largest single budget item, the economists say.

The experts, who all seem to be in agreement as to the real size of the deficit, include economists associated with the Bank of Israel, the Hebrew University and, in fact, the Treasury itself. They say that the gap between the official deficit contained in Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz's proposed budget and actual deficit stems from the government's retreat on tax matters and surrender to local pressures.

The reduction of the new payroll tax from 7.5 to 4 percent will result in the loss to the Treasury of IL 450 million, the economists say. The decision to compensate municipalities with special grants in lieu of local tax increases will cost another IL 220 million.

The additional budget for experimental educational projects in 18 new development towns and poor neighborhoods--undertaken in face of severe public criticism of the alleged neglect of the Oriental community--will consume another IL 120 million. Reduction of the newly imposed sales tax will deprive the government of IL 40 billion of income. In addition, the economists say, an expected IL 1 billion will not be realized because of the weak market for government bonds and delays in receiving other expected revenue will cost another IL 1 billion.

LONG HAUL SETTLEMENT TALKS START; ISRAELI OFFICIALS SEEM DISAPPOINTED By David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 10 (JTA)--Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger flew to Ankara this afternoon for a brief go at the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus before returning here for further conferences with Israeli leaders tomorrow evening on a second-stage Israeli-Egyptian agreement in Sinai. Kissinger will fly to Aswan, Egypt at noon Wednesday for further talks with President Anwar Sadat and is expected back in Jerusalem some time Thursday.

The Israeli Cabinet will meet at noon tomorrow while the Secretary is in Turkey, but, according to a well-placed source, it will not be called upon for decisions at this stage but will simply hear a full report on the first two negotiating sessions with Kissinger here which took place last night and this morning.

Kissinger arrived from Damascus two hours later than expected, which indicated that he had a rough time in his eight hours of talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad. The Israeli and American

100 INTELLECTUALS, INCLUDING 5 NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS, DUE TO PROTEST THIS WEEK AGAINST UNESCO'S POLICY

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 10 (JTA)--More than 100 intellectuals including five Nobel Prize winners are due to meet in Paris this week to protest against UNESCO's recent anti-Israel resolutions. The sponsors of the conference include the five Nobel Prize winners, writers, scientists and parliamentarians. Among them are writer Ignazio Silone; the late Sir Julian Huxley; Lord Goodman; the president of Notre Dame University, Father Theodore Hesburgh; and Nobel Prize winners Kenneth Arrow; Gerhard Herzberg; Eyvind Johnson; and Andre Wolff.

The conference, which is due to be held on March 15, has been called to protest the anti-Israel votes "which violated the spirit of (the UNESCO) convention and which constitute a discriminatory act of a political nature contrary to the organization's aims and mission." The conference invitation adds, "It is necessary to prevent UNESCO from compromising its identity and universality by giving in to power politics."

The protest conference will be held about a week before the UNESCO Executive Commission is due to meet in Paris to review the organization's financial situation which UNESCO sources describe as "catastrophic." The organization traditionally suffers from a chronic deficit which has become far worse since the U.S. Congress' decision to suspend American financial participation. Several other countries including Switzerland, have reduced their contributions as a result of the UNESCO anti-Israel vote.

Seeking Compromise On Israel

UNESCO's newly elected Director General Amadou Moukhtar M'Bow has tried over the last few weeks to secure loans or other financial contributions in Eastern Europe and the Arab world to fill the expected \$25 million deficit for the current year. UNESCO sources say that his quest has been unfruitful and that the Director General hopes "a compromise" solution will be found.

According to these sources, such a solution could consist of asking the Executive Commission to propose a constitutional change under which member states in a definite zone, and they alone, will vote on what country will become a member of their particular region. Such a change, would enable Israel to join the European zone without forcing the Arabs and the African states or the members of the East European bloc to change their anti-Israel stand.

M'Bow, these sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, also intends to inform the Executive Commission that Israel is prepared to "cooperate" over Jerusalem and that "it is imperative to have a UNESCO presence" in that city. Should M'Bow's views, as reported by UNESCO circles prevail, the Executive Commission will make specific recommendations to the Executive Council due to meet here in June. The Council could then call for an extraordinary UNESCO session later this year.

The sponsors of the March 15th conference hope that the voices of over 100 intellectuals from practically all over the Western world, will help the Executive Commission adopt a realistic and constructive approach true to the

organization's aims. Among those due to attend are French writers Eugene Ionesco and Raymond Aron; American writer James Michener; musicians Isaac Stern and Arthur Rubinstein; cinema directors Dore Schary and Carl Foreman; and British writers Stephen Spender, Lynne Reid-Banks and Alan Sillitoe.

NARKISS SAYS ALIYA SHOULD BE PRIORITY ISSUE FOR U.S. JEWS

NEW YORK, March 10 (JTA)--Gen. Uzi Narkiss, director general of the Department of Immigration and Absorption of the Jewish Agency told the Zionist Organization of America's national aliya conference yesterday that "the Jewish establishment in America is ready to discuss aliya." He said that there is less resistance and more openness and good-will to discuss aliya among Jewish leaders than previously.

In an address at the ZOA gathering which included a panel discussion by a group of aliya specialists, Narkiss said that the number one reason for the decline in aliya was the day-to-day and total security problems in the Middle East.

While he noted that another reason for the drop in aliya was that the standard of living in Israel is lower than the U.S., Narkiss pointed out that "unless one is highly committed and highly motivated to go and to live in Israel, he just does not go." He said that "we are trying to find ways to increase the awareness and to try to make aliya the responsibility of Jews in America."

Henry H. Silverman, chairman of the ZOA's national aliya committee, said his organization was holding aliya conferences throughout the U.S. to intensify the activities of Jewish communities toward that goal. He said that the local communities must organize themselves "to educate the Jewish public to the opportunities in Israel and to the possibilities of creating a full and satisfying Jewish life there." He added: "It is time for the American Jewish community to make aliya a number one priority in its activity."

JNF TREES SAVED LIVES AND LAND IN SINAI, NEGEV FLASH FLOODS

JERUSALEM, March 10 (JTA)--Trees planted by the Jewish National Fund to act as wind-and-water-breaks around southern settlements saved lives in one case, and protected the land from the raging elements in many others, during the recent flash flooding in the Negev and Sinai.

At Di-Zahav, south of Eilat on the Sinai coast, local people said they escaped drowning during the torrential floods by clinging to palm trees that JNF had planted in the area some years ago. At Neviot, also south of Eilat, JNF foresters found that the 30-40 meter wide belts of trees planted around the settlement to protect it from wind and sand had withstood the storm and protected the settlers and their buildings.

At Ein Yahav, a prosperous moshav in the Arava region north of Eilat, the JNF found that tamarisk trees planted along the banks of the Nahal Arava watercourse to protect the settlement and its fields from flash floods had indeed kept the banks intact. Other Arava settlements, including Yotveta, Geroft, Ketura and Eliot, reported that windbreak lines of trees had stood the test of the storms and winds were the worst in living memory in the southern region. (By David Landau)

BRUSSELS (JTA)--The 1974 campaign to sell State of Israel Bonds in Belgium was a great success, organizers said. The amount collected was 50% over last year's campaign.

negotiating teams, assembled at Premier Yitzhak Rabin's residence for a working dinner after 10 p.m. local time.

Informed sources said the conversations were almost wholly confined to general observations on the Middle East situation. Kissinger and Rabin breakfasted privately this morning after which the two teams met at the Premier's office for an extensive review of Egypt's present position. According to all indications, Cairo's position is a long way from the barest minimum that Israel could consider.

Talks Will Be Difficult, Prolonged

While this was not unexpected, the mood among Israeli officials today seemed one of disappointment and let-down. "The beginning of the beginning of a long and arduous negotiation," was how one well-placed Israeli source described the initial meetings with Kissinger. The source said that "Egyptian ideas and elements" had been examined but there were no "proposals or plans." The stress of Israeli officials seemed to be that this round of talks will be prolonged and difficult.

"We cannot say at this point that an agreement will emerge," they said today, in contrast to the prevailing view before Kissinger's arrival that while the bargaining would be long and hard, it would very likely end in success.

Kissinger, emerging from this morning's session, seemed irritated when reporters asked him if there was still a 50-50 chance of success. He informed the newsmen crowding around the Premier's office that he was not about to give a day-by-day assessment of chances in percentage points. He said only that the parties were "carefully examining, in a friendly spirit," all aspects of an accord.

The central point of contention at this juncture seems to be Israel's determined demand for a direct, mutual, contractual, bilateral political pact with Egypt ending the state of belligerency between the two nations. So far, Egypt has balked at this demand, not only publicly but apparently in the private exchanges between Sadat and Kissinger.

A Cardinal Point, Not A Gambit

Well-placed Israeli sources said that this fundamental Israeli condition was forcefully stated at this morning's session and that it was made clear to Kissinger that it was not a bargaining gambit but a cardinal point of Israel's conception of any kind of broad settlement involving its withdrawal from the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes and the Abu Rodeis oilfields.

Another factor aggravating the situation is Syria's intransigence. President Assad, who proposed a Syrian-PLO joint military command and political union over the weekend, is believed to have insisted in his talks with Kissinger that if there is to be a second-stage agreement it must be on all three Arab fronts.

Sources here cautioned newsmen against assuming that Kissinger was attempting to bring Syria into some kind of tripartite accord. They stressed that the present negotiations are over a bilateral agreement between Israel and Egypt. The implication was that Kissinger's aim is to keep Syria out but to keep it, if possible, from thwarting his efforts with Egypt and Israel.

Kissinger was said to be fully aware that the narrowly based Rabin government is in no position to offer far-reaching concessions on the Golan Heights in a new interim accord with Syria and win the approval of the Knesset and

the Israeli public for such a move. After last night's working dinner, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon appealed to newsmen not to indulge in speculative reportage. He admitted that his appeal sounded "naïve" but urged the press to "trust us." He promised that whenever any new information emerged, the negotiators would inform the media.

KATZIR STRESSES MAJOR THEMES

NEW YORK, March 10 (JTA)--Israeli President Ephraim Katzir has been stressing three basic themes in his talks to various Jewish organizations; the State of Israel is a "pilot plant" where the Jewish people can protect themselves when necessary; increased Jewish education in Israel and the United States is now more essential than ever; and the return of Soviet Jews to Israel, aided by Jews in America, Israel and other countries, is a "miracle."

Katzir, who arrived in the U.S. last week for the first time since he took office, told 300 leaders from the United Jewish Appeal and Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds that "As a chemist, I look at tiny Israel as a kind of pilot plant--a laboratory for the world around; the world needs a place where experiments will be done, where morals are high, where human life is respected. And this little pilot plant is where we can test the wonderful ideas for which we have stood for so many years." The occasion was a luncheon report to the President of the progress of the UJA campaign.

In welcoming Katzir, UJA general chairman Frank R. Lautenberg, reported that \$219 million had already been pledged for the 1976 campaign; and that \$53 million in cash was received by the UJA during the past two months, representing \$8 million more than the amount received for the same period last year. "This session, at a time of great crisis, is symbolic of our strength, unity and determination," Lautenberg declared. "Our communities are stronger than ever, with new levels of commitment and a new vitality." Lautenberg presented Katzir with a special book commemorating the event, including signed messages from the leaders present.

Jewish Education Provides Strength

Addressing some 200 students and faculty members at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Katzir said "There is nothing more important" at this time than increased Jewish education in Israel and the U.S. "This will give us enormous strength," he said. The President asserted that the Jews of Israel want to have closer contacts with the Jews of America and elsewhere in the world in order to have a unified Jewish people. "We have gone through a most difficult time since the Yom Kippur War," Katzir said, adding, despite the hardship and the difficulty, the Israeli people are determined to continue "to build and develop" their country.

In his address to more than 1500 Yeshiva University students Katzir said that Israel "has learned from disaster that we must educate for protection worthy of survival." Referring to the "miracle" of Soviet Jews coming to Israel, Katzir affirmed: "Miracles will continue to happen as long as there are Jews in the world." * * *

LONDON (JTA)--Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael will present his credentials to the President of the Irish Republic March 19. He will be the first Israeli envoy to the Irish Republic, a post which he will combine with his ambassadorial duties here.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES A NEW WIRE-TAPPING BILL By Uzi Benziman

JERUSALEM, March 10 (JTA)--The Ministry of Justice has recently prepared new legislation on wire-tapping, aiming to fill the legal lacuna which exists on this sensitive issue. Until now, Israel has had no specific law on wire-tapping and the official explanation to the new bill is that it is designed to protect the individual from encroachments upon his privacy and at the same time to enact an official procedure for wire-tapping when it is needed in the interests of national security.

The bill lays down a term of three-years imprisonment for illegal wire-tapping. It also designates two categories of permissible tapping: the first, for security reasons, the second, for preventing or investigating crimes. Under the new bill, the Premier would be the sole authority empowered to permit a wire-tap for security purposes. The Premier's permission would have to be given in writing and would specify the identity of the person to be investigated and the means to be used to tap his wire.

The Premier could exercise this authority only if he were convinced that the security of the State justified such a step. The permission given by the Prime Minister would be for a strictly limited period never to exceed six months. The security agencies entitled to seek the Premier's consent for a wire-tap are the Chief of Army Intelligence, the Chief of National Intelligence (the Mossad--which acts mostly abroad), the Chief of the General Security Service (Shin-Bet --dealing with counter-espionage and with internal security matters), and the Chief Military Censor.

If any of these agencies are convinced that the security of the State requires an urgent wire-tap, they are authorized, under the new bill, to implement it for a period of not more than 48 hours and inform the Premier, who has the right to cancel this step.

Authority to permit a wire-tap aimed at prevention or investigation of crimes is vested in the president of the local district court. The permit issued by this senior judge could specify the identity of the person to be tapped and the means of tapping. In urgent cases, the Police Minister can issue a temporary permit for a short time.

Reservations And Counter-Proposals

The bill has met with criticism among several Cabinet Ministers and commentators. Some argued that the Military Censor and the Chief of the Mossad should be omitted from the list of agencies entitled to initiate a wire-tap. Inclusion of the censor, it was felt, might violate the principle of freedom of the press.

Other reservations and counter-proposals expressed over the bill are: a Supreme Court justice--not the Premier--should be the authority to grant permission for a wire-tap where security reasons require it; in any case, the permit should not be in force for longer than one month; administrative regulations stemming from the wire-tap law should need to be endorsed by the Knesset Foreign and Security Affairs Committee; and the Minister charged with implementing those parts of the law that concern crime prevention or detection should be the Minister of Justice and not the Police Minister, as proposed.

In addition, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee should be informed of the applications of the various intelligence agencies

for wire-tap permits; otherwise there will be no public or parliamentary control of these agencies in this delicate field; Cabinet Ministers and the Knesseters are not immune under the bill from a wire-tap, because critics say, this might lead to political espionage; the bill does not provide for what is to be done with the tapes on which the information procured by legal wire-taps is recorded; and the bill makes no provision for appeal to the courts when one feels that a legally permitted wire-tap has violated one's civil rights.

This is not the first time that the Israeli government has proposed a wire-tap law. In 1962, the then Justice Minister Dov Joseph drafted a bill but shelved it because of sharp criticism. Again, in 1966 Justice Minister Yaacov Shimshon Shapiro asked the Knesset to revive Joseph's bill but his initiative also petered out. More recently two Knesseters presented private bills concerning the wire-tap problem but the coalition voted them off the Knesset agenda.

TRIAL PENDING FOR 2 SOVIET JEWS

NEW YORK, March 10 (JTA)--Two of the seven Jewish activists arrested while demonstrating for exit visas outside the Lenin Library in Moscow Feb. 24 are being held for trial on "unspecified charges." It was reported by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. The two are Mark Nashpitz and Boris Tsitlionok. The other demonstrators were given 10-15-day jail sentences for "hooliganism" or were released after questioning, the NCSJ said.

Another activist, Anatoly Sharansky, who accompanied relatives of Nashpitz and Tsitlionok to KGB headquarters to inquire about the two men, said they were told by an official that they "will certainly need the help of a lawyer." Sharansky said that the chief of the KGB's investigation department, surnamed Kashtanov, confirmed that Nashpitz and Tsitlionok were in prison "under investigation." He would not specify the charges because of "the security of the investigation," Sharansky reported.

Nashpitz, a 27-year-old dentist, has been trying to get an exit visa for four years, without success. In 1972 he was sentenced to one year at "correctional labor" for allegedly evading military call-up as a reserve officer. A SSSJ spokesman said the impending trial of Nashpitz and Tsitlionok is linked with possible trials of Jews in Leningrad and Minsk designed to intimidate other Jews seeking exit visas.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--A Lebanese army unit fired mortars Monday at an Israeli border patrol near Shula in Western Galilee. The fire was returned. No Israeli casualties were reported. The incident was the second in the area since Saturday when Lebanese forces fired mortars in the direction of the Israeli settlement of Zarit without causing casualties and drew return fire.

PARIS (JTA)--A painting exposition, sponsored by UNESCO, has been partially boycotted by artists sympathetic to the Israeli cause. The "86th Salon des Independants," now showing a retrospective look at women painters and sculptors since the 17th Century, noted that a group of artists had refused to participate. "The presence of a few blank canvases is a manifestation of our disapproval of an organization, created to defend culture throughout the world, which exiles from its community a people whose history is millenary," the artists stated.
