

In Response To Terrorist Threats: ISRAEL ESTABLISHING NEW FLIGHT PATHS FOR CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT ARRIVING AT AND DEPARTING FROM ISRAEL By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 9 (JTA) — The Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Authority announced today it has established new flight paths for civilian aircraft arriving at and departing from Israel. The measure was taken in response to threats by Libya, Syria and various terrorist groups to retaliate for the interception by the Israel Air Force last Tuesday of a private Libyan plane which Israel had reason to believe was carrying top terrorist leaders.

Israel's intelligence proved false in this case and the plane, a Gulfstream Executive jet enroute from Benghazi, Libya, to Damascus, was released four-and-a-half hours after it had been forced to land at an air base in northern Israel.

The reprisal threats were not specific but they are taken seriously here and in other countries. Terrorist leader Abu Nidal, one of those presumed to have been aboard the intercepted plane, warned civilians to stay off Israeli and American airliners. Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi charged that the U.S. Sixth Fleet, operating near Libyan waters, had pinpointed the private plane for the Israel Air Force.

Greek civil aviation authorities who operate air traffic controls in the eastern Mediterranean jointly with Cyprus, have also assigned new flight paths well away from Libyan air space, Maariv reported today. A spokesman for El Al, Israel's national airline, said today the Libyan threats have had no adverse effects on bookings.

Trying To Justify The Interception

Israeli officials, meanwhile, sought to justify the interception as having been within Israel's rights under international law. Transport Minister Haim Caru issued a statement Friday to that effect. He cited the principles laid down in a resolution of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a United Nations agency, in May, 1984.

He said the resolution recognized the right of every country to force the landing of a civilian aircraft in its territory within the framework of the right to defend its sovereignty, if there is a reasonable basis for believing that the aircraft was being used for purposes inconsistent with that right.

Israeli officials have pointed out that the intercepted plane was not a commercial airliner carrying paying passengers on a regular route but a private plane not subject to ICAO regulations chartered to carry home participants in a conference in Tripoli, Libya where terrorist activities were discussed and probably planned.

According to these officials, there was sufficient intelligence information to indicate that prominent terrorist leaders were in the plane and to justify the intercept order.

Some sources said that Nidal and George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Pal-

estine, may have actually boarded the plane in Libya and promptly left by another door to mislead foreign agents who may have been watching the aircraft. Terrorist leaders have been known in the past to switch planes at the last minute.

EAST GERMAN REGIME SEEKS TO END THE USE OF THE WORD 'HOLOCAUST,' CLAIMING IT IS A CAPITALIST TERM By David Kantor

BONN, Feb. 9 (JTA) — The East German Communist regime is campaigning to end the use of the word "Holocaust" as a synonym for Nazi atrocities because, according to the official weekly Weltbuehne published in East Berlin, it originated in that sense in the capitalist West as a means of depicting Nazi crimes against Jews as a unique event, unparalleled by other war crimes.

The East German leadership and its media have long played down crimes against Jews as such while emphasizing atrocities committed by the Nazis against Communists and against the Soviet Union. The Democratic Republic refused to screen the American-made television series "Holocaust" in 1982. It was shown twice on West German television which can be seen in most parts of East Germany.

According to Weltbuehne, that series brought the word "Holocaust" into the popular lexicon, even in East Germany, though it did not penetrate East German history textbooks. The word "artificially places a language barrier between the truth about the (Nazi) past and the ability to understand it," the Communist weekly stated.

Opinion polls in West Germany immediately after "Holocaust" was screened indicated it had a shattering impact on German indifference towards Nazi atrocities. But a later survey showed the impact quickly wore off. When Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982, images were reversed and many West German commentators on the State-owned television accused the Israelis of behaving like the Nazis.

U.S. LAWMAKERS URGE CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM OF SOVIET JEWS By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Three New York area Congressmen, including Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R), today urged a continued commitment to the freedom of Soviet Jews despite the anticipated release this week of Soviet Jewish Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky.

The Washington lawmakers said that while they were clearly pleased with the imminent release of Shcharansky as part of an East-West prisoner exchange, this should not preclude further efforts toward a general easing of the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Their remarks came on the heels of reports from Washington that Sen. Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.), who yesterday returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, announced that 25 Jews for whom he had interceded were being permitted to emigrate. The 25 are long-term refuseniks.

D'Amato, along with Reps. Robert Mrazek and Benjamin Gilman, both Republicans, were three of the 13 metropolitan area Congressmen who spoke to some 350

guests at the annual Congressional Breakfast sponsored by the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, held at the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies building here.

At the breakfast meeting, House Majority leader Jim Wright of Texas was presented with the second annual Benjamin Rosenthal Congressional Leadership Award. Rosenthal died of cancer in 1983 after more than two decades in the House as a representative of Queens.

Gilman, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he hoped the release of Shcharansky would be more than a political gesture. He said, however, that "It is going to take the best of all of us to keep sounding off in loud and clear voices the importance of human rights."

Disagrees With Quiet Diplomacy Policy

Mrzek told the breakfast meeting that he feared the Reagan Administration was taking what he described as a policy of quiet diplomacy on behalf of Soviet Jewry. He said he disagreed with this approach, adding, "We have to continue an active position on this issue and to continue the public outcry" for Soviet Jewry.

D'Amato, who is chairman of the Helsinki Congressional Commission on Human Rights, said that while he hoped Shcharansky would be released this week, the Jewish community and others need to renew their commitment to freedom for all Soviet Jews who seek to emigrate.

Kennedy, meanwhile, reported that the 25 Jews for whom he had interceded, have "in the words of the Soviets 'been given favorable consideration consistent with Soviet laws.'" He said six of them were already in the West.

Among the Jews who have been permitted to emigrate as a result of Kennedy's efforts after long periods of refusal are Lev Goldfarb and his family. Goldfarb first applied in 1975 and emigrated in November.

Others who are to get permission are Grigory and Isai Goldstein, two brothers who worked as physicists in Georgia and first applied in 1971. The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry today described the Goldsteins as being "at the very heartbeat of the emigration movement for many years."

Kennedy said he had discussed the issue of emigration with Soviet officials, including Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But, he said, "I wish I could say that his views were more flexible on the issue of Soviet emigration." Kennedy obtained emigration visas in 18 other cases during a previous visit to the Soviet Union in 1978.

GORBACHEV ASSAILS CAMPAIGNS ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWRY

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday attacked campaigns on behalf of Soviet Jewry as "part of a vociferous anti-Soviet campaign, a veritable act of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union." In an interview with the French Communist paper L'Humanite, Gorbachev said "Jews are free and have equal rights with the other nationalities."

The Soviet leaders drew a parallel between anti-Semitism and Zionism as he said, "I believe that in a civilized society there should be no anti-Semitism nor any Zionism nor, more generally speaking, any nationalism, chauvinism nor racism." He noted that

racism in South Africa and "racist crimes" in Western Europe and the United States are increasing. He added, as part of these examples of racism, "And for how many years already, and for well known reasons, have the Arab people of Palestine remained chased away from its land?"

The Fate Of Soviet Jews

Turning to the specific question dealing with Soviet Jewry, he said:

"In our country, anti-Semitic propaganda and other forms of racial discrimination are legally forbidden and are considered a crime. It is unimaginable for things which happen in France and other Western countries, such as the profanation of Jewish cemeteries or the open activity of neo-Nazi organizations which spread anti-Jewish propaganda" to take place in the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev added: "I believe that the special interest taken by Zionist propaganda and anti-Communists in general on the question of Jews in the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the fate of the Jews and is a hypocritical veil to disseminate other political objectives."

The Soviet leader also said that dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov has committed criminal acts and will not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union because of his knowledge of state and military secrets.

Gorbachev's reference to the Jewish question was far more aggressive than past statements made during his official trip to Paris last autumn and his recent meetings with President Reagan in Geneva. Jewish sources here said they see a stiffening and toughening of the Soviet stand on this issue.

RUSSIANS RETURN LETTERS FROM ISRAELIS TO THEIR RELATIVES THAT HAVE A MAIL STAMP BEARING THE LIKENESS OF HERZL

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Hundreds of letters mailed by Israelis to their relatives in the Soviet Union recently have been returned to Israel because the Soviet authorities object to the stamp on the envelopes.

The overseas mail stamp bears the likeness of Theodor Herzl, founder of modern Zionism. The Russians, unwilling to have his picture distributed among Soviet Jews, have not allowed the letters to reach their destination and are returning them, overprinted with the words "addressee unknown."

Soviet aliya activists in Israel are appealing to the Israeli postal authorities to supply stamps for letters to the Soviet Union with the portrait of a Jewish personality that would not cause the Russians to object.

THEODORE BROOKS DEAD AT 72

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Funeral services will be held Tuesday for Theodore Brooks, a past National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., who died suddenly last Friday on a trip to Toronto. He was 72.

Brooks, a lawyer by profession, headed the JWV in 1962-63 and later, as chairman of its international committee, led delegations to Israel, the Soviet Union and Britain. He served in the European theater during World War II as a sergeant in the Military Police and the Criminal Investigations Division. At the time of his death he was a resident of Roslyn, Long Island, and Coral Springs, Florida.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated February 17, Washington's Birthday, a postal holiday.

PERES DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO BRING THE PLO INTO THE PEACE PROCESS AS A 'TOTAL FAILURE'

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Premier Shimon Peres said today that attempts to bring the PLO into the peace process have been a "total failure." Peres spoke at a reception in Tel Aviv after he was briefed by Wat Cluverius, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, who came to Jerusalem from Amman last Friday. Cluverius also briefed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir at a separate meeting.

The American diplomat had an indirect dialogue with PLO chief Yasir Arafat. The intermediaries were Hanna Seniora, editor of the East Jerusalem Arabic daily Al-Fajr, and Faez Abu Rahma, a lawyer from Gaza, both prominent figures in the Palestinian community.

Arafat departed Amman yesterday after apparently rejecting American terms offered for PLO participation in peace negotiations and stating conditions of his own that were unacceptable to the U.S. to Israel and possibly even to King Hussein of Jordan.

Although diplomatic sources here and in Amman insisted that efforts are continuing to bridge the gap between Hussein and Arafat, their talks have ended. Israeli sources publicly dismissed claims from Amman that the talks were still alive.

Offers A Downbeat Assessment

Peres offered his downbeat assessment to guests at a reception for author Shabtai Tevet whose latest book, "Ben Gurion and the Arabs," has just been published. Peres said Arafat was following the course laid down more than a generation ago by the Jew-hating Haj Amin el-Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in the 1920s and 1930s who fled to Berlin and became Hitler's ally during World War II.

"As always, those who will suffer are the Arabs in the administered territories," the Premier said. He suggested that with the situation now "returned to square one," Israel offer the Palestinians in the territories a large degree of municipal governance. He listed health and education as two areas where the Palestinians could run their own affairs in the absence of a formal political settlement.

Peres did not use the term "unilateral autonomy," coined several years ago by the late Moshe Dayan when he was Foreign Minister. The idea of Israel going ahead with some degree of autonomy for the Palestinians despite the breakdown of the three-cornered autonomy talks between Israel, Egypt and the U.S., still catches the fancy of politicians in both Likud and the Labor Party.

PLO Spurns U.S. Envoy's Suggestion

No official report was made public of the talks Cluverius held in Amman with his Palestinian interlocutors. But according to reports from there, a suggestion was made that the PLO accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist, in return for U.S. consent to a PLO role in a peace conference. The PLO was reportedly told that if it cannot accept this, it should at least accept the participation of non-PLO Palestinians.

Both proposals, seen by observers as concessions to the PLO, were turned down by Arafat and his aides. The PLO leader reportedly proposed instead that the PLO would accept all UN resolutions, in-

cluding 242 and 338, but many others that are specifically anti-Israel, and in addition, would insist on a statement of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as one of the bases of a peace conference. The U.S. flatly rejected that formula and Arafat in turn blamed the U.S. for the failure to achieve any progress.

Highly placed Israeli observers have been saying that the moment of truth came for Hussein when he tried to win support for the peace process from either the PLO or Syria. Now, they said, he must decide whether to go it alone in talks with Israel and moderate Palestinians.

But Hussein is reportedly in an angry mood. He has said to have reacted bitterly to the Reagan Administration's suspension last week of its proposed \$1.5 billion arms sale to Jordan because of implacable opposition to it in both houses of Congress.

MARILYN KLINGHOFFER DEAD AT 58

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) — Marilyn Klinghoffer, the widow of Leon Klinghoffer who was murdered by Palestinian terrorists during the sea-jacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro last October, died today at Lenox Hill Hospital, reportedly of cancer. She was 58 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Klinghoffer and her husband were among the several hundred passengers aboard the cruise ship when it was hijacked off the Egyptian coast by Palestinian terrorists who demanded freedom of Palestinians held in prisons in Israel.

Leon Klinghoffer became the sole fatality of the two-day ordeal when he was shot and killed by the terrorists who then dumped his body into the Mediterranean. His body later washed ashore on the Syrian coast and was subsequently returned to the U.S. for burial.

Klinghoffer's strength in the face of the incident gained her national attention. She recently sought to sell the rights of her and Leon's story of the Achille Lauro hijacking to a production company for a television docu-drama.

Marilyn Klinghoffer worked since 1972 for Gralla Publications in New York, beginning in the circulation department and eventually moving up to become assistant personnel director. She was also involved in Jewish organizations, including B'nai B'rith.

Shortly after the Achille Lauro affair, the President and the First Lady met with the entire Klinghoffer family in New York. She also appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, where she declared,

"I believe that my husband's death has made a difference in the way that people now perceive their vulnerability. I believe that what happened to the passengers on the Achille Lauro and to my family can happen to anyone, at any time, at any place."

A spokesperson for the Klinghoffer family told the JTA late this afternoon that Marilyn Klinghoffer had been diagnosed as having cancer in the fall of 1984. She was in Lenox Hill hospital for two weeks before her death.

The spokesperson said the Leon Klinghoffer Memorial Foundation, established after the Achille Lauro incident will change its name to the Leon and Marilyn Klinghoffer Memorial Foundation, and that the family intends to continue on with the foundation's work of fighting terrorism. Funeral arrangements had not been completed by late this afternoon.

PROTEST ISSUED OVER ELECTION OF A FORMER NAZI PARTY MEMBER AS AN OFFICER OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS UNIT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- The Simon Wiesenthal Center has protested to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, over the February 3 vote at the UN in Geneva, which elected a former Nazi Party member as vice president of the UN's Commission on Human Rights.

Hermann Klenner, who entered the Nazi Party on April 20, 1944 (Hitler's birthday) with a card bearing the number 9756141, was nominated for the post of second vice president for the Commission on Human Rights by the Soviet Union's Byelorussian delegate, with the backing of Arab representatives. The nomination was approved by voice acclamation over the vehement protest of Israel's Ambassador Efraim Dubek.

A letter from Simon Wiesenthal Center officials to the Secretary General said, in part, "With the moral stock of the United Nations already at an all-time low, it is shocking that an individual who sought to reap the benefits of fascism by enthusiastically joining the rank and file of Hitler's supporters should now be elected by acclamation to an important post, dedicated to human rights and the dignity of man."

The protest went on to say that "this cynical move was introduced by the Soviet Union's Byelorussian delegate and received the backing of Arab diplomats, only underscores the moral bankruptcy of those regimes. It also represents a dark day in the history of the United Nations -- a day on which the founders and ideals of an organization which was created in order to defeat everything Klenner previously embraced, were slandered."

The Center called for "prompt investigation and action in connection with this travesty." It was signed by Rabbis Marvin Hier and Abraham Cooper, dean and associate dean, respectively, of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

MEMORIAL TO CHALLENGER ASTRONAUTS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN JERUSALEM

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- A memorial will be established in honor of Judith Resnick and her fellow Challenger astronauts at the Beit Halochem Center in Jerusalem, it was announced by Ernest Zelig, president of the Bnai Zion Foundation.

The memorial will consist of a physiotherapy room that will become an integral part of the rehabilitation complex. Beit Halochem Centers provide comprehensive services to over 35,000 disabled Israeli war veterans.

"An Ad Hoc Committee of prominent Americans is being formed to implement the establishment of the memorial," Zelig stated. "Bnai Zion believes that the efforts of the disabled to rise above their physical limitations to lead, once more, as normal a life as possible, should serve as a fitting memorial to the spirit of the heroic astronauts."

Leonard Bernstein, who serves as president of the American Friends of Beit Halochem, Hal Linden, honorary chairman, Dr. Erika Freeman-Padan, Al Schwimmer, Shelley Winters and Peter Straus are among the first members to join the Ad Hoc Memorial Committee.

U.S. AGAIN VETOES ANTI-ISRAEL MEASURE By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- For the third time in the last four weeks the United States

vetoed an anti-Israel resolution in the Security Council. The latest veto, last Thursday night, was on a resolution condemning Israel for its interception of a Libyan aircraft on February 4. The resolution termed the Israeli action an "act of aerial hijacking and piracy." The 15-member Council voted 10-1 for the resolution. France, Britain, Australia and Denmark abstained.

Explaining the veto, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Vernon Walters, said: "My government cannot accept a resolution which implies that interception of an aircraft is wrongful per se, without regard to the possibility that the action may be justified. We must be clear that terrorist violence, and not the response to terrorist violence, is the cause of the cycle of violence which tragically mars the Middle East and the entire world."

Adding that the resolution failed to uphold the right of countries to intercept planes under "exceptional circumstances," Walters said, however, that the Israeli interception of the Libyan plane did not meet the criterion that a state has the "strongest and clearest evidence that the terrorists are on board."

Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, told the Council: "We are witnessing a new kind of war -- a regime that systematically conducts worldwide terrorism. What are we going to do about this kind of phenomenon? What are we going to do to prevent future Roms, Viennas and the like," referring to the recent terrorist attacks sponsored by Libya.

Netanyahu charged that Libya, Syria and Iran have supported many terrorist attacks. Some of the terrorist attacks were undertaken by the governments of these countries, Netanyahu said.

Thursday night's veto followed two other American vetoes in recent weeks. The first was on a resolution condemning Israel for its actions in south Lebanon, the second was on a resolution condemning Israel for a confrontation between a group of Knesset members and an Arab crowd on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

YISRAEL GALILI DEAD AT 76

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held today for Yisrael Galili, one of Israel's leading defense policy makers from pre-State days until recent years. He died at his home yesterday at the age of 76. He had been ill for the last two years.

Born in Brailov, Ukraine, Galili was brought to Palestine by his mother and uncle when he was four years old. In 1930 he was one of the founders of Kibbutz Naan near Ramla, where he remained an active member for the rest of his life.

In the years which preceded the establishment of the State, Galili was the head of the Haganah national command. In that capacity he was largely responsible for preparing the Haganah to meet the Arab attack which followed the partition plan in 1947.

Galili, who never held a Cabinet post, was a close confidant of Premiers Levy Eshkol and Golda Meir on defense and political matters in the years following the 1967 Six-Day War. His well-known "Galili plan" was considered the platform of the Labor Party on the administered territories. It rejected the recognition of a Palestinian state, opposed the return to Israel's pre-1967 boundaries, and favored territorial compromises only in return for full peace.

Galili was also a close advisor to Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in the Rabin government (1974-77). Both men had been his proteges in the final years of the pre-State period.