

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** Donated Historical Materials  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Bush, George H.W., Collection  
**Series:** Personal Papers  
**Subseries:** United Nations File

---

**OA/ID Number:** 25860  
**Folder ID Number:** 25860-012

---

**Folder Title:**  
UN Jewish File [1]

---

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

---

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*file  
Jaffin file*  
**Memorandum**

TO : Ambassador Bush

DATE: Sept. 18, 1972

FROM : Carol Jaffin

SUBJECT: Public Reaction to the United States Veto

Last week, we received a total of 188 letters and telegrams specifically on our veto -- the vast majority congratulating you and the United States on casting it.

Breakdown: "Pro" - 153 "Against" - 35

(In addition, we received 21 telephone calls praising it and 6 criticizing its use)

"Pro" Veto: We received 121 letters and 32 telegrams supporting the veto. At first, most of these came from individual citizens. By the end of the week, the heads of major Jewish organizations were writing in. No evidence of an organized write-in campaign so far. Almost all the writers are Jewish and are from either the East or the West coast (this latter point goes for those opposing as well). About 15 have come in from Texas (-- 2 from organizations --) and 6 from the Mid-West.

Quotes -- "The U.N. ain't dead when you can singlehandedly, dispassionately, candidly, logically hold the mirror up to the world re the Munich issue; proud to be an American."

"Congratulations on your vigorous and eloquent rejection of the grossly unfair Security Council resolution ... America stood fast for justice and fair play."

"... it is a delight to be proud of our country's actions instead of ashamed as has been our feeling in the past actions taken. The Security Council is so one-sided and biased that one doubts its necessity or more important its future ..."

Many writers specifically ask you to "speak out and act strongly until the ugly blight of Arab terrorism will be eliminated from the face of the earth".



5010-108

Photo Copy Preservation

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

"Against" the Veto: We have received 33 letters and 2 telegrams against our use of the veto.

Quotes -- "Are we now condoning an eye for an eye ..."

"... our veto condones and encourages the cause of violence ..."

"Everyone the world over was shocked and saddened by the murder of the Israeli athletes at the Olympics by a number of irresponsible and fanatic Arabs. At the same time it seems inconceivable that all Arabs should be held accountable for the irrational acts of a few desperate men..."

"This country is made up of 225 million people and this should be uppermost in your votings, not the wishes and political power of 5 million jews and its zionist backings."

Killing of the Israeli Olympic Athletes: As related to the above correspondence, we had also received (over the last two weeks) a total of 50 letters and telegrams expressing horror and shock at the killings in Munich and requesting the United States to take action at the U.N. to condemn these acts of terrorism and halt them.

CC: Ambassador Phillips  
Ambassador Schauffele  
Ambassador Bennett  
Mr. Lias  
Mr. Howison  
Mr. Thayer/Mr. Naas  
Mr. King

Photo Copy Preservation

known file

153-35

done

1. send <sup>done</sup> ~~sent~~ would pass on to Pres.
2. give letter to Tom  
Some letters

9/15  
JK

3  
Tom Discovers

James

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

where its forefathers forged its culture and history. International public opinion has been expressing itself against the restrictions imposed on the Jews by the Soviet Union with regard to free emigration to the home of their nation. Criticisms come not only from the enemies of the political-social régime of the Soviet Union. They have come from many great admirers of socialism and leaders of communist parties in various parts of the world.

My delegation sincerely believes that the Soviet Union would win greater respect in world public opinion if, instead of bargaining on the price of the talents, they were to yield the talents which have forged their own culture to a nation which intends to build a prosperous, just and free society for its wandering sons throughout the world and which has, furthermore, given reiterated proof of its decision to share its own achievements with the underdeveloped peoples of the world.

The State of Bangladesh came into being as a result of the resistance of a people heroically united against the most pitiless form of political repression. The Bengali nation stoically bore genocide rather than abdicate from its endeavours at self determination. Now that the people have achieved it, after a bloody battle, we cannot close the doors of the international community to them.

It is an irony that the People's Republic of China, to which entry to the United Nations was closed for so many years, has cast its first veto in the Security Council to prevent the State of Bangladesh from occupying the seat that legitimately belongs to it in our Organization. Costa Rica, which was the first Latin American country to extend its diplomatic recognition to the new Bengali State, will enthusiastically support the recommendation it hopes the General Assembly will make with the purpose of opening the doors of the United Nations to the representatives of Bangladesh.

The Secretary-General, as an encouraging fact mentioned in his report, emphasizes the efforts of co-operation within the Organization in the fields of trade and development, the human environment and population. Indeed, even the severest critics of the United Nations are generous in their praise of this field of action of the United Nations. This is the hour of international justice and equity. The poorer nations of the world harbour resentments of an

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The debates have been neither calm nor objective. The voting has been in blocs, in most cases without taking into account the merits of the proposals under study. Costa Rica is intensely concerned to contribute, with other nations, to bring about the day when peace will reign in the Middle East. We have proposed and will continue to propose and support dispassionate draft resolutions which seek a meeting of the minds between the parties. We shall insist on the need to prepare the way for direct negotiations between the belligerents and on the just demand that all the States of the area recognize the legitimate and sovereign existence of the State of Israel within secure borders clearly defined in treaties with its neighbours.

This Organization cannot allow itself the luxury of continuing to neglect, as though it did not exist, the situation of conflict in Indo-China. I here endorse the prudent words of the Secretary-General when he told us in his annual report that he was deeply concerned that the United Nations, which was created as a result of a world war in order to safeguard international peace and security, appeared to have no relevance to what is now happening in Viet-Nam.

Undoubtedly it is the duty of the United Nations to be concerned at least in the enormous humanitarian problems which arise in that area of conflict. We must be vigilant to prevent its development from affecting the peace and security of all mankind. We consider that the peace offer made by President Nixon is reasonable: if the North Viet-Nameese were to release the United States prisoners and accept an effective cease-fire, the United States would withdraw completely from Viet-Nam and would even end its military assistance to the South Viet-Nameese. In these conditions, the future of Viet-Nam could be discussed in peace conferences and not on the battlefield.

If all foreign support for North and South Viet-Nam were to end, the cease-fire to be negotiated could put an end to a bloody war which for more than 20 years has been eroding the entrails of that country. Without foreign support the North and South Viet-Nameese will find a solution to their differences, even though this may not be wholly satisfactory to an important part of the population. The political régime that would arise from the settlement could be no worse than the brutal bloodletting and destruction that the Viet-Nameese have suffered for decades, in large measure because of foreign intervention.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

In the last year an epidemic of criminal attacks and threats against personal security has been unleashed. We suffer from a wave of savage terrorism which, in the words of Secretary of State Rodgers, "tragically touched the lives of people everywhere, without discrimination, without regard for the sanctity of human life. (2038th meeting, p. 33)

Displaying a praiseworthy initiative to draw the attention of the United Nations to the principal problems of mankind, the Secretary-General made a solemn appeal to this Assembly to seek the appropriate means to fight terrorism and other forms of violence which jeopardize innocent human lives. The illustrious Foreign Minister of Brazil, Ambassador Mario Gibson Barboza, deplored before this Assembly the fact that no support had been given to the wording of the item as requested by Secretary-General Waldheim in the clear and decisive manner in which it was recommended by the General Committee. Like my colleague, I regret that amendments were introduced to that wording which now allow for it to be interpreted as though in certain cases terrorism could be considered as a legitimate political instrument. We totally reject these attempts to justify what cannot be justified. We can never accept the view that in order to reach certain political or social aims it is permissible to endanger the lives of innocent human beings who are totally alien to the conflict, or to hamper international communications, thus lessening the possibility for rapprochement among members.

On other occasions in this and other forums Costa Rica has proposed the adoption of severe measures to put an end to terrorism. We have asked that such measures be applied not only to the persons who carry out terrorism and to the organizations responsible, but also to the Governments which protect them. If no nations would be accomplices, terrorism would not last long. The suspension of air service to and from the countries which give refuge to the pirates and terrorists in general would doubtless constitute one of the most effective means in the fight against such acts against mankind.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

Unfortunately, the residues of this fanaticism still prevail in the propaganda with which the minds of peoples are poisoned by those who live under one or the other form of political system. When the statesmen of the great Powers meet and strive to build a world of peaceful living together, their propaganda and security agencies continue to function within the obsolete dogmas of the cold war. They seem to be determined to carry on the absurd task of maintaining the small nations and the belligerent parties in a cold war, for which the leaders of the great Powers have already decided to substitute peaceful coexistence.

Costa Rica believes that the desire for peace, which has inspired the steps taken by the statesmen of the most powerful nations in the world in the last years and which has reached an atmosphere of coexistence, which we here applaud, must be supported and practiced by all nations, large and small. It is precisely for this reason that the Government of which I am a part decided to break the isolation in which it has lived with regard to the socialist nations and has established beneficial diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. This attitude has exposed us to the enraged propaganda attacks on the part of those who wish to maintain the climate of the cold war, attacks which have found an echo among the fanatics in our own country and which has created suspicion among some Governments in our area which are still living under that influence. Nevertheless, our Government is prepared to continue to face those who prefer to sacrifice mankind to a nuclear holocaust rather than tolerate the existence of contrary political doctrines.

The acceptance of the existence of various ideologies in the political field and the conviction that it is undesirable and indeed impossible for a man or a nation to determine what is best for all of mankind constitute the very basis of the democratic system, in which we hope to continue to live in Costa Rica. We are therefore prepared to maintain and broaden our relations with nations which have adopted systems different from ours, as long as they respect our sovereignty. We feel sure that this attitude, which has unleashed tempests against our Government, deserves the support and understanding of the vast majority of the States Members of this Organization.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

Costa Rica has welcomed with satisfaction for its study the proposals made by the illustrious Government of Colombia to introduce some amendments in the United Nations Charter. We shall participate in the discussion of this item, in the certainty that in the statements of other delegations new light will be shed to perfect further the proposals of Colombia, and we shall vote in favour at the time of taking a decision.

And yet we wish to give notice that together with the reforms for a better functioning of our Organization it is necessary to consolidate among ourselves the indispensable conviction that the United Nations will be what the Member States wish it to be. The whole will be no better than its parts. The degree of sincerity with which each State Member of this Organization adheres to and achieves its objectives, the degree of sincerity with which each State supports its purposes and action, will represent the extent to which the United Nations will respond to the hope of the world.

We welcome with satisfaction the process of lessening tension between the great Powers, which has been made manifest in the statements of the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in this general debate. This tendency evinced by some great nations, which until a short time ago were in a state of dangerous hostility, in seeking no longer armed confrontation but dialogue, no longer diatribe but understanding and negotiation, nourishes the hope that peaceful coexistence and, even more, constructive living together between nations of various political creeds, can some day become a magnificent reality.

In our Organization we must give these glimmering initial signs, as to weak plants, all our solicitous, patient and generous support, being aware that there is no human problem that man cannot solve if it is approached with a will for justice and truth.

Of course, it is necessary that this collective action be supported by the individual conduct of each nation which would be compatible with the expressions of peace and international co-operation which we bring forth here.

The era of confrontation, born of the hatreds and suspicions of the cold war, must for all time yield to the era of negotiation.

Mr. CISSOKO (Guinea) (interpretation from French): Since the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the international political situation has been marked by new and decisive facts in relations between certain Powers. Despite the easing of tension which is being brought about between what is conventionally termed the East and West, despite the contacts which have occurred between the United States and the People's Republic of China on the one hand, and between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other hand, despite the tremendously encouraging admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, the world still remains in a state of tension, with trouble spots and injustices which are arbitrarily suffered by those people who are still oppressed and subjected in the middle of the twentieth century.

Imperialism, in effect, although it is at bay, is not giving up so easily. Its aggressions are continuing, both in Africa and Asia, as well as in Latin America, and its constant threats are still levelled against young States.

Mr. President, with your permission, I should like once again to draw the attention of our international Organization to the permanent state of war in which my country is living. From July 1961 to October 1970 we were alerting international public opinion to the fact that war is being prepared against our State. This war was prefaced by regular violations of our air space and bombings of the villages bordering on Guinea (Bissau). The aggression of 22 November 1970 against our country has shown how right we were in thus alerting international public opinion. This state of affairs is recurring even now, despite the fact that the Security Council condemned Portugal after the barbarous aggression of 22 November 1970 which was perpetrated in Conakry, at Gaoual and Koundara, against the Republic of Guinea.

In recent months, we have witnessed repeated incursions on the part of the Portuguese pirate planes which continue to violate our air space, for the most part hurling rocket bombs on our villages, sowing death and destruction and destroying the harvest of peaceful farmers.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The Conferences on the Law of the Sea held in Geneva in 1958 and 1960 constituted the point of departure and not the target of a legal evolution which must bear fruit in a forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The most important contribution to this evolution was given by Latin America, with its thesis on a greater extension of the territorial sea, of broader special jurisdiction of the coastal State to protect and exploit the ichthyological and natural resources of the adjacent sea and its coast.

The thesis that sea hunting and fishing beyond the territorial waters of only a few miles of breadth must be governed absolutely by the principle of the freedom of the seas might have been warranted in the periods of history in which maritime resources seemed to be inexhaustible. But the use of extremely sophisticated techniques of sea hunting and fishing, and the building of increasingly bigger fleets, and with greater capacity to extend their activities to areas far removed from the countries of origin, brought about an irrational and abusive exploitation of the riches of the sea.

That is why the principle of the freedom of the seas, which must continue to be considered untouchable for maritime and air transit, must be confined in so far as the exploitation of resources is concerned.

In order to conserve and exploit for the benefit of the peoples of the coastal States the riches of the adjacent seas, in South America the thesis emerged of the 200 miles as the breadth of the territorial sea. In the Conference of the coastal States of the Caribbean Sea on the law of the sea, held in Santo Domingo in June 1972, the more evolved concept was adopted of a patrimonial sea with a breadth of up to 200 miles.

In the declaration signed in the Dominican Republic, it was recognized that the breadth of the territorial sea should be the subject of an international agreement. It was also agreed that until such time, every State has a right to determine the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit of 12 miles measured from the base line which is applicable.

In that Conference it was made perfectly clear that one must not confuse the territorial sea, where the coastal State exercises all the attributes of its sovereignty, with another additional, broader area, which has been called the patrimonial sea, where the coastal State exercises a sovereignty limited to the exploitation, exploration and conservation of marine resources, without jurisdiction to interfere with free navigation or with the right to place under water cables and pipes which any other State enjoys.



Marquis Childs

# Jewish Vote Stirs Cross Fire

NEW YORK—Of all the sad aspects of what has thus far been a wretched campaign the injection of the status of Jews seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union must rate high. Inevitable though it may have been with both sides bidding for the Jewish vote, the lengths to which this has gone exceed anything in past elections.

Here in New York the other day Sen. George McGovern told a Jewish group that he would vote against most-favored nation treatment for the Soviet Union if Moscow persisted in demanding an exit tax up to \$35,000 for permission to emigrate. Most-favored nation treatment means merely that in any trade agreement the Soviets would get the same tariff preference rates as other most-favored nations.

A little later President Nixon, speaking to another Jewish group made up chiefly of his own supporters, was reported as saying he would not demagogue the issue. This aroused the wrath of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, made up of 34 national Jewish agencies and community groups in 22 cities. In a night-long session marked by fiery speeches the conference agreed on a strongly worded letter—couched almost as a demand—to the President calling on him to compel the Soviet Union to revoke the emigration tax.

IN WASHINGTON the White House is reported resentful of this approach, with renewed determination, in the Nixon phrase, to refuse to demagogue the issue. One speaker at the conference, demanding a meeting with high-level officials, declared, according to news reports that they would not be forced off with "the White House Jew," a reference to Leonard Garment with whom leaders had met. This reference caused particular resentment.

Such a blunt attack could in the not-too-distant future have directly the opposite of the desired effect. President Nixon at this writing seems sure to be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In a second term with no possibility of running again, he could well take a tougher stand in trying to compro-

mise the Arab-Israeli conflict.

When Henry Kissinger, the President's adviser on security affairs, returned from his latest mission to Moscow he was questioned about whether he had brought up the issue of the Jews in his sessions with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet Leaders. He replied that it had been raised, as it was also when the President was in Moscow for his historic meeting in May.

It is important to understand the position of Kissinger, himself a Jew, in this volatile, emotional matter. His conviction, the motivation back of all that he and the President have done in promoting better relations with the Communist superpower, is that only in this way can tensions be eased. With tensions eased the position of the Jews will be improved and the proof, in this view, is the emigration to Israel in the current year of a larger number of Jews than ever before.

AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE on returning from Moscow Kissinger was optimistic about the conclusion of a big trade deal with the Soviets, perhaps even before the election. Along with the arms agreement it would be a major triumph of the Nixon foreign policy—far more important, as it turns out, than the Nixon television spectacular in Peking.

Of the American position on Israel there is not the slightest room for doubt. So strong is the support in Congress for sustaining Israel's military strength that, as one commentator put it, the \$400 million in military assistance in the aid bill went through on the back of Israel. Sen. Hugh Scott, the minority leader, threw in an additional \$35 million over and above the \$50 million for arms for Israel already in the aid package.

Much is being made over President Nixon's pledge to stand by Israel, thus signalling the demise of the plan of Secretary of State William P. Rogers for an interim peace settlement in the Middle East and a phased withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders. The Rogers plan has been barely breathing life, these many

© 1972, United Feature Syndicate

Mr. FACIO (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): Mr. President, I am very happy to add my congratulations to the many you have already received on your unanimous election as President of this session of the Assembly. It is a just recognition of your personal merit and a well-deserved tribute to your country, Poland, for whose prosperity I express my best wishes.

The report of the Secretary-General on the work of our Organization during the past year has been given the careful consideration which such a serious document deserves. We are grateful to Dr. Waldheim for the information and the guidance his report has given us. They constitute guides for a fruitful day in the service of mankind and have aroused in my delegation greater confidence in what can be done here.

We continue to believe that the United Nations offers the best possible option to resolve the political conflicts which at present maintain many nations aloof or in tense relationships. We also continue to believe that in the Organization States find their best option jointly to forge just, viable and effective solutions to merge economic interests, which up to now appear to be incompatible. We believe that in the United Nations peoples have the best option to overcome past errors and to build a future in which various cultures, diverse ideologies and different economic systems will compete nobly, in broad areas of agreements so as to obtain for their citizens freedom, prosperity and the advancement of the human spirit.

The United Nations, as an Organization born of the tragedy of a catastrophic world war and the painful situation of misery and ignorance in which most of our fellow human beings live, cannot and must not fail.

Human institutions must periodically revise their structures and functions. New and unforeseeable needs require more suitable procedures, more flexible methods and more functional structures. The United Nations is no exception to this sociological rule. We do not cling to standards of action or structure which, faced with new requirements, lessen the possibility of attaining the purposes of those who forged the Charter at San Francisco. Experience is our teacher, and we must benefit from its lessons.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

Costa Rica has welcomed with satisfaction for its study the proposals made by the illustrious Government of Colombia to introduce some amendments in the United Nations Charter. We shall participate in the discussion of this item, in the certainty that in the statements of other delegations new light will be shed to perfect further the proposals of Colombia, and we shall vote in favour at the time of taking a decision.

And yet we wish to give notice that together with the reforms for a better functioning of our Organization it is necessary to consolidate among ourselves the indispensable conviction that the United Nations will be what the Member States wish it to be. The whole will be no better than its parts. The degree of sincerity with which each State Member of this Organization adheres to and achieves its objectives, the degree of sincerity with which each State supports its purposes and action, will represent the extent to which the United Nations will respond to the hope of the world.

We welcome with satisfaction the process of lessening tension between the great Powers, which has been made manifest in the statements of the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in this general debate. This tendency evinced by some great nations, which until a short time ago were in a state of dangerous hostility, in seeking no longer armed confrontation but dialogue, no longer diatribe but understanding and negotiation, nourishes the hope that peaceful coexistence and, even more, constructive living together between nations of various political creeds, can some day become a magnificent reality.

In our Organization we must give these glimmering initial signs, as to weak plants, all our solicitous, patient and generous support, being aware that there is no human problem that man cannot solve if it is approached with a will for justice and truth.

Of course, it is necessary that this collective action be supported by the individual conduct of each nation which would be compatible with the expressions of peace and international co-operation which we bring forth here.

The era of confrontation, born of the hatreds and suspicions of the cold war, must for all time yield to the era of negotiation.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

Unfortunately, the residues of this fanaticism still prevail in the propaganda with which the minds of peoples are poisoned by those who live under one or the other form of political system. When the statesmen of the great Powers meet and strive to build a world of peaceful living together, their propaganda and security agencies continue to function within the obsolete dogmas of the cold war. They seem to be determined to carry on the absurd task of maintaining the small nations and the belligerent parties in a cold war, for which the leaders of the great Powers have already decided to substitute peaceful coexistence.

Costa Rica believes that the desire for peace, which has inspired the steps taken by the statesmen of the most powerful nations in the world in the last years and which has reached an atmosphere of coexistence, which we here applaud, must be supported and practiced by all nations, large and small. It is precisely for this reason that the Government of which I am a part decided to break the isolation in which it has lived with regard to the socialist nations and has established beneficial diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. This attitude has exposed us to the enraged propaganda attacks on the part of those who wish to maintain the climate of the cold war, attacks which have found an echo among the fanatics in our own country and which has created suspicion among some Governments in our area which are still living under that influence. Nevertheless, our Government is prepared to continue to face those who prefer to sacrifice mankind to a nuclear holocaust rather than tolerate the existence of contrary political doctrines.

The acceptance of the existence of various ideologies in the political field and the conviction that it is undesirable and indeed impossible for a man or a nation to determine what is best for all of mankind constitute the very basis of the democratic system, in which we hope to continue to live in Costa Rica. We are therefore prepared to maintain and broaden our relations with nations which have adopted systems different from ours, as long as they respect our sovereignty. We feel sure that this attitude, which has unleashed tempests against our Government, deserves the support and understanding of the vast majority of the States Members of this Organization.

Photo Copy Preservation

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The United Nations is committed, because of its origin, to carry forward to the end in the fight against fear. That is why the item on disarmament must be a key question at every session of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General has sadly warned us that there has been no halt or perceptible lessening in the arms race. The information that he has furnished us is alarming, and states that in the decade of the 1960s the countries of the world allocated \$1,870,000 million to acquire weapons of war and that in the last years the total military expenditures for that purpose have increased by approximately \$200,000 million a year. Costa Rica, which with its example has shown that it is possible for a nation to live without an army, sadly takes note of these facts. We regret even more that nations involved in grave problems of underdevelopment have become swept up in this arms cyclone.

However, there are signs of hope, at least in the legal field, of reaching compromises among the nations. The Antarctic Treaty; the Treaty prohibiting nuclear tests between nations, in outer space and under water; the Tlatelolco Treaty; the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; the treaties which forbid the emplacement of nuclear weapons in outer space, the sea-bed and the ocean floor; and the recent convention on the prohibition of the use of biological weapons; as well as the agreement reached at the summit meeting held in Moscow in May of this year by the leaders of the two great Powers of the world on the limitation of strategic weapons -- all of this has raised the hopes of peoples that the night of terror will be left behind and that we now dimly see at least the signs of the dawn of a day without terror.

The General Assembly must continue to go forward. The hopes of peoples during this session would be increased if States which have not yet done so would announce that they have signed any of those treaties, to the participation of which they have been invited.

We shall welcome with satisfaction any action intended to establish some organ charged with preparing, prudently but with firm resolution, the convening of a world disarmament conference which would be charged with attaining one of the noblest goals which the peoples set for themselves when they constituted the United Nations, namely, to end the scourge of war.

Photo Copy Preservation

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

In the last year an epidemic of criminal attacks and threats against personal security has been unleashed. We suffer from a wave of savage terrorism which, in the words of Secretary of State Rodgers, "tragically touched the lives of people everywhere, without discrimination, without regard for the sanctity of human life. (2038th meeting, p. 33)

Displaying a praiseworthy initiative to draw the attention of the United Nations to the principal problems of mankind, the Secretary-General made a solemn appeal to this Assembly to seek the appropriate means to fight terrorism and other forms of violence which jeopardize innocent human lives. The illustrious Foreign Minister of Brazil, Ambassador Mario Gibson Barboza, deplored before this Assembly the fact that no support had been given to the wording of the item as requested by Secretary-General Waldheim in the clear and decisive manner in which it was recommended by the General Committee. Like my colleague, I regret that amendments were introduced to that wording which now allow for it to be interpreted as though in certain cases terrorism could be considered as a legitimate political instrument. We totally reject these attempts to justify what cannot be justified. We can never accept the view that in order to reach certain political or social aims it is permissible to endanger the lives of innocent human beings who are totally alien to the conflict, or to hamper international communications, thus lessening the possibility for rapprochement among members.

On other occasions in this and other forums Costa Rica has proposed the adoption of severe measures to put an end to terrorism. We have asked that such measures be applied not only to the persons who carry out terrorism and to the organizations responsible, but also to the Governments which protect them. If no nations would be accomplices, terrorism would not last long. The suspension of air service to and from the countries which give refuge to the pirates and terrorists in general would doubtless constitute one of the most effective means in the fight against such acts against mankind.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

My delegation will support any draft resolution or convention intended to combat in the most effective way possible this criminal activity. We consider that we cannot leave this session of the Assembly without having formulated adequate instruments to contain international terrorism. We therefore would venture to appeal to the delegations that were determined to postpone the discussion of so fundamental an item in the Sixth Committee to abdicate their obstructionist attitude and, without any political preferences or ideological partialities, to realize that it is urgent and indispensable to unite firmly and decisively to face this indiscriminate and odious violence, which threatens one of the basic human rights proclaimed by our Organization.

The Near East continues to be the burning issue in which world peace is involved. There is at stake both peace and security as well as the possibilities for the economic and social development of the area, which deserve all our sympathy. It is with sorrow that we have seen how in the past this Organization has adopted certain resolutions which, instead of promoting peace, have contributed to the creation of obstacles to a direct understanding between the parties to the dispute.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The debates have been neither calm nor objective. The voting has been in blocs, in most cases without taking into account the merits of the proposals under study. Costa Rica is intensely concerned to contribute, with other nations, to bring about the day when peace will reign in the Middle East. We have proposed and will continue to propose and support dispassionate draft resolutions which seek a meeting of the minds between the parties. We shall insist on the need to prepare the way for direct negotiations between the belligerents and on the just demand that all the States of the area recognize the legitimate and sovereign existence of the State of Israel within secure borders clearly defined in treaties with its neighbours.

This Organization cannot allow itself the luxury of continuing to neglect, as though it did not exist, the situation of conflict in Indo-China. I here endorse the prudent words of the Secretary-General when he told us in his annual report that he was deeply concerned that the United Nations, which was created as a result of a world war in order to safeguard international peace and security, appeared to have no relevance to what is now happening in Viet-Nam.

Undoubtedly it is the duty of the United Nations to be concerned at least in the enormous humanitarian problems which arise in that area of conflict. We must be vigilant to prevent its development from affecting the peace and security of all mankind. We consider that the peace offer made by President Nixon is reasonable: if the North Viet-Nameese were to release the United States prisoners and accept an effective cease-fire, the United States would withdraw completely from Viet-Nam and would even end its military assistance to the South Viet-Nameese. In these conditions, the future of Viet-Nam could be discussed in peace conferences and not on the battlefield.

If all foreign support for North and South Viet-Nam were to end, the cease-fire to be negotiated could put an end to a bloody war which for more than 20 years has been eroding the entrails of that country. Without foreign support the North and South Viet-Nameese will find a solution to their differences, even though this may not be wholly satisfactory to an important part of the population. The political régime that would arise from the settlement could be no worse than the brutal bloodletting and destruction that the Viet-Nameese have suffered for decades, in large measure because of foreign intervention.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

Costa Rica continues to be firmly in the trenches in the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination. With the same vigour as that with which we have condemned and continue to condemn apartheid and other odious forms of discrimination which men of the white race practise against those of the black race, we also condemn the new manifestations of racism which have led majority groups of the black race to commit odious discriminatory acts against human beings of another race.

World public opinion is shaken by the deportation en masse of persons of Asian origin who have had their homes in Uganda. It is all the more serious when one realizes that, apart from being exiled from their homes because they belong to a race different from that of the majority of the population of Uganda, thousands of human beings will be deprived of all their belongings. A mandatory deadline has been set for leaving the country, under the threat that if they do not leave their homes they will be sent to concentration camps. My delegation adds its voice to the voices of protest of other delegations -- unfortunately, all too few -- against this brutal trampling of the Ugandans of Asian origin. We support the British proposal that the item be included in the agenda of this Assembly. We agree with the point of view stated by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, to the effect that this item should be debated without delay in the General Assembly, since the inhuman action which creates refugees is of undoubted international interest.

Costa Rica, although it is a developing country with unemployment problems, is prepared, as a token of the good faith with which it acts in such matters, to receive on its soil a group of inhabitants of Uganda who are victims of the discriminatory acts of their Government. President Figueres has responded to the humanitarian appeal made by the Secretary-General with a warm message of support and with a decision to contribute to the asylum provided to those who have been expelled.

The Russian Jews constitute a small part of the Soviet population. Nevertheless, they have contributed to the great achievements of that great Power. They maintain spiritual links with a nation which has been extended throughout the world, which has decided to establish a decent home on the soil

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

where its forefathers forged its culture and history. International public opinion has been expressing itself against the restrictions imposed on the Jews by the Soviet Union with regard to free emigration to the home of their nation. Criticisms come not only from the enemies of the political-social régime of the Soviet Union. They have come from many great admirers of socialism and leaders of communist parties in various parts of the world.

My delegation sincerely believes that the Soviet Union would win greater respect in world public opinion if, instead of bargaining on the price of the talents, they were to yield the talents which have forged their own culture to a nation which intends to build a prosperous, just and free society for its wandering sons throughout the world and which has, furthermore, given reiterated proof of its decision to share its own achievements with the underdeveloped peoples of the world.

The State of Bangladesh came into being as a result of the resistance of people heroically united against the most pitiless form of political repression. The Bengali nation stoically bore genocide rather than abdicate from its endeavours at self-determination. Now that the people have achieved it, after bloody battle, we cannot close the doors of the international community to them.

It is an irony that the People's Republic of China, to which entry to the United Nations was closed for so many years, has cast its first veto in the Security Council to prevent the State of Bangladesh from occupying the seat that legitimately belongs to it in our Organization. Costa Rica, which was the first Latin American country to extend its diplomatic recognition to the new Bengali State, will enthusiastically support the recommendation it hopes the General Assembly will make with the purpose of opening the doors of the United Nations to the representatives of Bangladesh.

The Secretary-General, as an encouraging fact mentioned in his report, emphasizes the efforts of co-operation within the Organization in the fields of peace and development, the human environment and population. Indeed, even the fiercest critics of the United Nations are generous in their praise of this bold action of the United Nations. This is the hour of international justice and equity. The poorer nations of the world harbour resentments of an

Photo Copy Preservation

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

injustice-laden past. They wish to possess and enjoy their national resources and to have their national labour well paid for, since they have to pay very well for the labour of the wealthy nations. The poor nations wish to achieve an integral economic and social growth. They cannot admit that growth should continue to favour only some reduced sectors of mankind or certain nations while the vast majority continues to be immersed in poverty, ill-health, malnutrition, lack of opportunity for education and under-employment of natural and human resources.

Let us bear in mind, as the Secretary-General warns us in his annual report, that to make progress in the solution of the global problems of the economic and social development of peoples

"Governments must develop more of a concern for each other's interests, a clear sense of each other's preoccupations and a wider knowledge of the sensibilities of other Governments and cultures" (A/8701/Add.1, part X, p. 10).

My delegation wishes to place on record its confidence that the highly developed nations will for their own benefit heed the demand of the developing countries. We trust that in reducing their arms expenditures they will channel such resources to the peoples that live submerged in underdevelopment so as to co-operate with them in the attainment of a better life.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The Conferences on the Law of the Sea held in Geneva in 1958 and 1960 constituted the point of departure and not the target of a legal evolution which must bear fruit in a forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The most important contribution to this evolution was given by Latin America, with its thesis on a greater extension of the territorial sea, of broader special jurisdiction of the coastal State to protect and exploit the ichthyological and natural resources of the adjacent sea and its coast.

The thesis that sea hunting and fishing beyond the territorial waters of only a few miles of breadth must be governed absolutely by the principle of the freedom of the seas might have been warranted in the periods of history in which maritime resources seemed to be inexhaustible. But the use of extremely sophisticated techniques of sea hunting and fishing, and the building of increasingly bigger fleets, and with greater capacity to extend their activities to areas far removed from the countries of origin, brought about an irrational and abusive exploitation of the riches of the sea.

That is why the principle of the freedom of the seas, which must continue to be considered untouchable for maritime and air transit, must be confined in so far as the exploitation of resources is concerned.

In order to conserve and exploit for the benefit of the peoples of the coastal States the riches of the adjacent seas, in South America the thesis emerged of the 200 miles as the breadth of the territorial sea. In the Conference of the coastal States of the Caribbean Sea on the law of the sea, held in Santo Domingo in June 1972, the more evolved concept was adopted of a patrimonial sea with a breadth of up to 200 miles.

In the declaration signed in the Dominican Republic, it was recognized that the breadth of the territorial sea should be the subject of an international agreement. It was also agreed that until such time, every State has a right to determine the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit of 12 miles measured from the base line which is applicable.

In that Conference it was made perfectly clear that one must not confuse the territorial sea, where the coastal State exercises all the attributes of its sovereignty, with another additional, broader area, which has been called the patrimonial sea, where the coastal State exercises a sovereignty limited to the exploitation, exploration and conservation of marine resources, without jurisdiction to interfere with free navigation or with the right to place under water cables and pipes which any other State enjoys.

(Mr. Facio, Costa Rica)

The 12-mile breadth is more than sufficient for the territorial sea and its purposes, which are conservation and security of the coastal State. The complication has arisen because of the use of the concept of territorial sea for the economic defence of fisheries or the exploration and exploitation of marine resources existing in an adjacent area of the territorial sea, which can be extended up to 200 miles. Because the truth is that the jurisdiction which some South American States exercise over an area up to 200 miles, which they call the territorial sea, does not have the characteristics of full sovereignty, but is limited to exploration, exploitation and conservation of the renewable resources, and the non-renewable resources of the part which was formerly the high seas. The confusion therefore arises out of giving the same name to two different things: the zone of the territorial sea, strictly speaking -- and there is no reason for it to exceed 12 miles -- and the adjacent area which can be extended up to 200 miles, where jurisdiction limited to the economic field is the only one exercised.

In the patrimonial sea, aircraft and ships of all States, whether coastal or not, have the right to free navigation and overflight, with no other restrictions than those that result from the exercise by the coastal State of its rights in the same area.

In recognizing a breadth of up to 12 miles for the territorial sea, this would include some straits, and one must therefore establish an exception that the extension of the territorial sea, and less so that of the patrimonial sea, in no way undermines the freedom of maritime navigation and air navigation over those straits.

Costa Rica reiterates at this time its support for the principle stated in resolution 2749 (XXV) adopted by the twenty-fifth session, according to which the ocean beds and sea floor beyond the territorial sea and continental shelf are the common heritage of mankind.

The peoples of the world expect just solutions for the multiple international problems which beset them. Let us try to maintain for them this Organization as the most adequate instrument to preserve peace, to attain general well-being, and to defend freedom.

Mr. CISSOKO (Guinea) (interpretation from French): Since the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the international political situation has been marked by new and decisive facts in relations between certain Powers. Despite the easing of tension which is being brought about between what is conventionally termed the East and West, despite the contacts which have occurred between the United States and the People's Republic of China on the one hand, and between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other hand, despite the tremendously encouraging admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, the world still remains in a state of tension, with trouble spots and injustices which are arbitrarily suffered by those people who are still oppressed and subjected in the middle of the twentieth century.

Imperialism, in effect, although it is at bay, is not giving up so easily. Its aggressions are continuing, both in Africa and Asia, as well as in Latin America, and its constant threats are still levelled against young States.

Mr. President, with your permission, I should like once again to draw the attention of our international Organization to the permanent state of war in which my country is living. From July 1961 to October 1970 we were alerting international public opinion to the fact that war is being prepared against our State. This war was prefaced by regular violations of our air space and bombings of the villages bordering on Guinea (Bissau). The aggression of 22 November 1970 against our country has shown how right we were in thus alerting international public opinion. This state of affairs is recurring even now, despite the fact that the Security Council condemned Portugal after the barbarous aggression of 22 November 1970 which was perpetrated in Conakry, at Gaoual and Koundara, against the Republic of Guinea.

In recent months, we have witnessed repeated incursions on the part of the Portuguese pirate planes which continue to violate our air space, for the most part hurling rocket bombs on our villages, sowing death and destruction and destroying the harvest of peaceful farmers.

# MR. NIXON: TODAY WE PRAY WITH EMBITTERED HEARTS.

An open letter to the President of the United States

Hon. Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Photo Copy Preservation

Dear Mr. President:

Today is Yom Kippur. It has always been the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar, but this year it is also one of the more disturbing. For this year we pray with a great burden in our hearts. That burden is the plight of three million Soviet Jews. Some have been jailed, others have been harassed and now some are being ransomed by an anti-Semitic regime that has put an unconscionable price on their freedom.

Our feelings are clear, Mr. President, but now we must know yours.

**EMERGENCY RALLY**  
**CONFRONT THE KREMLIN!**  
Shout down Foreign Minister Gromyko and  
the U.S.S.R. for its outrageous ransoming of  
Soviet Jews. You must help Free them Now.  
**PROTEST!**  
at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
1st Ave at 47th St.  
Tuesday, September 26th, 12 Noon.

for more information contact:  
**The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**  
**11 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036**  
**(212) 354-1316**

# CONFRONT THE KREMLIN AT 1st. AVE. AND 47th. ST.

On Tuesday, September 26th, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will represent the Soviet government at the United Nations. Soviet Jewry must be represented even better. By you.

While Gromyko is speaking inside the U.N. we must shout him down outside for the outrageous ransoming of Soviet Jews.

Now is your chance to confront the Kremlin and protest its policies of bigotry, extortion and injustice. Mass at the U.N.'s Dag Hammarskjold Plaza at 12 noon and help Free them. Now. Three million Soviet Jews are depending on you.

## PROTEST!

at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
1st Ave. at 47th St.

Tuesday, September 26th/12 noon

Sponsored by the constituent agencies of

**Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**  
(212) 354-1316

---

**Festival of Defiance for Soviet Jewry**

Delacorte Theater, Central Park on  
September 27th from 4-7 P.M.

Photo Copy Preservation

Sponsored by  
**the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry &  
Young Israel I.C.C.**

in cooperation with

**Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**

---

# TELL MY ISRAELI PEOPLE ... LET MY PEOPLE GO

On June 21, 1972, two Israeli Yeshiva Students, Shmuel Weisenstern Yisroel Bernath, were arrested on charges of Arson at an Eros Sex Botique in Tel Aviv.

Since their arrest they have been subjected to unusually cruel and inhuman treatment. They have wallowed in Jail without respite and have been denied the elementary rights accorded the most dangerous criminals, despite the most magnanimous offer to pay any amount requested and to offer others as collateral for their release.

As incomprehensible as it may seem it is a bitter fact that on the highest holydays, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, these two Rabbinic students were denied bail and were not allowed to go to Synagogue.

At a time when the entire world gives expression to its shock over the ransom demanded by the Russians for the release of Jews, how can we rationalize the intransigence of the Israeli authorities, and its own brutal treatment of Yeshiva students.

We cannot but interpret this ghastly and obdurate act as another expression in the long history of religious oppression which the Israeli government has practiced in its obsessive determination to uproot religious life which is inexorably linked to the holy soil.

It is but another link in the unholy war waged against religious life in Israel as evidenced in the Conscription of girls to the Military, unauthorized and indiscriminate autopsies on the dead, and the religious uprooting of Russian immigrants. Now they seek to intimidate the Yeshiva students and suppress any voice of dissent.

We who cherish the value of freedom of the press as an inalienable right of every American, will not allow our brethren in Israel to be denied the basic human right of free expression and to be harassed when voicing dissent against religious oppression.

Despite the World concern over the state of the Jewish people, the Israeli government doesn't hesitate to subjugate our brethren. We are, therefore, impelled to protest the inhumanity of our own people against young Rabbinic students. We dare not remain silent in the face of oppression.

We are, therefore, calling a Solidarity March to coincide with a similar demonstration being planned in Jerusalem by hundreds of thousands of Jews for:

Thursday September 28, 1972 11:30 A.M. at the

Israeli Consulate

800 2nd Ave. (cor. 42nd St.) New York City

Rabbi M. Weiss, Chairman  
 National Committee of Orthodox Jewish Communities  
 P.O.B. 132, Lefferts Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. 443-5552

# SOVIET JEWRY IS NOT ON ANDREI GROMYKO'S U.N. AGENDA.

## WE'RE GOING TO PUT IT THERE.

That's because the issue of Soviet Jewry has to be at the top of the list. **On Tuesday, September 26th, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will represent the Soviet government at the United Nations.**

While he is speaking inside, we must be shouting him down outside, for the outrageous ransoming of Soviet Jews.

Now is your chance to confront the Kremlin and protest its policies of bigotry, extortion and injustice. Mass at the U.N.'s Dag Hammarskjold Plaza at 12 noon. You must help Free them Now.

## EMERGENCY RALLY!

at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
1st Ave. at 47th St.

Tuesday, September 26th/12 noon

Sponsored by the constituent agencies of

**Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**

(212) 354-1316

### Festival of Defiance for Soviet Jewry

Delacorte Theater, Central Park on  
September 27th from 4-7 P.M.

Attending this Rally will be: Elie Wiesel, Sanford Garelick—City Council Pres., Micheal Mann  
— Regional Dir., AFL-CIO, Cantor Sherwood Goffin, Stanley Lowell — Chrm. G.N.Y.C.S.J.

Sponsored by

**the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry &  
Young Israel I.C.C.**

in cooperation with

**Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**

# **SOVIET JEWRY IS NOT ON ANDREI GROMYKO'S U.N. AGENDA.**

## **WE'RE GOING TO PUT IT THERE.**

That's because the issue of Soviet Jewry has to be at the top of the list. On Tuesday, September 26th, Foreign Minister Gromyko represents the Soviet Union at the U.N. While he is speaking inside, we must be shouting him down outside, for the outrageous ransoming of Soviet Jews.

Now is your chance to confront the Kremlin and protest it's policies of bigotry, extortion and injustice. Mass at the U.N.'s Dag Hammarskjold Plaza at 12 noon. You must help Freethem Now.

### **EMERGENCY RALLY!**

at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza  
1st Ave. at 47th St.

Tuesday, September 26th/12 noon

Sponsored by the constituent agencies of

#### **Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**

#### **Festival of Defiance for Soviet Jewry**

Delacorte Theater, Central Park on  
September 27th from 4-7 P.M.

Hear Presidential **statement** on ransoming of  
Soviet Jews delivered by Ambassador Bush.

Sponsored by

**the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry & Young Israel I.C.C.**

in cooperation with

**Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry**

*Jewish File*

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 9/27/72		
TO:	Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	Mr. Lias	USUN				
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Approval		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information		Note and Return		
As Requested		Initial for Clearance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Per Conversation		
Comment		Investigate		Prepare Reply		
File		Justify		See Me		
For Correction		Necessary Action		Signature		
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING						
<p>I have attached a sampling of letters we received on the US veto in the UN. After Munich we received approximately 1,000 letters dealing with terrorism, the Middle East, etc. Of this group I am responsible for approximately 193 letters specifically on the veto, 156 letters which urge UN action on terrorism, etc., and a group of about 87 campaign letters calling for an international conference to deal with terrorism (we will point up US and UN action).</p> <p>Most of the letters praised the US veto and Ambassador Bush's statements.</p> <p>Miss Jaffin kindly gave me some language to use in acknowledgement of veto letters.</p> <p>cc Miss Jaffin</p>						
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)				ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.
Ellen Liberti P/MS/PI				Rm 5821		x21393

FORM JF-29 (Formerly Forms DS-10, AID-5-50 & IA-68)  
3 - 68

Photo Copy Preservation

107200

The White House  
Washington, D.C.



1972 SEP 14 AM 11 15

*25*  
*State*

2  
3  
4  
5  
6

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26

WHD015 A WU TELTEX WSHA018(1115)

STARALD A HSON

RICHARD M. NIXON, PRESIDENT  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON D. C.

DEEPLY APPRECIATIVE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT VETO ON THE  
ISRAELI QUESTION.

<sup>X</sup>  
MAZ STERN, PRESIDENT  
THE JEWISH CENTER  
~~131~~  
W. 86TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024

~~CORRECTION ON SIGNATURE~~

107200

27

Friday, Sept. 15, 1972

~~Pat~~  
President Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nixon -

Your administration's  
stances at the U. N. regarding  
terrorism is to be commended.  
Terror and its supporters  
must meet the resistance  
of the international  
community. We wish to  
thank you for your  
policy toward the  
terrorists and their  
supporters. Sincerely,

Mr & Mrs Irving Goodman  
1205 E. Robinson Ave  
El Paso, Texas 79902

ms: Mrs. J. Goodman  
1205 E. Robinson Ave  
El Paso, Texas 79902



President Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

5  
State

7300 11th Ave. N.  
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710  
September 22, 1972

President Richard Nixon  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to commend you and the American government for their action in your decisive veto in the Security Council in their dealings with terrorism and Israel's response to terrorism.

With these actions you have earned the continued respect and admiration of all decent minded people of the world.

Yours respectfully

*Harry Tschyner*  
Harry Tschyner

Photo Copy Preservation

H. Tuchner  
7300 11th Ave. N.  
St. Pete., Fla. 33710



President Richard Nixon  
Washington, D. C.

*in  
State*

RABBI MORTON L. GORDON  
TEMPLE TORAH OF LITTLE NECK

*MLG*

RESIDENCE  
66 BATES ROAD  
GREAT NECK, N. Y. 11020  
516 - 466-9653

STUDY  
54-27 LITTLE NECK PARKWAY  
LITTLE NECK, N. Y. 11362  
212 - FA 1-1235

September 13, 1972

President Richard Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

There are certainly many times that you receive letters of complaints and protests and you certainly deserve letters of commendation when proper actions are taken.

Please accept my own personal thank you and that of my congregation, for the courage and straightforwardness displayed in exercising the recent veto in the United Nations. Terrorism must be stopped and your efforts will help to place the problem in its proper perspective for the world community to contemplate.

Respectfully yours,

*Morton L. Gordon*

Morton L. Gordon  
Rabbi

MLG:sr

Photo Copy Preservation



President Richard Nixon  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

RABBI MORTON L. GORDON

54-27 LITTLE NECK PARKWAY

LITTLE NECK, N. Y. 11362

25

Congregation Tifereth Israel  
Hill St. & Landing Road  
Glen Cove, New York 11542

State

Study 676-5080

Rabbi David L. Blumenfeld

8 High Pine  
Glen Cove, New York 11542

676-7294

September 12, 1972

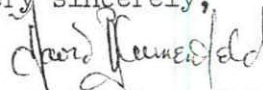
President Richard Nixon  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Nixon:

This is the first letter of this nature that I have ever written but I felt an urgent need to express my very positive feelings to you concerning our country's Mid-East policy since you have been in office. You and your administration are truly to be commended for your forthright policy which has consistently stood at the side of the friendly, democratic State of Israel. No amount of "Big Power" bullying or cynical real-politik has altered your administration's approach in the quest for a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle-East. Perhaps, the most vivid act of our Government's policy was symbolized in the veto vote cast by Ambassador Bush at the Security Council meeting on Sunday, September 10, 1972. It was one of those moments when I could say "I am proud to be an American."

Thank you, Mr. President, on behalf of all the decent thinking people of the world.

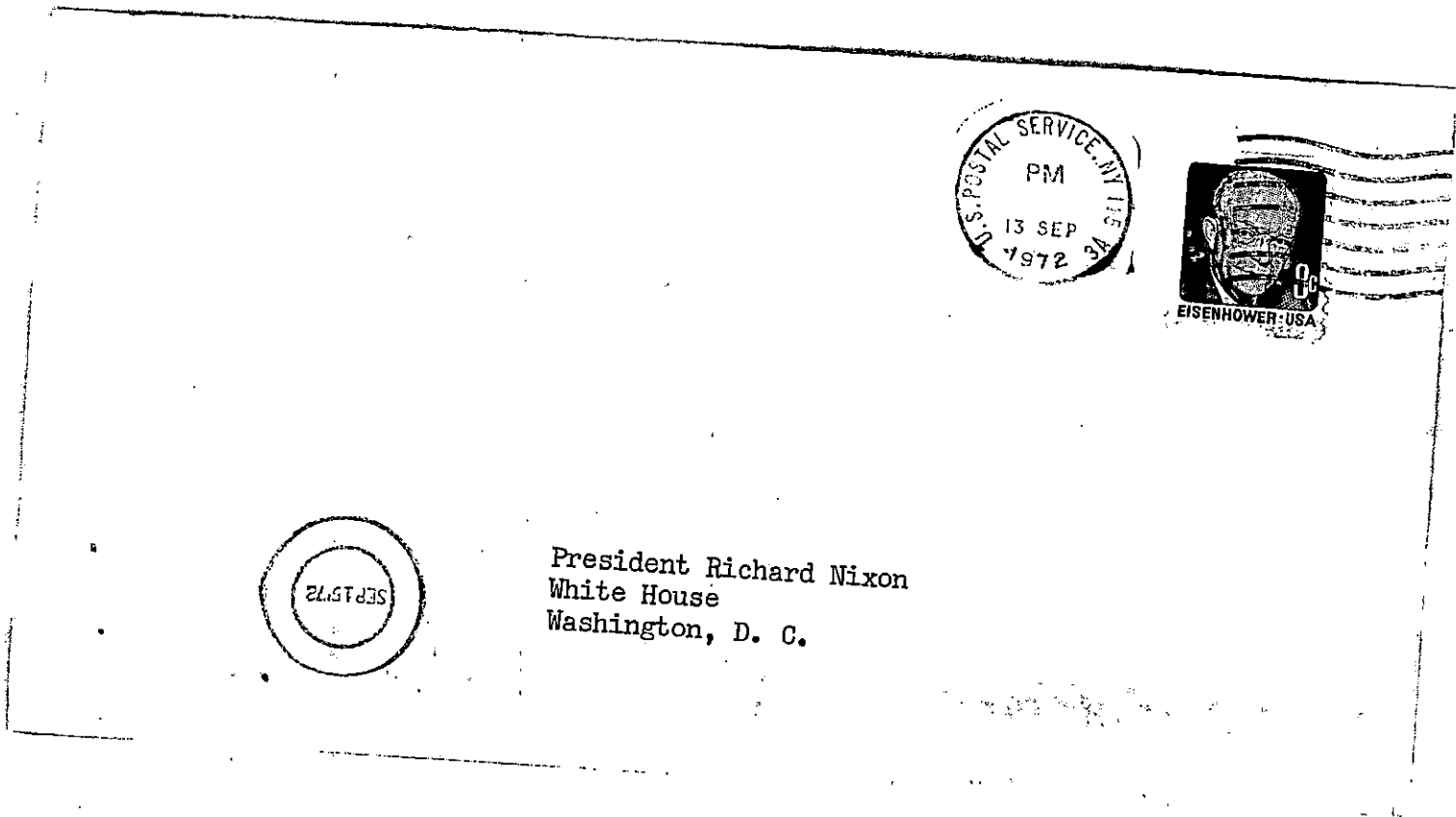
Very sincerely,



David L. Blumenfeld

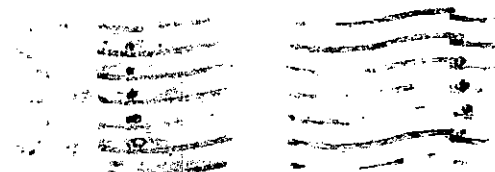
DLB/rp

Photo Copy Preservation



President Richard Nixon  
White House  
Washington, D. C.





Rabbi David L. Blumenfeld  
8 High Pine  
Glen Cove, New York 11542

11  
STATE

1855 Diamond  
San Diego, Ca.  
Sept 11, 1972

President Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Nixon:

I am shocked and ashamed of the US veto of the UN resolution to stop military activities in the Middle East. This action is a disgrace to all decent Americans and we shall all have to bear the hatred that will ensue therefrom.

If you involve our country in another war - in the Middle East - may God help us all.

I am now an ex-Republican from Nixon's lucky city.

Mary Robinson

President Richard M. Nixon  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC. 20510



Mr. Robinson  
1855 Diamond  
San Diego, Ca.

**OFFICERS**

- Rabbi William Berkowitz  
*President*
- Rabbi Judah Cahn
- Rabbi Sol Roth
- Rabbi Saul I. Teplitz  
*Vice-Presidents*
- Rabbi Norman Kahan  
*Recording Secretary*
- Rabbi Joseph P. Sternstein  
*Corresponding Secretary*
- Rabbi Judah I. Washer  
*Financial Secretary*
- Rabbi Moshe Kwalbrun
- Rabbi Herbert H. Rose  
*Treasurers*
- Rabbi Louis Finkelstein
- \*Rabbi Nelson Glueck
- Rabbi Alfred Gottschalk
- \*Rabbi Stephen S. Wise  
*Honorary Vice-Presidents*
- Rabbi Harold I. Saperstein  
*Chairman,  
Board of Governors*
- Rabbi Gilbert Klaperman  
*Chairman,  
Executive Committee*
- Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow  
*Chairman,  
Administrative Committee*

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

- Officers,**
- Past Presidents and**
- Rabbi Sidney Applbaum
- Rabbi Max Arzt
- Rabbi Samuel A. Berman
- Rabbi Samuel M. Burstein
- Rabbi Bernhard N. Cohn
- Rabbi Maurice Davis
- Rabbi A. Stanley Dreyfus
- Rabbi Joseph H. Ehrenkranz
- Rabbi Meir Felman
- Rabbi Morris S. Friedman
- Rabbi Israel Gerstein
- Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser
- Rabbi Murray Grauer
- Rabbi Max Gruenewald
- Rabbi David Haymovitz
- Rabbi Philip Hiatt
- Rabbi Gunter Hirschberg
- Rabbi Leo Jung
- Rabbi David B. Kahane
- Rabbi Abraham Kelman
- Rabbi Wolfe Kelman
- Rabbi Morris N. Kertzer
- Rabbi Herman Kieval
- Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum
- Rabbi Israel Klavan
- Rabbi Ephraim S. Kolatch
- Rabbi Paul R. Kushner
- Rabbi Louis M. Lederman
- Rabbi S. Gershon Levi
- Rabbi Herschel Levin
- Rabbi Julius Mark
- Rabbi Israel Miller
- Rabbi Ronald Millstein
- Rabbi Judah Nadich
- Rabbi William A. Orentlicher
- Rabbi Chaim H. Pearl
- Rabbi Nathan Perilman
- Rabbi Gilbert S. Rosenthal
- Rabbi Hyman J. Routtenberg
- Rabbi Arthur Schneier
- Rabbi Max M. Schreier
- Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman
- Rabbi Reuven N. Siegel
- Rabbi Samuel M. Silver
- Rabbi Norman J. Strizower
- Rabbi Joel Y. Zion

**and  
Presidents of Boards of Rabbis:**

- Rabbi Bernard Bloom, *Capital District*
- Rabbi David H. Chanoftsky, *Rockland County*
- Rabbi Jacob Chiger, *Rochester*
- Rabbi Milton Elefant, *Syracuse*
- Rabbi Joshua J. Epstein, *Greater Bridgeport*
- Rabbi Ronald M. Goldstein, *Buffalo*
- Rabbi Philip Krohn, *Nassau-Suffolk*
- Rabbi Arnold A. Lasker, *Essex County*
- Rabbi Albert L. Raab, *New Jersey*
- Rabbi Baruch Silverstein, *Brooklyn*
- Rabbi Jack Stern Jr., *Westchester County*
- Rabbi Judah I. Washer, *Bergen County*
- Rabbi Benjamin B. Wykansky, *Staten Island*

Mitchell Salem Fisher, *Counsel*

# The New York Board of Rabbis, Inc.

Orthodox — Conservative — Reform

10 East 73rd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021 Telephone TRafalgar 9-8415 Founded 1881



Rabbi Harold H. Gordon  
*Executive Vice-President &  
Director of Chaplaincy Services*

Rabbi I. Fred Hollander  
*Associate Director*

September 12, 1972  
4 Tishri, 5733

Honorable George Bush  
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations  
799 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Ambassador Bush,

The New York Board of Rabbis commends you on your statement to the Security Council concerning the Munich massacre and your veto, on behalf of the United States, of the three-power, one-sided resolution which omitted any mention of the tragic Olympic games.

Your statesmanlike remarks will give courage to many throughout the world who have watched the all-too-frequent and unfair condemnations of Israel. Your statement will also serve notice to the terrorists and the nations that spawn, stimulate and harbor them, that the United States of America, traditionally the spokesman for fairplay in the international sphere, will no longer tolerate mad murder, whether in the air or on the ground.

Bravo to you and our Government!

Sincerely yours,

*Harold H. Gordon*  
Rabbi Harold H. Gordon  
Executive Vice President

HHG:RL

**PAST PRESIDENTS**

- \*Rabbi Henry S. Jacobs, 1881-93
- \*Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, 1893-1902
- \*Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, 1902-06
- \*Rabbi Joseph Silverman, 1906-07
- \*Rabbi F. de Sola Mendes, 1908-09
- \*Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, 1910-11
- \*Rabbi Bernard Drachman, 1912-13
- \*Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, 1914-15
- \*Rabbi David de Sola Pool, 1916-17
- \*Rabbi Isaac S. Moses, 1918

- \*Rabbi Moses Hyamson, 1919
- \*Rabbi Nathan Stern, 1920
- \*Rabbi Clifton H. Levy, 1921-22
- \*Rabbi Simon R. Cohen, 1923-24
- \*Rabbi Israel Goldstein, 1925-26
- \*Rabbi Barnett A. Elzas, 1927-28
- \*Rabbi Elias L. Solomon, 1929-30
- \*Rabbi Harry Weiss, 1931-32
- \*Rabbi Max Drob, 1933-34
- \*Rabbi Samuel J. Levinson, 1935-36

- \*Rabbi Israel Goldfarb, 1937-38
- \*Rabbi J. X. Cohen, 1939-40
- \*Rabbi Joseph Sarachek, 1941-42
- \*Rabbi Joseph H. Lockstein, 1943-44
- \*Rabbi A. M. Heller, 1945-46
- \*Rabbi Theodore N. Lewis, 1947-48
- \*Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, 1949-50
- \*Rabbi Morris M. Goldberg, 1951-52
- \*Rabbi David J. Seligson, 1953-54
- \*Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, 1955-56

- \*Rabbi Joseph Miller, 1957
- \*Rabbi A. Alan Steinbach, 1958
- \*Rabbi David I. Golovensky, 1959-60
- \*Rabbi Harry Halpern, 1961
- \*Rabbi Israel Mowshowitz, 1962-63
- \*Rabbi Max Schenk, 1964-65
- \*Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, 1966-67
- \*Rabbi Gilbert Klaperman, 1968-69
- \*Rabbi Harold I. Saperstein, 1970-71

AN EDITORIAL

and the Security Council

original an permanent Exhibit

erial hijackings and more Lod the United States and its Am- United Nations, George Bush, to the heinous crime of Munich ndous hijackings and kidnap-

ence — in men and money — through two hor- ible World Wars keeping dragging their feet on justified American demands that they join in refusing shelter to Arab terrorists and hi- jackers. It is a tragic reflection on the once great alliance between the free states.

Bush's frank call in the Secur- a resolution linking Munich dal acts of Arab fanatics shone of justice compared with the mess of other nations to toler- ous depredations which have taken place.

The B'nai B'rith Supreme Lodge Board of Governors firmly believe that the members of the United Nation must act swiftly to restore the organization's credibility as a force for world justice by showing its concern for the universal human rights of all.

and the murderous assault in seem to fail to stir the world's con- to justifiable condemnation of such

is the Security Council waiting for? Munich? What do the governing the free world desire? Another series

The primary responsibility for ending this reign of terror rests with the Arab states. But, this will not be achieved without outright con- demnations and action by the world.

The Security Council's failure to condemn terrorism against innocent civilians is dis- tressing beyond description and renders a great disservice to the cause of world justice. The Council can only undo what it has done by returning to the precept for which the United Nations was born — Peace and an end to terror.

Great Britain and France, the allies who have reaped the benefit of American benefi-

AI TH THE *Metropolitan Star* B'NAI B'RITH

PUBLISHED BY METROPOLITAN CONFERENCE, B'NAI B'RITH

Copyright, 1972 Metropolitan Conference, B'nai B'rith NEW YORK, September, 1972 401 10c per Copy, \$1.00 per Year to Non-Members; 60c to Members No. 4

# We Mourn Our Olympic Heroes



THE AUDITORIUM, world figures bowed heads after lighting memorial for the slain 11 Israeli athletes. L. to r., R. Epstein, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Count Harold Posadowsky, West German Consul General in New York; Mayor Lindsay; U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations George Bush and Ambassador David Rivlin, Israel Consul General. (Photos by Whitestone)

DAVID M. BLUMBERG, President of B'nai B'rith, right, who flew from London to attend the services, listens intently as Mayor Lindsay deplores the Munich killings. Between them is Seymour Graubard, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which co-sponsored the tribute with District 1.



OUTSIDE IN EAST 38th ST., hundreds upon hundreds, unable to enter the auditorium in the B'nai B'rith Building, crowded in the street and on the walks to listen to the services and pay their tribute to the Israelis. Police closed off 38th St. between Lexington and Third Avenues to accommodate the huge assemblage. They came from all corners of the city and country and from Canada, Jew and non-Jew to honor the murdered Olympiad heroes.

## B'nai B'rith on THE FIRING LINE

	Page
Use Against Fuentes	
News and Pictures	4-5-6
"Wish Vote?"	
Time to Call A Halt	4-6
Amin's Fulminations	4
Ill Travel to Israel	7
10 For Flood Disaster Victims	8
Special Rosh Hashanah Message	14
"Your Son" Campaign	15
Hillel in England	22
DRETT HILLS Dilemma	
Attention by Queens Council	25

Reports: 23-27 Royal Ball: 20 Youth: 28  
CHECK FOR NEWS OF THE ALL-DAY CONFERENCE  
EXCITING SALUTE TO AMERICA'S FREE PRESS  
DAY, NOV. 12 — RESERVATIONS FORM PAGE 4

לשנה טובה תכתבו

GREETINGS  
Pages 16-17-18-19



# COMMITTEE FOR RESCUE OF SYRIAN JEWRY

1750 EAST 4th STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11223

August 16, 1972

SHAARE ZION CONG.  
 BETH TORAH CONG.  
 AHI EZER CONG.  
 CONG. MAGEN DAVID  
 OF OCEAN PARKWAY  
 MAGEN DAVID CONG.  
 MAGEN DAVID CONG.  
 OF BRADLEY BEACH  
 AHABA VE'AHVA CONG.  
 AHABA VE'AHVA CONG.  
 OF OCEAN PARKWAY  
 SEPHARDIC INSTITUTE  
 BETH EL OF MYRTLE BEACH

The International  
 Court of Justice  
 The Hague, The Netherlands

Honorable Gentlemen:

Our committee represents the Syrian Jewish congregations of the U.S. with a total membership of over 25,000 people who are deeply concerned about the plight of their families, relatives and friends in Damascus, Aleppo and Qamishli in Syria.

The 4,000 Jews in Syria are being subjected to various forms of harassment, discrimination, restriction, arbitrary arrest and torture.

Reports have reached us that after 10 months' imprisonment, 11 Jews have been released and that four others are still in jail.

They have committed no crime or any violation of the Syrian constitution. Their only crime is being Jewish, in view of the fact that Moslem and Christian Syrians are readily able to leave the country without applying for permits just by showing their identity cards at the border.

Even within Syria, Jews are forbidden to move beyond a radius of 3 miles of their place of residence without special permit. All their identity cards are marked in red ink on both sides with large letters "Jewish."

Jews are under close surveillance by the "Deuxieme Bureau" and often interrogated and their homes are searched. In Aleppo, the Jewish community is subject to frequent curfews; while in the town of Qamishli, every Jew must report daily before an officer.

Letters written or received by Jews are always censored. Jews are not granted driving licenses, barred from employment in certain professions and government enterprises, denied bank credit or collection of debts and may not sell or dispose of their property.

The Syrian authorities have done nothing to curb vandalism of Jewish homes. Moslem principals in Jewish schools have curtailed religious studies. Jewish cemeteries have been confiscated. Jews are stoned in the streets, live in constant fear and are prevented from emigrating.

(cont.)

August 16, 1972

-2-

These discriminatory measures are in clear violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and contrary to the Syrian Government's 1967 assurances to U.N. representative Nils Gussing, on the treatment of freedom of movement of the Jewish minority.

The international community has a solemn duty to alleviate the plight of these unfortunate victims and to spare them additional sufferings.

We wish to draw your kind attention that the Syrian Government continues in its refusal to allow any Jews to leave the country, and has even denied requests for reunion with families in countries far removed from the Middle East area of conflict.

We therefore appeal to you to call upon the Syrian Government to release these innocent civilians, as soon as possible.

We hope that the Syrian authorities will immediately realize that it is also in their interest — for their reputation abroad — to set free these helpless people, as other Arab governments have responded to world public opinion in the past.

Your cooperation and assistance in this urgent humanitarian matter, would certainly be highly acclaimed and appreciated by free people everywhere.

Please accept, your Honors, our deep gratitude and best regards for your devotion, dedication and steady efforts in the cause of human rights, fundamental freedoms and justice.

Sincerely yours,



*Harari*

Photo Copy Preservation

Congregation Magen David of Ocean Parkway

1750 EAST 4TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., 10023



The Honorable  
Ambassador George H. Bush  
United States Mission to the U.N.  
799 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

The senseless tragedy that struck Israel's Olympic team has profoundly touched the hearts of people the world over. All men of conscience and compassion deplore this hideous perversion of the Olympic spirit and join in memorializing the innocent and courageous athletes for whom that spirit was a way of life.

They participated in the Olympic games to fortify the brotherhood of man in peaceful competition. In tribute to them, let us reinforce, not just our aspirations, but our actions, in quest of the brotherhood that was denied to them.

RICHARD NIXON

George Bush  
U.s Representative  
to the United Nations

Photo Copy Preservation



UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

September 7, 1972

"The senseless tragedy that struck Israel's Olympic team has profoundly touched the hearts of people the world over. All men of conscience and compassion deplore this hideous perversion of the Olympic spirit and join in memorializing the innocent and courageous athletes for whom that spirit was a way of life.

"They participated in the Olympic games to fortify the brotherhood of man in peaceful competition. In tribute to them, let us reinforce, not just our aspirations, but our actions, in quest of the brotherhood that was denied to them."

George Bush  
U.S. Representative  
to the UN.

Photo Copy Preservation

U.S. George Bush

George Bush  
U.S. Representative  
to the United Nations

George Bush  
U.S. Representative  
to the United Nations.

George Bush  
U.S. Representative  
to the United Nations.

September 7, 1972

The senseless tragedy that struck Israel's Olympic team has profoundly touched the hearts of people the world over. All men of conscience and compassion deplore this hideous perversion of the Olympic spirit and join in memorializing the innocent and courageous athletes for whom that spirit was a way of life.

They participated in the Olympic games to fortify the brotherhood of man in peaceful competition. In tribute to them, let us reinforce, not just our aspirations, but our actions, in quest of the brotherhood that was denied to them.

Photo Copy Preservation

111.1  
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

*Simon*  
*gr*  
*P*  
Ambassador Bush

May 1, 1972

Michael Newlin

Appointment with SYG with Presidents of American Jewish Organizations

As we agreed, I sounded out George Hennig as to the willingness of the SYG to receive a small delegation from the Council of Presidents of American Jewish Organizations to discuss specific ways in which the plight of Syrian Jews might be ameliorated. Hennig was sympathetic but pointed out that any publicity connected with such an approach would make it virtually impossible for the SYG to take effective action. I assured him that Mr. Stein and others had stressed their Organization was primarily interested in action rather than publicity. Hennig said he would broach the matter to the SYG and get back in touch.

Subsequently, the SYG's office called and proposed the time of 10:30 AM Tuesday, May 9. The SYG would be willing to receive a delegation of up to six people. His appointment calendar for that day will simply list your name. I recommend that in addition to yourself, four representatives of the Council of Presidents of American Jewish Organizations, plus one political officer (either myself or Dick Combs) attend.

I have informed Tom Lias of the above orally and I understand he, in turn, will get in touch with the Council to confirm that the date and time as well as the number of representatives is suitable. I also understand Tom will impress on the Council that all publicity is to be avoided and that specific recommendations concerning individual cases will be presented to the SYG in addition to a more general description of the plight of Jews in Syria.

MHN:sms  
cc: Tom Lias  
Dick Combs  
Ref

Photo Copy Preservation

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

James  
Gibbs

Photo Copy Preservation

*Hand  
FHX*



AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE • 15 EAST 84TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028 • TR 9-4500

RICHARD COHEN  
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 25, 1972

Mr. Tom Lias  
U.S. Mission to the UN  
799 UN Plaza  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Tom:

It was good talking with you today. Here are two copies of the news releases we issued based on the meeting this morning. As you will note, we changed the draft to comport with your suggestions.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Richard Cohen

RC:AD  
Enc.

Photo Copy Preservation

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS  
OF MAJOR  
AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

515 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y.  
Plaza 2 - 1616

Contact: Richard Cohen  
(212) 879 - 4500

For Immediate Release

NEW YORK, April 25 -- Leaders of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations met today with the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush, to underscore the "urgent need for compassionate and humanitarian assistance" on behalf of the remaining 4,000 Jews in Syria.

At a meeting in the offices of the U.S. Mission to the U.N., a delegation led by Presidents Conference Chairman Jacob Stein described what he called "a catalogue of oppression now plaguing Jews in Syria." He warned that the condition of Jews in that country was "steadily deteriorating."

The Jewish leaders noted that Syrian Jews were subjected to:

- ...Arbitrary arrest, with no access to family or friends;
- ...Limitations upon the right to move within Syria more than three miles from their place of residence;
- ...A flat prohibition against foreign travel;
- ...Restrictions on the right to work at their professions or trades, to sell their property or pass it on to their heirs; and
- ...Abuse and physical intimidation on the streets.

In response, Mr. Stein reported, Ambassador Bush expressed deep concern about the reports of mistreatment and indicated readiness to pursue the matter with appropriate U.N. officials.

The Jewish representatives also discussed with Ambassador Bush the question of exit visas for Soviet Jews and voiced their appreciation of the role of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. in focussing international attention on the situation of Jews in the U.S.S.R.

The members of the delegation that met with Ambassador Bush were, in addition to Mr. Stein:

Phil Baum of the American Jewish Congress, Rabbi Haim Benoliel of the Syrian Jewish community in New York, Yehuda Hellman of the Presidents Conference, William Korey of B'nai B'rith and Rabbi Israel Miller of the American Zionist Federation.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS  
OF MAJOR  
AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

515 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y.  
PLaza 2 - 1616

Contact: Richard Cohen  
(212) 879 - 4500

For Immediate Release

NEW YORK, April 25 -- Leaders of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations met today with the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, George Bush, to underscore the "urgent need for compassionate and humanitarian assistance" on behalf of the remaining 4,000 Jews in Syria.

At a meeting in the offices of the U.S. Mission to the U.N., a delegation led by Presidents Conference Chairman Jacob Stein described what he called "a catalogue of oppression now plaguing Jews in Syria." He warned that the condition of Jews in that country was "steadily deteriorating."

The Jewish leaders noted that Syrian Jews were subjected to:

- ...Arbitrary arrest, with no access to family or friends;
- ...Limitations upon the right to move within Syria more than three miles from their place of residence;
- ...A flat prohibition against foreign travel;
- ...Restrictions on the right to work at their professions or trades, to sell their property or pass it on to their heirs; and
- ...Abuse and physical intimidation on the streets.

In response, Mr. Stein reported, Ambassador Bush expressed deep concern about thereports of mistreatment and indicated readiness to pursue the matter with appropriate U.N. officials.

The Jewish representatives also discussed with Ambassador Bush the question of exit visas for Soviet Jews and voiced their appreciation of the role of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. in focussing international attention on the situation of Jews in the U.S.S.R.

The members of the delegation that met with Ambassador Bush were, in addition to Mr. Stein:

Phil Baum of the American Jewish Congress, Rabbi Haim Benoliel of the Syrian Jewish community in New York, Yehuda Hellman of the Presidents Conference, William Korey of B'nai B'rith and Rabbi Israel Miller of the American Zionist Federation.

Jewich file

1

JACQUES TORCZYNER

535 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022

May 3, 1972


Hon. Tom Lias  
American Mission to the  
United Nations  
First Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lias:

It was indeed a pleasure to meet you yesterday. As it happens, I attended a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations that afternoon, when the reception to be given by Ambassador George Bush for the Conference of Presidents, was announced.

As I told you, it would be advisable to have an informal dinner at the beginning of September with some independent leaders of the Jewish Community not necessarily identified with the formal Jewish organizations. As soon as the Ambassador will have agreed in principle, I will be glad to sit down with you and work out the details.

Sincerely yours,

  
Jacques Torczyner

JT:ms

1. Rabbi David H. Hill

137-12 72 Road

Flushing, New York 11367

2. Rabbi Joseph Karasick

President - Union of Orthodox Jewish

Congregations of America

84 5th Avenue

New York, New York 10011

3. Nash Kestenbaum

President

National Council of Young Israel

3 West 16th Street

New York, New York WA 9-1525

4. Rabbi Bernard A. Poupko

President

Religious Zionists of America

200 Park Ave South, NY

2523 Beechwood Blvd  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217

Photo Copy Preservation

5. Rabbi Bernard L. Berzen

President

Rabbinical Council of America

220 Park Ave South

NY

Photo Copy Preservation

Dear Rabbi Hell

It was a pleasure to meet and  
talk with you and your colleagues here  
at the US Mission on Wednesday  
afternoon. I understand your  
concern and I hope in some way  
we can be helpful

Ambassador Schauffel who is  
heading our delegation at the Human  
Rights Commission meeting, <sup>(and who sits on our study advisory)</sup> ~~the~~  
told me that ~~following the~~ he now feels  
~~that~~ <sup>more</sup> optimistic ~~that~~ <sup>about</sup> the matter ~~can~~  
~~discuss~~ ~~can~~ get on the agenda. We are  
anxious to get as much documentation as  
possible to show what has <sup>been happening</sup> ~~happened~~ and  
anything you can contribute will be  
appreciated

PHOTOCOPY  
GB HANDWRITING

Again, thanks for briefing me on  
this serious matter ~~the~~ and let us all  
hope that what we do will have some  
effect in Russia

Y T  
Y B

Levin  
file

Photo Copy Preservation

*Mr Lias*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE : May 9, 1972

PLACE : Office of the Secretary General

PARTICIPANTS : The Secretary General  
Jacob Stein, President of United Synagogues  
of America and Chairman of President's Conference  
Rabbi Israel Miller, President of the American  
Zionist Federation  
Phillip Baum, Head of International Council of the  
American Jewish Congress and Chairman of  
President's Conference, Sub-Committee on  
Syrian Jewry  
Rabbi Abraham Hecht of Congregation Cha'arie  
Zion (Syrian Congress)  
George Gruen, American Jewish Committee,  
Technical Expert of Syrian Jewry  
Ambassador Bush - USUN  
Charles Naas - USUN

DISTRIBUTION : Ambassador Bush  
Ambassador Phillips  
Ambassador Bennett  
Ambassador Schaufele  
Messrs. Lias ✓  
Newlin  
Combs  
King  
Stillman

IO/UNP  
EUR - Mr. Davies  
EUR/SOV  
Amembassy BEIRUT  
Amembassy MOSCOW  
Reference  
Subject File

SUBJECT : Plight of Syrian Jews

SUMMARY: A delegation of American Jewish leaders briefed the Secretary General on the plight of Syrian Jews and requested his good offices in improving the conditions of Syrian Jews and in arranging increased emigration. The Secretary General said he was aware of the tragic fate of Syrian Jews and in the past had made contact with Syrian

officials on behalf of the Syrian Jews. He was willing to do whatever could be done in the future and he would give careful and serious consideration to writing a letter to President Asad of Syria, or, possibly, sending a special emissary if the Syrian Government would receive him. The Secretary General emphasized, and the delegation agreed fully, that the meeting with him as well as any actions that he might take must remain confidential.  
END SUMMARY.

Following meeting of April 25 of a Jewish delegation (see MEMCON) with Ambassador Bush, a meeting was arranged with Secretary General Waldheim on the condition that there would be no publicity.

Mr. Stein led off the conversation by noting that the members present represented twenty-six Jewish organizations and they had come to plead for the Secretary General's intercession on behalf of the 4,200 Jews who were in Syria. Mr. Stein briefly noted that Syrian Jews were not allowed to travel, had trouble in making bequests to survivors, were discriminated against in terms of employment, received lower welfare funds than did other Syrians and were restricted to certain areas.

Mr. Baum noted that the delegation had come for purely humanitarian considerations and was not politically motivated. They wished to invoke the good offices of the Secretary General. In the past, U Thant had tried to use the power of the Secretary General's office on behalf of Iraqi Jews and his intercession did have some good results.

Mr. Gruen explained that a number of Syrian Jews were imprisoned for allegedly trying to leave the country, but he said Christians and Moslems can leave the country at will and over 700,000 Syrians had gone to Lebanon last year. However, Jews cannot travel. Rabbi Hecht presented the Secretary General with a long petition signed by American Jews of Syrian descent and noted that there are 25,000 such people in his community in the Brooklyn and New Jersey area. He explained that there was still a great fear in the Syrian Jewish community, for if one member of the family is fortunate enough to escape the entire family is punished. He said that he and other Jewish leaders had seen Ambassador Tomeh, as well as other Ambassadors who would have direct interest in the problem. For example, in three Latin American countries there is a large number of Jews of Syrian descent: Mexico (10,000), Brazil (10,000), and Argentina (25,000). He again emphasized that they had come to the Secretary General for humanitarian purposes. They want to see the reunification of families. He and other Jewish leaders could assure Syrian authorities in writing that any Syrian Jews who are allowed to leave Syria will not go to Israel. He

noted that the Secretary General is the number one citizen of the world, and he hoped the Secretary General could get in direct touch with the Syrian President. He recalled that, despite difficult conditions, both Iraq and Egypt in due course had permitted Jews to leave the country. He assured the Secretary General that he and his colleagues in no way wished to bring opprobrium on the Syrians and would extol the Syrian leaders if they would permit emigration.

Rabbi Miller emphasized that they wished no publicity on this matter and simply wanted the Secretary General to use his good offices at the top level in Syria.

Secretary General Waldheim said that he was very pleased to meet the delegation and grateful for the information given to him. The UN was of course greatly involved in many humanitarian activities. He was aware of the tragic fate of Syrian Jews and had made certain contacts in the past. He agreed that contact alone with Syrian Ambassador Tomeh is probably not sufficient and he was willing to do whatever could be done. The first thought that came to him was to write a letter to Syrian President requesting equal treatment for Syrian Jews and the right of emigration. He noted that this was a sensitive subject and he would have to give careful consideration to the best manner for him to approach Syrian authorities. At this point, Mr. Gruen interjected with the question of whether the Secretary General would consider sending a special emissary. The Secretary General replied that quiet diplomacy is the only way to find a solution to the problem and he would not exclude the possibility of a special emissary; however, such a move would have to be very carefully prepared and of course the Syrian Government would have to agree to receive him. He noted that he had used the technique of special emissary recently in the Iran-Iraq problem and he thought that this step had been helpful. In conclusion he said that he would think over very carefully the various points made and determine the way in which he could be most helpful. He again requested the group not to publicize the meeting or his response and affirmed that he would keep the members informed.

CWN:as/mg 5/9/72  
*[Handwritten signature]*