FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1973

AUSTRIA CAPITULATES (Continued from Page 1)

ed to come through Vienna. Kreisky also noted that Austria believed that sooner or later it would have had to restrict facilities for Jewish emigrants.

The incident began in Bratislava, Czechos-lovakia, 40 miles from Vienna, when the two Arab terrorists boarded the Moscow-Vienna express train. As two Austrian customs off-icials entered their compartment at the Austrian border town of Marchegg, the two terrorists opened fire wounding a Czech train engin-

According to eye witnesses, the Arabs gr-abbed five of the 37 Soviet Jews aboard the train, but a young woman, Mrs. David Czap-lik, and her child managed to escape. Taking three Soviet Jews, Chaim Baransky, 71, and his wife, Jelka, 68, and David Czaplik, 26, and the Austrian customs official, Franz and the Austrian customs official, Franz Bobits, 60, the two Arabs used a Volkswagen bus to get to Vienna's Shzechat Airport.

All flights were cancelled as negotiations went on for hours led by Austrian Security Chief Oswald Peterlunger, assisted by two psychiatrists. After an emergency session of the Austrian Cabinet, the two Arabs were given a two-engine sportsplane and two Austrian pilots. After landing in Sardinia, the terrorists lots. After landing in Sardinia, the terrorists were initially denied sanctuary by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, the only Arab countries within the plane's range. They eventually were allowed to fly to Libya after Malta had offered to accept them. The terrorists were identi-fied as Mustafa Soueidan, 25, and Mahmoud Khladi, 27. Kdladi is registered in Austrian Political Police files as a member of El Fa-Political Police files as a member of El Fa-tah and has participated in several terrorist attacks.

Some Soviet Jews arriving in Tel Aviv after the incident expressed the view that the hijacking was a Communist provocation. Acc-ording to the emigrants, Mrs. Czaplik told them that two Russian women in the compart-ment said to the Jews, "Why go to Israel? Why are you looking for trouble?"

ISRAEL IN EMERGENCY SESSION

JERUSALEM (WNS)- ******* -The Israeli government, after recalling its Ambassador to Austria from Vienna, demanded tha: Austria revoke its delision to close the Je ish Agency's transit camp for Soviet Jewish emigrants.

The demand was issued in a communique after an emergency Cabinet session. The communique charged that the Austrian govern-ment's "surrender to the terrorist demands is encouragement for continuation of acts of extortion and violence and a dangerous burden on Jews' right of passage."

The Israeli communique did express appre-ciation for "the human-itarian tradition followed by the Austrian government for years in respect of Jews on their way to their homeland." But it did not conceal its shock that this policy

The Knesset is sched-uled to meet in em-assion to disergency session to dis-cuss the issue. The Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Patish on arriving at Lod Airport hinted that the Austrian government may have shifted its position. He was reportedly later criticized by the Cabinet for his optimistic statements.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

PAGE THREE US JEWISH LEADERS DENOUNCE MOVE BY AUSTRIA

NEW YORK (WNS) -- Jewish leaders in the United States and Europe denounced Austria's decision to close facilities for Jews enroute to Israel while at the same time urging Austria to rescind it.

Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Or-ganizations, and Richard Maass, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, sent telegrams to Arno Halusa, Austria's Ambassa-dor to the U.S. declaring: "This yielding to the blackmail of Arab terrorists is immoral and unhecoming to a sovereign state., The history of Jews deported from Austria to death camps during World War II remains a black page in the annals of human relations. Today, Jews who are seeking freedom are entitled to Austria's complete and continuing cooperation ... Stein also sent a telegram to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim urging him to use his full official weight with the Austrian

Government to have it reverse its decision. Bertram H. Gold, executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, expressed the hope that Austria's decision would be temporary.

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress, urged President Nixon "to use every possible influence on the government of Austria to reverse its shameful capit-ulation to Arab terror."

Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the Amer-ican Zionist Federation, in a telegram to the Austrian Ambassador urged him to "make known to your government the deep sense of indignation and outrage we feel at the capit-ulation of the Austrian government."

In another telegram to the Austrian Am-In another telegram to the Austrian Am-bassador, David M. Blumber, president of B'nai B'rith urged that Austria reverse its "inexplicable decision" and said it was "in-credible that Austria would abruptly forbid the humanitarian purposes" of the camp by an "ignominous action that suggests it will submit to the dictates of a couple of gummon " submit to the dictates of a couple of gunmen."

Hundreds of persons participated in demonstrations outside the Austrian Consulate here.

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In London, the Board of Deputies of British Jews sent a telegram to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky expressing dismay over the decision and requesting him "to retract state-ments made under the threat of bloodshed."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of bloodshed. Jewish Congress also cabled Kreisky express-ing his regret at the decision and expressing the hope it would be rescinded, Goldman noted that providing assistance to migrants "is one of the most elementary of humanitarian duties."

Simon Wiesenthal, director of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, said the Austrian action would only lead to more terrorism. He called the promise to close Schoenau, "A direct violation of the United Nations conven-tion on refugees."

