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NIXON LEAVES ISRAEL WITH ASSURANCES OF CONTINUED U.S. ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID, EVERLASTING FRIENDSHIP AND NUCLEAR CO-OP AGREEMENT

By David Landau and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, June 17 (JTA)--President Nixon left Israel for Jordan today after an historic 25-hour visit leaving behind assurances of continued United States support of Israel in his and future United States Administrations, promises of long-term military and economic aid and a recommendation to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's new government to be flexible in the upcoming negotiations for a Middle East peace.

Nixon, the first American President to visit Israel, and Rabin issued a joint statement in which Nixon confirmed the U.S. intention to provide Israel its much sought agreement for long-term and economic aid. Nixon also "reiterated the commitment of the U.S. to the long-term security of Israel, and to the principle that each state has the right to exist within secure borders and to pursue its own legitimate interests in peace." As expected, the statement contained an announcement that the U.S. and Israel would "negotiate an agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy."

The three-page statement contained expressions of warm Israeli appreciation for American aid in the past and the present. It hailed the Nixon visit as symbolizing "the unique relationship" between the two countries.

Nixon and Rabin condemned Arab terrorism. Rabin thanked Nixon "for his efforts to support the rights of free emigration for all peoples without harassment, including members of Jewish minorities." Nixon promised "continued active support to these principles in all feasible ways."

Nixon: 'Two Ways Open' For Israel

Nixon's assurances of continued American support of Israel came during a State Dinner given him by President Ephraim Katzir in the Knesset last night. Stressing that renewed American relations with the Arab states would not lessen U.S. support and friendship for Israel, Nixon asserted that American support of Israel was strong before he became President and will be strong "in the next administration whatever the outcome of the elections may be."

The American President noted that Israel has "a new Premier whom I know well." (Rabin was Israeli Ambassador in Washington for six years.) He then said that the new Rabin Cabinet has "two ways open. One is the way of status quo, the easy way of 'don't move, resist initiatives.' The other one, the right one in my opinion, is the way of statesmanship, a way that will not endanger the State's security--this must never be done--but the way of exploring every possible path toward peace."

Nixon said that achieving peace in the Middle East will be even more difficult than ending the war in Viet Nam or the dialogues with Moscow and Peking. But he said the effort must be made so that "the cradle of civilization will not become its grave."

During the course of the dinner, Nixon praised former Premier Golda Meir, who was one of the 300 dignitaries attending. He also noted the great

contributions of Jews to the United States. He said that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger was not named as Secretary of State because he was Jewish but because "he was the best man for the job and has proven to be the best man."

Details Of U.S. Aid Not Mentioned

Katzir, in a toast to Nixon, declared that "A strong Israel is in itself a component of peace and stability in our area to which your mission is dedicated." The Israeli President drew a parallel between his country and the U.S., noting that both are democracies built by immigrants as havens for the homeless and hopeless. He pointed to the common heritage of a pioneering spirit.

"The American people can surely grasp the meaning of our compulsion to create here, in the land of our heritage, a small place under the sun where we may live our own lives in freedom, according to our own needs, our own will and our own choice," he said.

The joint statement by Nixon and Rabin avoided any details on military or economic aid, although Israel had hoped for an announcement of \$1.5 billion in military aid annual for the next five years. Rabin expressed his appreciation for military aid "during and after the October war." Nixon reiterated his view that the strengthening of Israel's ability to defend itself is necessary to prevent further hostilities and to maintain conditions needed for progress toward peace. The concrete details will be worked out when an Israeli Defense Ministry delegation visits Washington.

U.S. Will Sell Reactors To Israel.

Nixon and Rabin agreed to set up a permanent negotiating machinery on economic issues including "where appropriate, special bi-national committees." The American government also promised to encourage American firms to invest in Israel.

On nuclear cooperation, the statement noted there would be negotiations for Israel to buy power reactors from the U.S. "As an immediate step, Israel and the U.S. will in the current month reach provisional agreement on the further sale of nuclear fuel to Israel."

Rabin expressed Israel's concern for guaranteed oil supplies and "Nixon proposed that U.S. and Israeli representatives meet soon in order to devise ways of meeting this problem." The statement said that Nixon and Rabin discussed the problem of oppressed Jewish minorities and that Nixon promised to undertake "further active support" while Rabin thanked him for past efforts.

Stepped-up scientific cooperation, including space research, was promised in the statement. Plans were announced for the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra to visit the U.S. during the Bicentennial Celebration. Negotiations were envisioned to provide El Al more landing rights in American cities.

DAYAN, ISRAELI SCIENTISTS VOICE FEAR OVER U.S. NUCLEAR KNOW-HOW TO EGYPT

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, June 17 (JTA)--Haifa Technion scientists joined Israeli political figures today in expressing their fears that the American decision to supply Egypt with nuclear potentialities would endanger the area and put it into a nuclear race.

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, just returned from a visit to the U.S., repeated his warning

that if Egypt is able to exploit the nuclear cooperation agreement for non-peaceful purposes in the future, then Nixon's visit will go down as "a fatal and historic mistake."

"All I can say is that I was surprised by the announcement," Dayan told reporters at Ben Gurion Airport when he returned from a ten-day visit to North America Saturday night.

In Haifa today, Prof. Joseph Rom of the Technion Aeronautic Department, said that the U.S.-Egyptian agreement on nuclear cooperation will substantially advance Egypt's ability to reach an atomic option. Any attempt to present the agreement in its peaceful industrial aspect and to evade the strategic aspects of this agreement would be a grave mistake. He recalled that the Russians have supplied the Egyptians with the 300 kilometer ranged "Skud" missiles which are adaptable to carry a nuclear war head and now the Americans are granting the Egyptians that know-how that would enhance their technological ability and scientific capabilities to reach a nuclear option. The agreement announced by President Nixon would greatly close the scientific and technologic gap between Israel and the Egyptians in the field of nuclear science.

Prof. Rom said that in his opinion Israel has to voice her anxieties over the far-reaching implications of the Egyptian-American agreement and to express unreserved support in those groups of the American Congress who do see the dangers of the agreement. The agreement, he said, introduces elements of a nuclear race to the Middle East. He recalled that under American pressure Israel has stated it would not advance the nuclear option in the Middle East. But now the Americans are initiating a contribution to the Egyptians that would close the scientific and technologic gap between Israel and Egypt and this must be carefully examined as far as the strategic implications are concerned. It is not the question of some quantities of uranium that may be stolen. It is the scientific and technologic know-how that will be accumulated by the Egyptians and would enable Egypt to reach a nuclear option in a shorter time than without that knowledge. Moreover, he stressed, the knowledge needed for the operation of a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes is similar to that needed for war purposes.

Controls Can Be Evaded

Another senior scientist said that a similar agreement with Israel may be of demonstrative value only as Israel has already the knowledge in this field. He warned that "small scale" nuclear weapons may even reach the hands of terrorist groups. Prof. Naftali Shafir, head of Nuclear Engineering Department at the Technion, said that at an international symposium on means of controlling nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes it was clearly concluded that there is no problem in evading control of international bodies and in the long run, with some patience, it is possible to accumulate the necessary materials for other purposes than peaceful.

Dayan noted that the agreement with Egypt was not wholly negative in that it would increase American influence in the Arab world. At the same time he stressed that the mere fact that the agreement provides for the U.S. supervision indicates that the nuclear energy produced by the proposed plant could be used to produce nuclear weapons. He also expressed concern that the U.S. would not always be in a position to exercise its control over the use Egypt makes of the nuclear plant. He cited the example of India as a country

that has received foreign aid to produce nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and has now managed to produce its own atomic device. Apart from that, Dayan pointed out that Egypt has no shortage of energy sources in view of the recent oil strikes and the vast hydro-electric potentials of the Aswan Dam which has not yet been fully exploited.

KISSINGER CLAIMS ARAB STATES NOW ACCEPT ISRAEL; SEES NEW 'COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP'

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 17 (JTA)--America is convinced that the Arab states have come to accept the existence of the State of Israel, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger declared at a press conference here yesterday. At the same time, the time-hardened Middle East pattern of U.S. and Israel versus the USSR and the Arabs was breaking down, he said, giving way to "a more complex relationship," with the U.S. now debriefing both sides.

The new Arab attitude, which encompassed "even the more radical states like Syria," was "an entirely new experience for Israel, and it is also difficult and a painful adjustment for Israel to see the polarization...changing to a more complex relationship," Kissinger said. "I believe that as a result of this (Nixon's) trip and of the events that will follow this trip, that Israel will understand that its long-term security is more surely guaranteed by what is now going on and in fact it is the only way to assure it. This doesn't mean, however, that as one goes through particular phases there may not be elements of uncertainty and even elements of pain, but we will face them with a sense of partnership and understanding," the Secretary added.

Says Nixon Allayed Nuclear Fears

The Kissinger statement, made at a hastily-arranged early morning press conference, was seen here as part of the deliberate American effort during the Presidential visit to persuade Israel, gently but unmistakably, towards a greater willingness to contemplate political hazards and concessions--while at the same time assuring Israel on continued American support for its military and economic needs.

Kissinger announced that Israel's Foreign Minister Yigal Allon would visit Washington next month, and Premier Yitzhak Rabin "at an early date," to discuss further progress towards a Middle East settlement. The Secretary said that consideration of the Palestinian question was "premature" at this stage, adding that the "most efficient way for the Palestinians to be brought into the process is through a Jordanian negotiation."

On the nuclear aid agreement with Egypt, Kissinger stressed the safeguards attached which, he said, were "adequate to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes." He said Israel's anxiety was understandable, but he believed that Nixon had succeeded in allaying them "and I believe this whole matter is going to blow over very quickly."

NEW YORK (JTA)--The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry and the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported Monday that physicist Boris Rubenstein of Leningrad has received permission to emigrate to Israel after a three-year-long struggle.

NEW YORK (JTA)--Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren of Israel, arrived here today for a two-week U.S. tour on behalf of Israel Bonds.

JEWISH LEADERS SEE PERIL IN U.S. NUCLEAR AID TO EGYPT

NEW YORK, June 17 (JTA)—American Jewish leaders reacted with alarm today over the Nixon Administration's decision to supply Egypt with nuclear reactors and fuel for peaceful purposes. Statements issued here and in Washington cited the example of India which received nuclear material for peaceful purposes and went ahead to manufacture an atomic bomb.

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations charged that the "American atomic give-away to Egypt" was a case of "too much too soon." Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress warned that the Nixon decision was "more likely to endanger world peace than preserve it." Ainslee R. Ferdie, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., said "President Nixon's pledge to provide Egypt with nuclear capabilities for peaceful use threatens all efforts for peace in the Middle East."

One of the first reactions from Congress came from Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D.Pa.) who said "I cannot imagine a more serious error than that of providing nuclear capability to a nation which will undoubtedly make every effort to develop atomic weapons for the clear purpose of threatening one other nation, Israel."

The reaction here to the U.S.-Egyptian nuclear cooperation agreement paralleled that of leading scientists in Israel and former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (See story P.1). The Conference of Presidents, which represents 32 national Jewish organizations, declared in a "Middle East Memo" distributed today to opinion-makers and Jewish community leaders that there is "danger that the U.S. will be providing Egypt with a military nuclear capability." Noting that the nuclear bomb recently tested by India was developed from a Canadian reactor given India for peaceful purposes, the Memo asked:

"Can there be any doubt that Egypt will seek to develop its own A-bomb once it has atomic reactors and fuel and the American know-how to go with them?" The statement dismissed assurances that the atomic agreement would include tight controls, such as on-site inspection. "Suppose Egypt decides to kick out American inspectors the way it kicked out Soviet military advisors in 1972?" the Presidents Conference asked.

Rabbi Hertzberg warned that the nuclear deal with Egypt "is more likely to escalate the fears and distrust which produce war." He observed that "If giving away atomic know-how is the price of winning Egyptian friendship, the remarkable achievements of America's recent initiatives in the Middle East become much less impressive and, indeed, suspect.... India's recent testing of an atomic weapon should have forewarned the United States that there is no guarantee Egypt's nuclear reactor will be used for peaceful purposes," he said. He called on "the U.S. Congress, the American public and the Administration itself" for further discussion of the proposal "before it is implemented."

In a statement issued in Washington on behalf of the JWV, Ferdie also cited the Indian bomb and declared, "This is no time to start a tit-for-tat nuclear capability fight among the Middle East nations."

JEWISH AGENCY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS

JERUSALEM, June 17 (JTA)—The third annual General Assembly of the Jewish Agency convened here tonight, overshadowed by the Nixon visit for

which reason its opening had been postponed one day. The gathering, to last four days, will be addressed by President Ephraim Katzir, Premier Yitzhak Rabin and former Premier Golda Meir. It was opened officially by Leon Dulzin, acting chairman of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization Executives.

One of the main items on the agenda will be the election of a new chairman to succeed the late Louis Pincus who died last year. As the Assembly convened, Israel's former Finance Minister, Pinhas Sapir, was the only candidate for the dual post. Top agenda items are the Jewish Agency's budget, immigration and absorption and the serious decline in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

TRUDEAU DEFINES CANADA-ISRAEL RELATIONS

TORONTO, June 17 (JTA)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau last night spelled out in unequivocal terms Canada's support of Israel's right to exist "within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats and acts of force" according to the terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

His careful definition of Canadian-Israel relations was made in the course of a foreign policy address at a dinner honoring Saul Hayes who is retiring after 35 years of service to the Canadian Jewish Congress. The tribute to Hayes, who has served as executive director and executive vice-president of the CJC, was part of the organization's 17th plenary assembly which closes tomorrow. Trudeau voiced "concern" over the situation of minority groups in the USSR and the inability of those who wish to leave the Soviet Union. But he did not specifically mention Soviet Jews.

The gathering has placed heavy emphasis on Jewish education in Canada, a subject dealt with only peripherally at the CJC's last plenary assembly three years ago. The main issue was who shall decide to what degree public funds should subsidize the Jewish educational structure.

RUSSIAN JEWS ASK NIXON NOT TO MAKE THINGS WORSE FOR THEM

NEW YORK, June 17 (JTA)—Eighty Russian Jews who have been refused exit visas released an open letter to President Nixon today urging him not to help the Soviet regime make their situation "more unbearable," the National Conference on Soviet Jews reported today. The letter said its authors held little hope for positive results from Nixon's forthcoming summit meeting in Moscow which opens June 27.

The letter was the first from Soviet Jews openly critical of Nixon. It said: "Many hopes were placed on your first visit and unfortunately none were realized." It recalled that when Nixon visited the USSR in June, 1972, there was an escalation of harassment, detentions, and disconnections of the telephones of Soviet Jews. "Please do not help your partners in the Moscow talks make our situation more unbearable," the letter continued. It said the Soviet Jews were "deeply troubled" by President Nixon's recent remarks at the Annapolis graduation exercises that emigration from the USSR is an internal problem of the Soviet Union. Signatories included Alexander Slepak, Benjamin Levich, Alexander Lerner, Mikhail Agustry, and 76 other Soviet Jews.

TORONTO (JTA)—The annual meeting of the United Israel Appeal of Canada announced the plan to construct a new immigration absorption center in Jerusalem. The project will cost 18 million Israeli pounds.

HARASSMENT OF RUSSIAN JEWS UNABATED AS NIXON MOSCOW VISIT NEARS

LONDON, June 17 (JTA)—With President Nixon due in Moscow in ten days for his third summit conference with Soviet leaders, the new wave of harassment and repression of Jews seeking to leave the USSR continued unabated while the rate of emigration remained at an extremely low level. Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported today.

In Chernovits, Albert Koltunov, an official of the Jewish national lottery, was sentenced to 5 1/2 years in a strict regime prison for alleged bribery. He and his wife, Genia, had applied for exit visas to go to Israel shortly before the charges were brought. Two other Jewish activists, Yuri and Anna Berkovsky of Novosibirsk were arraigned on charges of speculation and illegal possession of firearms which carry minimum penalties of five years imprisonment, the sources reported. According to the sources, there is not a shred of evidence that the Berkovsky couple committed the offenses they are accused of.

In Moscow, the trial of Viktor Polsky on charges of reckless driving continued after the court rejected a defense motion for dismissal on grounds of insufficient evidence. The private telephones of Jewish activists in Moscow remained disconnected and the phones of Prof. Alexander Lerner and Ilya Korenfeld have already been re-allocated to non-Jewish subscribers. Another activist, Vitaly Rubin, has been given 15 days to find a job or face a year's imprisonment on charges of "parasitism," the sources reported.

Meanwhile, Jewish scientists preparing to participate in an international seminar scheduled to be held in the apartment of Alexander Voronel on June 27, the day of Nixon's arrival, have been called up for military service although hitherto they had been exempt.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, which has been running far behind last year's rate, continued to decline. Only 1225 Jews left Russia in May compared to the 1973 average of 3000 departures a month, the sources reported.

(Supporters of Soviet Jewry continued to react strongly to the worsening situation in the USSR. The Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry announced that its members would seek to disrupt Soviet-U.S. telephonic communications starting today through June 21 to protest the disconnection of the phones of Jewish dissidents in Moscow. The committee said it was acting in conjunction with groups throughout the U.S. A hunger strike began in front of the Soviet Embassy in Washington today in sympathy with the fast of the Goldstein brothers in Tbilis, Soviet Georgia, both physicists who have been refused exit visas and subjected to harassment.)

Jackson Charges Misrepresentation

(In New York, Jewish organizational leaders demonstrated outside the Soviet airline office Friday in an expression of solidarity with Jews in Russia who fasted on the fourth anniversary of the Leningrad hijack trials. Addressing a Jewish audience in New York Thursday night, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) accused the U.S. government of having "deliberately attempted to misrepresent to the American people" what the issue is in the Jackson Amendment linking U.S.-Soviet trade to an easing of Soviet emigration restrictions.

"I am not impressed when the White House tries to dismiss the wholesale violations of human rights in the Soviet Union as none of America's business," Jackson told the Jerusalem Great Synagogue dinner at the Plaza Hotel.

Jackson said that his amendment, "far from intruding into the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, simply conditions eligibility for certain U.S. economic concessions on respect for the right to emigrate, which is specifically affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other international agreements which the Soviet Union itself has ratified."

Jackson accused Administration officials, and specifically President Nixon in his Annapolis speech, of "grossly overstating" what the Amendment seeks and "just as grossly understating" or completely ignoring, what the USSR seeks from the U.S.

Jackson observed that Nixon did not mention at Annapolis that the U.S. government "has already made available more than a billion dollars in subsidized credits to the Soviet Union" nor "the intensified campaign of repression against emigration applicants and dissident intellectuals with which the Soviet government has responded to our generosity."

Contrary to what Nixon said, "the sponsors of our Amendment have no illusions about restructuring the Soviet system. We are talking about the fundamental right of people who cannot tolerate or be tolerated by that system to emigrate to a nation which will welcome them," Jackson declared.)

CHANGES IN EUROPE WON'T AFFECT JEWS, WJC TOLD

MONTREUX, June 17 (JTA)—The recent changes of government in West Germany, France and Portugal will not affect the condition of Jews in those countries which is generally good and may bring about improved relations with Israel, especially by France, according to delegates attending the recent meeting of the European Executive of the World Jewish Congress here. The meeting brought representatives from 12 European Jewish communities to this Swiss resort. They were joined by representatives of WIZO, the European branch of the World Sephardi Federation and the World Union of Jewish Students.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the WJC, told the gathering "We have not abandoned hope that Soviet Jews will be represented at future WJC gatherings." He said this may come about "when the Middle East situation is a little more stabilized and it will be easier to make progress on the Soviet Jewish issue."

Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Jewish community in West Berlin said, "The change of government did not bring in its wake any material change regarding Israel. There will be a continuation of the friendly relations between West Germany and Israel on the practical level without an emotional background," Galinski reported, however, that German Jews were being subjected to a barrage of anti-Semitic propaganda emanating from the extreme right wing and the far left.

Reporting on France, Jacques Orfus noted that in the recent Presidential elections both the Socialist candidate, Francois Mitterand and the Gaullist, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, had Jewish support, "which was only natural. "One should not expect radical changes in the Middle East policy of France as long as oil problems exist," he said, but, he added, with the election of D'Estaing "it is certain that the era of the Pompidou policy of open anti-Israelism and hidden anti-Semitism has come to an end."

Marcus Zagury of Portugal, reminded the gathering that the Jewish community in that country numbers less than 500. There are no specific Jewish problems in Portugal, he said, and Portuguese Jews consider themselves part of world Jewry.