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## ROCKEFELLER REFUSES TO EITHER CONDEMN OR REJECT THE PLO

Says It's Israel's Problem Because She Took Land Belonging To Others  
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (JTA)--Vice-President designate Nelson A. Rockefeller neither condemns the Palestine Liberation Organization nor refuses to recognize the terrorist group, a transcript of his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee indicated today. Rockefeller was repeatedly asked to state his views on the PLO by Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D, Pa.) at a confirmation hearing by the Committee on Nov. 21.

Referring to his testimony in a statement issued today by the Religious Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Rockefeller was represented as having "neither expressed personal repugnance for the PLO and for what they stand nor a refusal to recognize them at this time."

Rabbi David Saperstein, associate director of the Center which is a joint group of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the UAHC, appealed to Rockefeller for a clarification of his testimony. He noted that "in view of the strong positive attitude toward Israel that Governor Rockefeller has exhibited in the past, I feel sure that he will do so as soon as possible," according to the UAHC statement.

Rabbi Saperstein said that Rockefeller's statement "should be a serious point of political and moral concern for the American public, our Congress and the present Administration. Statements in Rockefeller's analysis of the relationship of the U.S., Israel and the PLO were described as "confusing," the UAHC said. According to a transcript available at Eilberg's office, exchanges between Rockefeller and Eilberg included the following:

Eilberg: "What are your feelings about the current situation in the Middle East and would you as President without a mutual agreement with Israel recognize the PLO as the spokesman for the Palestinian people?" Rockefeller: "Again it is like, if you will forgive me, the analogy of the oil depletion allowance. This is, as somebody referred to in connection with me, the tip of the iceberg. This problem is just part of the total, very complex problem...."

Eilberg: "What is your answer? What would your answer be?" Rockefeller: "I would have to talk with the Israelis about how they feel and what are the possibilities of getting some solution. One of the problems--forgive me Mr. Congressman--is that those who are in a position, elected, or have importance, and take positions on some issues, we can effect other people's opinions and their lives and make it very difficult to negotiate. I might answer your question now but I don't know what the answer is."

Eilberg: "Governor, I think it has appeared very clearly in the press that the present leadership of the State of Israel does not recognize or would not deal with the PLO," Rockefeller: "Not yet." Eilberg: "And so I am asking you, if you had to face this question at this time--what would your answer be?"

Rockefeller: "My answer would be, I would sit

down with the leaders of the Israeli government and I would say, all right, here is the reality and how are we going to deal with it? If you will forgive me, sir. This happens to be their problem. They live over there. These people were on their land and they took the land. Now we have got problems. Do not misunderstand me, but we cannot solve everybody's problems. And by making a pronouncement in this room as to what you would do or what I would do, may not solve a problem. It may only exacerbate that problem and may make it more difficult for the countries involved to solve it. Therefore, I have a tremendous responsibility."

Eilberg: "Governor, I think your position and my position are somewhat different. I think it is more our problem than you think it is." Rockefeller: "Excuse me, it is our problem in that it affects us but we do not have the power to settle it, which makes it very difficult for us."

## TENSION ON ISRAEL-SYRIA FRONT

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (JTA)--Tension continued to run high on the Israel-Syria front today despite reports from Damascus that Syria is prepared to agree to a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observers Force (UNDOF) which expires tomorrow midnight. Israel is especially disturbed by the evacuation of the 9000-foot peak of Mt. Hermon by an Austrian contingent of UNDOF. The peak was made uninhabitable by the early onset of winter weather.

While the Israelis understand this, they are nevertheless uneasy because Syrian forces can now reach the peak by way of a road they built in violation of the disengagement accords. The Austrians, moreover, abandoned their positions without informing Israel beforehand.

Israel and Syria, meanwhile, have each accused the other of disengagement violations. Israel lodged a protest with UNDOF yesterday over Syria's destruction of a fortified position in the buffer zone which Israeli forces left behind when they evacuated the zone. A Syrian army unit entered the zone in contravention of the agreement and leveled the position with tractors. Israel charged.

## ANTI-SEMITISM IN TWO PERUVIAN PAPERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (JTA)--Rabbi Morton M. Rosenthal, director of the Latin American Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, reported today that editors of two Peruvian newspapers, "Expreso" and "Extra" continue to publish anti-Semitic cartoons and articles which attack Jews and Israel, despite repeated protests by Jewish community leaders in Lima to the newspaper publishers as well as government officials. "Expreso" was one of the five newspapers nationalized in August by the Peruvian government.

## ALLOH'S WASHINGTON TALKS: FEAR OF EGYPT-SYRIA LINKAGE

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (JTA)--As preparation began for Foreign Minister Yigal Alloh's trip to Washington Dec. 9 to talk with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, some highly placed sources

here are expressing fears that the U.S. will urge Israel to agree to an Egypt-Syrian linked settlement as a second-stage of the peace process. The notion is particularly disturbing since Israeli strategists believe they cannot undertake another pull back on the Golan Heights without seriously prejudicing Israel's strategic control of the Heights. They therefore counsel no withdrawal on the Golan in exchange for anything less than peace—or at least something approaching a peace settlement.

The Israeli concern that Kissinger might press for an Egyptian-Syrian linkage is based in part on reports emanating from Washington that the idea of a 4-5 kilometer pullback by Israel on the Golan is being circulated by American officials. They are said to feel that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is not prepared to conclude another separate agreement with Israel, and might insist on a parallel Israeli agreement with Syria. Syria apparently was given to understand at the Rabat summit conference that Egypt would not make any further moves without its Yom Kippur War ally and would hold out for an Israeli withdrawal on both fronts.

Observers here believe that even a second-stage accord with Egypt alone would be extremely difficult to attain given the wide gap between the positions of both sides. They feel such an accord with Syria would be well-nigh impossible and hopelessly complicate negotiations with Egypt. Syria adamantly refuses to entertain any notion of Israel retaining any part of the Golan. It refuses to contemplate a non-belligerency pact—let alone a full peace treaty—unless all of its land is returned.

President Hafez Assad of Syria may possibly agree to another disengagement-type agreement to gain time—in return for another sizable Israeli withdrawal. But, in the view of the military experts, Israel cannot afford to give up any more territory on the Heights without a commensurate political return. A minor pullback in the Bnot-Yaacov-Kuneitra axis would mean abandoning the hills around Kuneitra, the main topographical obstacles in the way of a Syrian advance towards Galilee, the military experts point out.

#### Insist On Political Quid Pro Quo

A further Israeli pull-back on the Sinai, as envisioned by Sadat, would probably be at least 25-30 kilometers, and Cairo is expected to demand much more. The question posed here is can Israel risk such an extensive withdrawal in return for nothing more than an ephemeral relaxation of tension? Military experts say it cannot.

The return of such large areas of Sinai to Egypt would allow Cairo to mass its forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal, pinning down large Israeli forces even if not actually engaging them. The canal, now in the process of being reopened, would be out of range of Israeli artillery. Egyptian strategists are confident that their massive Soviet-made air defense system can protect the canal zone and its towns from Israeli air attack.

Thus the sacrifices and risks involved for Israel in a Sinai pullback, while not as crucial as those in the Golan, would still be strategically significant—over and above the symbolic significance of abandoning the Mittle and Gidi passes. For these reasons, Israel will insist on a meaningful political quid pro quo in any second-stage settlement.

#### WALDHEIM REPORTS ISRAEL AND SYRIA CONSENT TO SIX-MONTH UNDOF EXTENSION

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (JTA)—United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim cabled a report yesterday to the Security Council that Syria and Israel had consented to a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) now stationed in a buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Israel had indicated previously its agreement to the extension but Syria withheld approval until its leaders met Waldheim on Tuesday in Damascus.

Sources in Waldheim's party told newsmen that the Secretary General cabled his report so that the Security Council would have it in ample time for its scheduled meeting tomorrow on renewal of the UNDOF mandate which expires at Friday midnight.

The sources said Waldheim had "tough talks" with Syrian President Hafez Assad and other Syrian leaders. While the Syrians finally placed no conditions on their agreement to extend the UNDOF mandate, they told Waldheim repeatedly that another renewal next May would have to be predicated on tangible progress towards an Israeli withdrawal before May. Waldheim conveyed that Syrian view to Israeli leaders in talks here Tuesday and yesterday before leaving for Cairo.

#### Relaxation Of Tensions Noted

The UN chief executive met for 90 minutes with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, followed by a working dinner with Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, who is also Foreign Minister. Waldheim told newsmen, before leaving for Egypt, that after his talks with Syrian and Israeli officials, he was certain both sides wanted a political settlement. He added he had noted a relaxation of tensions. He said Assad had told him "Syria does not want war." He said that Syria wanted a political settlement "but they cannot wait forever to get a political settlement."

In reply to a question, Waldheim said UNDOF was not an aim in itself but a means to achieve a settlement. Allon, who saw Waldheim off at Ben Gurion Airport, said the talks with the Secretary General were fruitful and thanked the UN forces for their role in the region. Waldheim is scheduled to be back at the UN today for the meeting of the Security Council tomorrow.

#### FRENCH CHIEF RABBINATE BRANDS GOVERNMENT ABORTION BILL A CRIME

PARIS, Nov. 28 (JTA)—The French Chief Rabbinate has branded a government-sponsored bill legalizing abortion as a "crime." The passions aroused by the measure were demonstrated during the debate in the National Assembly today when one parliamentarian accused Health and Social Security Minister Simone Veil of wanting "to send children to the ovens." Mrs. Veil, a 47-year-old mother of three, is Jewish and was interned in a Nazi concentration camp during World War II. She did not reply verbally to her accuser but sent him a note later saying, "I cannot accept such a remark. Perhaps you are unaware of my own past."

The Chief Rabbinate based its opposition to legalized abortion on grounds that Judaism places the death of a foetus "on the same plane as that of any other human being and considers it a crime." The Rabbinate's statement said, "The murder of an innocent human being cannot be justified in any circumstances whatsoever," but added that abortion can be undertaken only "if and when the life of the mother is at stake."

**FOREIGN AID BILL GIVES****THE ARABS MORE THAN ISRAEL**

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (JTA)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's authorization bill for foreign aid for the year ending next June 30 provides more cash gifts to Arab countries than to Israel, a Jewish Telegraphic Agency study of the measure showed today.

Although the bill was reported as "loaded" with assistance to Israel, the grants allocated for Egypt and Jordan exceed the gifts to Israel. When other gifts to Arab lands are included, the Arab total far exceeds the amount allocated for Israel. The Senate committee had approved the bill by a 12-0 vote. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.Ark.), the chairman, was not present for the vote. It is understood that the Administration approves it.

Under the bill's provisions, Egypt is to receive a grant in economic aid of \$250 million. Gifts to Jordan include \$87 million in economic aid and \$125 million in military assistance. In addition, \$100 million is for other gifts earmarked for "the Middle East." While no country is specified, it is understood that this fund is intended for Syria. These total \$562 million.

Besides that, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia are to get grants of \$150,000 and \$220,000 respectively for military training. These figures also do not include the allowance of \$89.5 million for Egypt in an agricultural appropriations bill that is pending. In recent weeks, the U.S. has pledged to provide Egypt with 300,000 tons of grain and Syria with 100,000. These gifts are not in the foreign aid measure. The grant for Syria is understood to induce Syria to accept extension of UNDOF for another six months.

**Time May Be Running Out**

Israel's grants total \$439.5 million of which \$89.5 million was added on the motion of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D.Minn.) to balance the amount for Egypt in the agricultural bill. In addition, Israel is to receive military credits of \$200 million. Jordan is to get \$30 million in military credits and Lebanon \$10 million.

Pending new legislation, foreign aid at present is under a continuing resolution that allows the Administration to provide assistance at levels that prevailed in the 1973-74 program. This gave Israel \$50 million in economic aid and \$300 million in military credits. If new legislation is not provided by the Congress before it adjourns early in January, the Administration will be without funds to make new obligations. Some authorities on the program at the Capitol fear that the present Congress may not have sufficient time to adopt both the required authorization and appropriation measures in both Houses before adjournment time.

**ORDER PROBE OF ISRAELI FIRMS**

By Yitzhak Shargil and David Landau

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (JTA)—Attorney General Meir Shamgar has instructed police to begin an official investigation into the financial affairs of the Israel Corp., the Zim Lines and the Haifa Refineries all of which had large sums of money invested in the troubled financial empire of Swiss Jewish banker Tibor Rosenbaum. The key figure in the investigation is Michael Tsur who was managing director of the Israel Corp. and chairman of the Zim Lines until ousted last month when the Rosenbaum scandal broke.

The police are also expected to question Zim's treasurer, the auditors of the Israel Corp. and

and board members of companies headed by Tsur. The latter was suspended by the Israel Corp. for allegedly investing large amounts of money earmarked for Israel's capital development in several dummy corporations maintained by Rosenbaum in Vaduz, Lichtenstein, a favorite tax haven of international finance. Tsur allegedly made the transactions without the knowledge or authority of the Israel Corp. board.

Tsur, a former director general of the Ministry of Commerce who the government put in charge of Zim Lines in 1967 when the national shipping company was experiencing severe losses, has issued a statement to the press denying the findings of a special Zim investigating panel. The panel found him to be solely responsible for questionable foreign currency transactions. Tsur claimed the charges were baseless.

But Tsur admitted publicly a week ago that the shipping company maintained a secret account with Rosenbaum's International Credit Bank in Geneva from which it paid bonuses to top executives in order to evade income tax. Tsur blamed Israel's "faulty" tax laws for making such machinations necessary and claimed that the tax authorities had private knowledge of the bonuses, intimating official complicity in the evasion.

The collapse of Rosenbaum's enterprises also has involved Histadrut's powerful construction company, Solel Boneh. Investigations have established that Solel Boneh played a part in financing Rosenbaum's activities to the extent of \$3.4 million invested in his various concerns. Solel Boneh's director general Tzvi Rechter has been held responsible and he was given to understand that his resignation would be accepted. So far, Rechter has refused to submit it and demands for his immediate suspension have been made.

**DR. DAVID LAZAR DEAD AT 72**

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (JTA)—Dr. David Lazar, a veteran journalist and writer, who was one of the translators of Herzl's "The Jewish State," died here last night from a heart attack at age 72. He had willed his body to science. Born in Crakow, Poland, he was a graduate of the local university in Oriental studies but soon he chose journalism and writing as his profession. In addition to work as a literary critic, he wrote essays and travel books. Arriving in Palestine in 1941, he soon became active on local newspapers and in a writers' association. He was a founder in 1948 of the evening newspaper, Maariv, and served as one of its senior editors. He was active in the international PEN Club.

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BUENOS AIRES (JTA)—Writers Jorge Luis Borges and Ernesto Sabato were among leading Argentinians who signed a statement this week protesting against the anti-Israeli resolutions adopted by UNESCO. Another Argentinian writer, Mrs. Victoria Ocampo, has written UNESCO Director General Annadou Mahtar M'Bow expressing her concern about the consequences of the action. She had earlier donated two real estate properties for UNESCO use in Argentina.

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JERUSALEM (JTA)—A Hebrew University spokesman said that a report issued earlier this month that more than half of the senior officers in the Israeli army take a "doveish" view was based on a study that was taken in 1971-72, almost two years before the Yom Kippur War, and among reserves officers only. The spokesman said the results, therefore, did not necessarily indicate the attitude of present army officers toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

**"WEIZMANN YEAR" LAUNCHED BY WZO EXECUTIVE-AMERICAN SECTION**  
**Dr. Goldmann, Sapir, Mrs. Jacobson, Assess Zionist Leader's Contributions**

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (JTA)—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress and a former president of the World Zionist Organization said here last night that unless Israel adopted Chaim Weizmann's "formulation"—that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a conflict between "two rights," there will be no solution in the Mideast.

"Weizmann today is more actual than he ever was," Goldmann declared, adding that Weizmann, "the first Jewish statesman in our history," had been both "right and realistic" when he said that without the acceptance of a Jewish state by the Arab world, and cooperation between Israelis and Arabs, "there can be no future for a Jewish State" surrounded by 100 million Arabs.

Addressing more than 500 people at the New York Hilton who participated in the launching of "Weizmann Year" sponsored by the American Section of the World Zionist Organization Executive in observance of the centenary of the birth of the eminent leader of the Zionist Movement and the first President of the State of Israel, Dr. Goldmann said that Weizmann fought "not just to have a state like other states but for a new Jewish society, to make possible implementation of the basic ideas of Jewish history....He combined Herzl's political Zionism with Achad Ha'am's moral and social concept of a spiritual center for the Jewish people in Palestine."

Evaluating the character of Weizmann, Dr. Goldmann pointed out that he was "a very complex person, full of contradictions. He was both a scientist and an artist: objective and rational when he thought as a scientist, emotional and sentimental and moody when reacting to his artistic temperament....But the strength of his personality enabled him to overcome the contradictions in his character and become the fascinating, many faceted personality he was....In public life he was a poor politician and a great statesman. He did not have the patience and the warmth to deal with internal political matters and suffered many defeats because of his lack of understanding and even contempt for party issues and for the need to adjust himself to parliamentary situations."

#### Archetypal Jewish Leader

Because Weizmann represented a synthesis of Jewish tradition and the values of modern Western civilization, he was the archetypal modern Jewish leader. The "sovereign Jewish state," said Dr. Goldmann, "is a typical creation of modern European thinking," and there is "a tendency to overestimate the form of the Zionist idea, the sovereign state." Weizmann, however, was always aware of the danger inherent in neglecting the content—realization of the basic ideas of Jewish religion and history.

It was Weizmann, declared Dr. Goldmann, who understood that the conflict between Jews and Arabs "is not one of right against wrong, but between two rights." And Weizmann maintained that the Jewish "right" is superior "because for us the existence of a Jewish Homeland is the very basis of our survival." Goldmann called upon Israel and the Jewish people, "facing fateful decisions," to understand and apply "Weizmann's methods and his political and ideological concepts—what we may call 'Weizmannism'—to our contemporary problems."

Pinhas Sapir, chairman of the WZO and Jewish Agency Executives, recalled the "aura of

royalty" which clung to Weizmann long before the idea of a state had emerged from hazy vision to reality. It is strange, he said, that although Weizmann was president of the Jewish Agency and president of the WZO, and then the first President of the State of Israel, his greatest achievements were produced when he was not in office: the Balfour Declaration came through when Weizmann was not president of the WZO, and he won the support of President Truman and the American government when he was not in office, either.

In fact, Sapir said, while Weizmann was "great as a scientist...superb as a statesman...a giant as a leader," it was his "sense of Jewishness and of Jewish history (which) was the cement that bound all three together." Weizmann, Sapir concluded, must be a source of "strength and inspiration" to us today, and "we must teach our children the wonderful story of Chaim Weizmann, the Jew from Motol, the first President of the State of Israel."

#### Familiar With Violence, Betrayal

Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the WZO-American Section, who chaired the overflow meeting, pointed out that "no one speaks today on behalf of world Jewry as clearly and lucidly, as authoritatively, as genuinely in the Jewish spirit," as Weizmann did. What Weizmann "suffered and thought...saw and felt, can in fact, still play a major role in our own thinking and feeling, our own reactions, if we are to rise to the challenges which confront us today." He was familiar, and dealt with, both violence and political betrayal, Mrs. Jacobson said. Continuing, she declared:

"He would have been appalled at the terrorism which has become so much a part of contemporary life; he would have been shocked by the official United Nations acceptance—and thereby its tacit approval—of Arafat and all his works. But this betrayal of the ideals of common humanity would not have led him to despair because....Betrayal was nothing new to him. He saw the shameful retreat from the Balfour Declaration—a retreat which started before the ink had even dried properly on Lord Balfour's signature—and never let up until Britain's ignoble withdrawal from a war-torn Palestine."

Mrs. Jacobson spoke of Weizmann's laying the cornerstone of the Hebrew University "while the British guns were still roaring on the outskirts of Jerusalem," and suggested the joy and the "sense of fulfillment" he would have today, seeing seven universities in Israel, with over 50,000 students. The ally of Soviet Jews to Israel "would have brought him ineffable joy," too, she said, and he would have understood it very well.

She quoted Weizmann who, in 1917, stated: "We have never based the Zionist Movement on Jewish suffering in Russia or in any other land. These sufferings have never been the mainspring of Zionism. The foundation of Zionism, was, and continues to be to this day, the yearning of the Jewish people for its homeland, for a national center and a national life."

Mrs. Jacobson summed up the greatness of Chaim Weizmann, pointing out that he "led Israel for forty years through a wilderness of martyrdom and anguish, of savage oppression and frustrated hope, across the sharpest agony which ever beset the life of any people." The meeting included an illustrated dramatic presentation of Dr. Weizmann's life and career narrated by Melvyn Douglas, the noted star of screen, stage and television.