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BITTER DEBATE FORECAST OVER WHAT CONCESSIONS ISRAEL SHOULD OFFER IN NEW ROUND OF TALKS WITH EGYPT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA)--The weekly Cabinet session next Sunday is expected to see the start of a bitter debate between "hawks" and "doves" in the government over what concessions Israel should offer in a new round of negotiations with Egypt. That problem was not resolved before Foreign Minister Yigal Allon went to Washington for his latest meetings with American leaders, including President Ford, Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger.

Allon, who returned last night reiterated that he had not drawn any maps of possible Israeli withdrawals in Sinai and had conveyed no new Israeli proposals to Washington. He said his meetings there had dealt largely with procedures for new talks with Egypt on a second stage settlement. He said there was no alternative to proper talks according to procedures accepted by all sides and without pre-conditions. He told reporters at Ben Gurion Airport that the chances of second stage talks with Egypt would be clarified "in the not too distant future."

Allon was apparently referring to Kissinger's return trip to the Middle East, probably next month, for a further round of "shuttle diplomacy." Beyond that, the Foreign Minister had little to say that he hadn't said before he left for the U.S. Allon is expected to report to the various ministers concerned on his Washington talks during the balance of this week and to submit a full official report to the Cabinet next Sunday.

No Moves Until Kissinger Arrives

The Cabinet has yet to decide what Israel can gain from a new round of talks with the Egyptians and what it must offer. These are delicate matters which are expected to take 2-3 weeks to resolve. Meanwhile, it is generally agreed that no new moves will be made in the Middle East until Kissinger comes to the region.

Allon is expected to be questioned sharply on reports that the U.S. has recently begun to give Israel difficulties in carrying out economic accords already agreed to and signed by the two countries. A Foreign Ministry official noted that some provisions of these agreements simply must wait their turn in the American legislative process.

WEST GERMAN PARLIAMENT EXPECTED TO RATIFY NAZI RETRIALS TREATY

BONN, Jan. 21 (JTA)--The West German Parliament is expected to ratify next week the disputed Franco-German Nazi Retrials Treaty. If ratified, Nazi criminals convicted in absentia by French courts will be liable to prosecution in West Germany.

Bonn Parliamentary sources said today that the treaty was originally due for debate this week, but the Foreign Affairs Committee, responsible for handling the treaty, did not have its report ready on time.

Among the handful of Nazi criminals who can in fact expect trial in West Germany is former Paris gestapo chief Kurt Lischka, who was sen-

tenced after the war for his part in deporting thousands of French Jews to concentration camps in Eastern Europe.

Ratification of the treaty has been speeded up due to the efforts of Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld. Her trial last year in Cologne for the attempted abduction of Lischka brought adverse publicity for Free Democrat Ernst Achenbach. He was formerly a Nazi diplomat in Paris, and held up the treaty ratification process until he was fired last autumn.

WEST EUROPEAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES MAP PLAN TO FIGHT FOR SOVIET JEWS

PARIS, Jan. 21 (JTA)--Representatives of 14 West European Jewish communities today expressed their solidarity with Soviet Jewry and called upon the Soviet government to halt its anti-Jewish campaign and permit the emigration of all Jews who want to leave Russia. The representatives of the 14 communities met here today with Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and Stanley Lowell, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, to draw up a joint plan "to fight for the physical and moral liberation of Soviet Jewry."

The conference, which met behind closed doors, viewed "with serious concern" the 40 percent reduction in 1974 of the number of Jews permitted by the Soviet authorities to emigrate to Israel as compared with 1973.

The conference, which did not reveal its plans, also examined the possible consequences of Moscow's repudiation of its trade agreement with the United States. It blamed Russia's refusal "on the limited amount of U.S. credits" provided for the Soviet Union. The conference "rejected" the attempt to explain the break by saying it was motivated by certain clauses concerning the liberalization of emigration and cessation of harassment.

FORD TO SEEK REMOVAL OF TRADE BLOCKS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (JTA)--President Ford said today that he would seek removal of "restrictive" measures in the new trade law and the Export-Import bank's lending powers in discussing the Soviet government's cancellation of its 1972 trade agreement with the United States. He did not specify, at his news conference, the measures he was planning nor the reasons for the Soviet rejection of the agreement.

The President also said that the United States feels that the danger of war in the Middle East is "very serious" and that to avoid war the United States was "maximizing" its diplomatic efforts with Israel and the various Arab states. Ford also said, with regard to the Middle East, that the U.S. is supplying arms to various Mideast states for their internal security as well as to maintain an "equilibrium" in the area.

The issues raised by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's comment, in a recent magazine interview, that the United States did not rule out use of force in the Middle East if it was threatened by strangulation by Arab oil policies, came up at the news conference.

Defends Kissinger's View On Force

Ford said "we will go to Congress" before any measure of commitment of military force was made in the Middle East. When he was asked whether he or

an apparent reference to heavy Soviet military and economic assistance to Damascus.

He said Egypt's differences with Moscow "are extended to many areas—military, economic and political. First of all, they were and are hostile to any military action, even limited, against Israel," he said.

Sadat said one purpose of his state visit to France which begins next week is to seek new arms. "King Faisal has already bought in France, for our use, important quantities of military material. We would like to have more," Sadat said. He said he would also like to negotiate with France the construction of an atomic power plant to compensate for the oil-poor condition of his country which he described as "95 percent desert."

BERGMAN SAYS CHARGES AGAINST HIM ARE FALSE; CAMPAIGN BY OFFICIALS PRESS SMACK OF MCCARTHYISM

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (JTA)--Rabbi Bernard Bergman claimed today that all charges that he operated nursing homes in an illegal and improper manner were "false" and that he had been the "target" of attacks "by public officials and the media of which there is no parallel, since the days of Senator Joseph McCarthy."

Bergman testified during a day-long hearing on alleged nursing home scandals here conducted by the Senate subcommittee on long-term care of the aged, chaired by Sen. Frank E. Moss (D. Utah). The hearings were adjourned until Feb. 4 when the subcommittee is scheduled to hear further testimony from Bergman. In the interim, the panel will examine subpoenaed documents relating to Bergman's and other nursing home operations.

The portly Orthodox rabbi told the subcommittee, "Under oath I am proud of what I have accomplished in the nursing home industry during the 30 years I have been in the industry." He claimed that the care patients received in his and other nursing homes was frequently better than in city hospitals and invited members of the subcommittee staff to visit his nursing homes.

Before Bergman took the stand, three witnesses testified that they had found deplorable conditions and improper patient care in the Towers Nursing Home of which Bergman's wife is the licensee. The witnesses were Irene Jarvis, former institutional inspector for the New York City Department of Health; Anastasia Hopper, former chief of the institutional review service of New York City; and Dr. Jay Dobkin, chief resident in internal medicine at Morissania Hospital in the Bronx.

Manufactured Charges Against Bergman

Bergman's attorney, Nathan Lewin, charged that members of the bureaucracy in the New York State Department of Health had manufactured charges against Bergman because he and other nursing home owners were Orthodox Jews. The allegation of anti-Semitism drew hisses from spectators in the hearing room.

Bergman claimed that a New York State Department of Health report which said that he, his relations or associates owned 55 nursing homes was false. He said he only owns two nursing homes now and that most of his business interests are in real estate, the ownership of buildings and property on which nursing homes are located. He said the report listed relatives who were not relatives, associates who were not associates and nursing homes he had never heard of.

Bergman denied that he used undue political influence and said he was distressed that elected officials have been maligned because he had asked them to deal with the bureaucracy, just as any citizen will turn to elected officials. Under questioning by Rep. Edward Koch (D. NY), Bergman said he had met with State Assemblyman Albert Blumenthal and then Assemblyman, now Speaker of the State Assembly, Stanley Steingut to find out why the bureaucracy was holding up approval of his homes.

Procedural Wrangle Marks Hearing

Today's hearing opened with a procedural wrangle when Bergman's attorney objected to the presence of State Assemblyman Andrew Stein on the panel. Lewin charged that Stein had conducted a "malevolent" campaign against Bergman and noted that a New York State Supreme Court Judge had branded the nursing home investigation by Stein's Temporary State Commission on Living Costs as illegal. Later, Bergman said he had no objection to Stein's presence while he testified.

ISRAEL REQUESTS AID FROM U.S.

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (JTA)--Israel was reported today to have asked the United States for military aid of \$1.5 billion and economic assistance of about \$600 million during the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Aid requests from Arab countries have not been revealed for the same period. U.S. officials told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, when it sought confirmation of the published reports, that they would not discuss Israel's specific requests but that they would not quarrel with the magnitude of the reported Israeli figures. The new aid budget is currently being prepared for presentation to Congress.

According to the report, Israel is seeking about \$2.1 billion. Besides the military aid, Israel is said to have requested \$250 million in food purchases, economic supporting assistance of about \$325 million, plus special assistance for Soviet refugees which in the past two years has averaged less than \$40 million a year.

For the current fiscal year ending June 30, the State Department has asked Congress for \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt, five times as much as it had asked for Israel, which was listed for \$50 million. In addition, the Department requested \$7.5 million for Jordan and a special fund of \$100 million which was indicated for Syria. Congress authorized the amounts specified for the Arab countries but increased Israel's authorization to \$324.5 million.

This figure came from the original \$50 million asked by the State Department, plus \$200 million proposed in Congress, to equal the \$250,000 the Department had sought for Egypt. In addition, Congress allowed \$74.5 million more to approach the \$99.5 million allowed Egypt in agricultural products under another Administration request.

Information leaked to important segments of the media did not report the economic aid to the Arab countries that exceeded Israel's but dwelt on the Israeli requests for more than \$2 billion for the next fiscal year and compared that with the \$2.7 billion authorized as a whole for the current fiscal year in foreign aid.

Legislation to allow Israel an equal amount was reduced by \$15 million in a Senate-House conference in the last days of the 93rd Congress. Nevertheless, economic aid to Egypt, Jordan and in the special fund (for Syria) totalled \$327.5 million which exceeds the economic total for Israel without counting the \$99.5 for Egypt's food purchases.

PARIS, (JTA)--A large public attended a commemorative ceremony Monday marking the 30th anniversary of Auschwitz.

Kissinger considered the United Nations charter prohibition of the use of force against the territorial integrity of another state, in mentioning military intervention in the Middle East, the President replied he did not know whether Kissinger had considered that point. He added that the question of such intervention posed to Kissinger was a hypothetical one and that Kissinger had given the proper answer.

"If a country is being strangled," the President said, "that country has the right to protect itself against death." When he was asked whether another Arab oil embargo would be "strangulation," the President said "not of the kind in 1973."

Optimistic About Detente

Discussing Soviet-U.S. detente, Ford said that "in my judgment detente will be continued, broadened and expanded" because it is in the interest of the Soviet Union and the United States. The President said he was "disappointed" by the Soviet cancellation of the trade agreement. He said he hoped to work with the Congress to eliminate the problems in the trade law which "may have precipitated the Soviet Union action."

When he was asked whether his comment on restrictions referred to Sen. Henry M. Jackson's amendment regarding the emigration of Soviet Jews, Ford said he did not want to get into a dispute with members of Congress but that the restrictive measures in the trade law and on the Export-Import bank, and the limitation of aid to Turkey by the Congress had been "harmful" to him in the execution of foreign policy.

Advice Sought On Trade

In a related development, Kissinger appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today for three hours to discuss how to build a trade relationship with the Soviet Union. The Secretary had said last week, after the USSR repudiated the 1972 trade agreement with the U.S., that he would seek the advice of the Committee and felt "certain the Congress will deal with us in a conciliatory and constructive manner."

After meeting with the Senate Committee, both Kissinger and Senators on the Committee said no effort was yet being made to submit new legislation that would allow the Soviet Union to receive most-favored-nation tariff status. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.N.Y.) told reporters that Congress would insist on linking human rights inside the USSR to any new attempt to reduce tariffs. The Soviets repudiated the trade pact because of what they considered discriminatory restrictions on trade by Congress and unwarranted interference in the USSR's domestic affairs.

SADAT REPEATS ULTIMATUM TO ISRAEL, EXCORIATES THE USSR, PREDICTS THE U.S. WILL RECOGNIZE THE PLO, AND PRAISES KISSINGER

PARIS, Jan. 21 (JTA)--President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, in an interview published today in Le Monde, repeated his ultimatum to Israel to come up with major concessions on all Arab fronts—including recognition of and negotiations with the PLO—within the next three months or face a new war; denounced the Soviet Union for failure to deliver military and economic aid to Egypt and for opposing even limited military action against Israel; predicted that the U.S. will soon recognize the PLO; and praised Henry A. Kissinger as the shrewdest, most moderate and most honest U.S. Secretary of State in 20 years.

In his far-ranging interview, the Egyptian leader was especially harsh toward the Soviet Union and said the alleged reneging by Moscow on arms deliveries may lead Egypt to break off the Soviet-Egyptian friendship pact.

Egypt Will Make No Concessions

His hard line toward Israel was similar to his remarks published in the Beirut newspaper, An Nahar, a week ago but was even more explicit as to what Israel must do to avoid war and what it could and could not expect in return. Sadat declared that Egypt will make no concessions whatever for Israel's return of the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes in Sinai and the Abu Rodeis oil fields because "I have nothing to offer for the restitution of a territory which belongs to us rightfully."

He said Israel must return the Golan Heights "which have always belonged to Syria" and the West Bank. Israel must recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and negotiate with it, Sadat said. "No peace is possible in the Near East as long as the Palestinian problem is not resolved. It is ridiculous to use the argument of terrorism to refuse all negotiations with the PLO. . . . So saying, I can assure you that Washington will not wait much longer before recognizing the PLO." Then, should Israel refuse to come to the conference table with the PLO, "only the path of war will remain," Sadat said.

He also said that "If they (the Israelis) stubbornly continue wanting the Golan Heights, we are going inescapably towards a new war." Sadat asserted that if Israel failed to meet his deadline "I would demand an immediate meeting of the Geneva Conference. . . . If Israel refuses to negotiate a global settlement (at Geneva) we would have no other recourse but war."

Prefers A Peaceful Solution

He stressed, however, that he preferred a peaceful solution. Asked if far-reaching concessions from Israel in return for total peace would bring about normal diplomatic relations with the Arab countries, Sadat replied, "I am ready to conclude a peace agreement with Israel and to respect commitments stemming from such an agreement. However, I think it is still too early to speak of diplomatic relations and open frontiers."

He said that the Soviet Union and the United States should play the role of protectors of peace in the Middle East and invite the PLO to the conference table.

Referring repeatedly to the American Secretary of State as "Henry," Sadat said "he respected all his commitments to us. It's true that Watergate and the U.S. internal crisis have slowed down his peace efforts. But I am certain he will not disappoint us." He said that of the U.S. secretaries of state he has dealt with—John Foster Dulles, Dean Rusk and William P. Rogers—"Dr. Kissinger has shown himself to be the shrewdest, the most moderate in his judgments and the most honest."

Critical Of U.S. Gunboat Policy

However, the Egyptian leader was critical of Kissinger's recent warning that the U.S. would not rule out force to secure Arab oil sources under extreme circumstances. "The gunboat policy of the 19th century is impossible in the present world situation. Let the United States be warned: The Arabs will set fire to their oil wells if they are victims of armed aggression," Sadat said.

Regarding the Soviet Union, he said that Moscow has failed to help Egypt overcome the effects of the Oct. 1973 war. "They turn a deaf ear to all requests for economic aid despite the fact that our financial problems are one thousand times more dramatic than those felt by our Syrian brothers," Sadat said in

BEHIND THE HEADLINES **TERRORIST ATTACKS AT ORLY** **SHATTERS WEST EUROPEAN ILLUSIONS**

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Jan. 21 (JTA)--The Palestinian terrorist attack against an El Al plane at Orly Airport Sunday has not only shocked, terrorized and dismayed France but it has shattered to pieces West Europe's former illusions that it can buy its territorial security by backing the Arab cause.

Practically the entire West European press stressed that the terrorists struck twice in less than a week in the capital of that very state which is in the forefront of the pro-Arab camp in the Western world. In Italy, West Germany and Holland, editorial writers and politicians noted that the terrorists were not held back by rational political considerations. If anything, they were egged on by the relative impunity which they seemed to enjoy.

The terrorist attack at Orly Airport, combined with recent statements by Arab leaders saying that they cannot guarantee a free flow of oil to Western Europe in the case of renewed warfare in the Middle East, may mark a turning point in European-Arab relations.

A senior French official told this correspondent today, "We shall have to re-examine the entire issue of our relations with the Arab world." The official said "this is not a matter of immediate decision which can be considered at a Cabinet session but of a long period of thought and meditation by all concerned. We shall have to find out what are the real intentions of the Arab world, and of the oil-producing countries, as far as we are concerned."

Other officials report that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has advocated a policy of rapprochement with the Arab world, was personally "hurt" by the attack, though officials explain that was "an act by extremist elements" and not the result of a rational Arab decision.

Foreign Minister Under Fire

Certain political circles now recall that the most spectacular French gesture towards the Arabs, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues' handshake with PLO leader Yasir Arafat, was carried out without prior consultations with Giscard d'Estaing.

Already last November, Giscard d'Estaing deplored the handshake during a private briefing with a number of correspondents. Since Sunday's Orly attack, Elysee circles are still more outspoken in the criticisms of Sauvagnargues' pro-Arab policy. Certain political circles go as far as to suggest that the Minister might be dropped from the Cabinet at the next government reshuffle expected to take place in a few months.

France's disillusionment does not mean that it will veer from its current course. Elysee and Quai d'Orsay officials with whom this correspondent met today stressed that "we have no other options open to us" to try and ensure France's oil supply for the coming years. They said, however, that France, as a result of the recent attacks, will probably bargain harder for its support. Other West European countries seem inclined to follow France's example; drive harder bargains with the Arabs for their political support.

Reconsideration By EEC Seen

Diplomats in Paris believe that this issue will come up for informal discussion when the foreign ministers of the nine European Economic

Community nations meet later this month in Brussels. Even such pro-Arab states as Italy and Ireland now reportedly support a renewed reconsideration by the EEC of their relations with the Arab states.

France's European partners also hope that Giscard d'Estaing will raise this issue with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat when the two will meet this month in Paris. Sadat is expected to arrive here Jan. 27 for a three-day state visit. The diplomats hope, and French officials believe, that Giscard d'Estaing will ask for a quid-pro-quo basis for future Arab-European ties.

Western Europe will supply its political support and influence only as against definite Arab commitments to respect its territory and ensure its oil supplies even if a new embargo should be decreed.

The Arab states and even the PLO are reportedly aware of the new European mood. PLO representative in France, Ezzedine Kallak, last night promised again that the Orly commando group "will be judged and severely punished" if and when the PLO will be able to detain them. The Egyptian Ambassador to France, Naguib Kadry, played an active role during negotiations for the release of the 10 hostages the terrorists held. All these attempts to "smooth the pill" do not seem to have made any impact, however. The Orly attack has marked a turning point in European-Arab relations.

ISRAEL WILL HAVE TO SPEND IL 100 BILLION FOR DEFENSE IN NEXT 5 YEARS

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (JTA)--Defense Minister Shimon Peres has estimated that Israel will have to spend more than IL 100 billion for its defense in the next five years. The money will have to come from Israel's tax-payers, Peres said on a recent visit to Israel Aircraft Industries. His remarks were published today in the company organ "Shemayim" (Skies).

Peres was also quoted as saying that Israel's future policy will be based on four points: maintenance of a balance of power to prevent a war or win it if it comes; minimizing dependence on foreign factors; acquiring technological superiority; and making it clear to the Arabs that they would be wiser to keep their armies home to defend their own countries than to concentrate their forces against Israel. Peres said Israel's aircraft industry would expand to hitherto unimagined dimensions.

ICAO, GOVERNMENTS ASKED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST TERRORIST ATTACKS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA)--Transport Minister Gad Yaaobi has called on the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and more than a dozen governments to take urgent action to prevent a further escalation of terrorist attacks on airports such as the two attacks on El Al planes at Orly Airport near Paris in the past week. In a letter sent yesterday to ICAO Chairman Walter Bohaghi, Yaaobi urged that the Orly incidents be added to the agenda of the organization's current meeting.

He said Israel was drafting a list of new proposals to counter Arab terror against air traffic which will be in addition to similar proposals submitted by Israel earlier. Yaaobi wrote to the transport ministers of more than a dozen countries with which Israel has diplomatic or aviation ties to join in a common front against terrorists. He claimed that Arab terrorists were able to carry out attacks, such as those at Orly because various governments were lenient toward them and local aviation authorities did not take adequate security precautions.

AMSTERDAM, (JTA)--Egypt will receive Dutch development aid of 15,000,000 guilders (\$4 million) this year, and as much again in 1976, according to an agreement concluded Monday in Cairo.