



CAIRO-PLO RIFT WILL BE A FACTOR IN UPCOMING SECOND-STAGE SETTLEMENT EFFORT OF KISSINGER

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) -- Observers here are closely watching the current dispute, which flared dramatically over the weekend, between Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and the PLO leadership over the upcoming second-stage settlement efforts of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Whatever the outcome of the dispute -- and Israeli observers tend to play down its intensity and predict it will eventually be smoothed over -- it seems bound to have an oblique affect on the next stage of diplomacy due to start on Friday when Kissinger arrives at Aswan.

Plainly, the PLO is discomfited by Sadat's determined and enthusiastic participation in Kissinger's settlement attempts. Whatever their outcome -- whether there will be a second-stage accord in Sinai or an immediate return to Geneva -- it is apparent that Sadat is guiding Egypt, for the present at least, along the course of a peaceful settlement which is heresy and anathema for the PLO.

A successful second-stage accord would confront the PLO squarely with the prospect of a period of guaranteed quiet in the region. A return to Geneva, which seems imminent whichever way the forthcoming talks go, would put the PLO in an even more uncomfortable position: The need to change its basic credo and implicitly recognize the State of Israel if it is to have any role at all in the overall settlement efforts.

PLO Successes Slipping Away

The PLO apparently feels its triumphant international diplomatic achievements of the past year are now slipping away without their being translated into concrete successes in the Middle East itself. International successes have led to yet more international successes -- but to precious little in the way of new power and influence among the chief Arab protagonists who now seem to have their sights set on a political accommodation with the Zionist enemy -- albeit on 1948 terms.

The maximum that even the most conciliatory PLO members would contemplate is a 1947 solution; and the vast majority of the PLO spurns even that and insists, as did Yassir Arafat at the UN, on a secular Palestinian state to replace Israel.

But while the PLO's fears and doubts over the forthcoming negotiation are understandable, Israeli observers have been wary of Sadat's desire to publicize the dispute between himself and the PLO, rather than to stifle it as he could so easily have done.

Sadat Sees A Major Advantage

The feeling is that the Egyptian leader sees a major advantage for himself in the forthcoming talks under Kissinger's aegis if his image is perceived as that of a moderate battling against hardliners and extremists within his own camp. Observers here expect that Kissinger will very probably agree to this presentation of the inter-Arab situation, and stress it in his talks with

Israeli leaders.

The Secretary is expected to cast Sadat in the role of having "stuck his neck out" for a settlement and therefore deserving of the most far-reaching and generous Israeli flexibility possible. Kissinger has in previous negotiations sought to play on Sadat's internal problems, and the current rift between Cairo and the PLO is expected to provide him with the perfect basis for a "Help Sadat against the extremists" appeal to the Israeli negotiators.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA

SAPIR CALLS FOR DOUBLING ISRAEL'S POPULATION IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Conference Sees Aliya As Responsibility of American Jews.

NEW YORK, March 3, (JTA) -- "Unless we double our Jewish population over the next twenty-five years, I fear for the future of the State of Israel," Pinhas Sapir told the Planning Conference for American Aliya yesterday. Speaking to almost 300 people from 23 states and 55 cities, from 30 Jewish organizations, Sapir, chairman of the World Zionist Executive and of the Jewish Agency, pointed out that in the first 25 years of statehood, Israel's Jewish population grew from 600,000 in 1948 to almost three million -- a five-fold growth.

"But Israel," he said, "is not five times as strong today as she was when statehood was declared but twenty or more times as strong; strength increases proportionately much faster than numbers; quantity effects quality as well." Responding to questions at the end of the think-tank sessions, Sapir pointed out that aliya is no less a determinant of Israel's future than is her army.

Sapir made an impassioned appeal for a major aliya from the United States and challenged the American Jewish community to "take on the burden of stimulating a creative aliya from North America." He noted, in agreement with Moshe Dayan, that Israel is closer to peace today than ever before because there are more Jews there.

Affirming that Israel has been "as responsive as we can be to some of the valid criticisms about our processes of absorption," Sapir insisted that Israel was offering "neither heaven nor haven, but a frontline position in trouble and triumph, in nation-building. Calling for new directions, Sapir pledged "a respectful response" to new ideas, new approaches, and even new organizational structures to further aliya.

Conference Termed Historic, Innovative

The tone of the two-day meeting was set by Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the American Section of the WZO, on Saturday night, when she called the conference "historic" in that it had taken upon itself the task of determining how to make aliya into the "number-one topic on the American Jewish agenda." The conference was innovative in that it was convened, on the initiative of Sapir, with no preconceived solutions, and dispensed with the usual array of glittering personalities and the customary galas and banquets.

Instead of the movement faithful, there was a

reaching-out to a cross-section of American Jewry, individuals selected from the ranks of Jewish Federations, Jewish community centers, synagogues, B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, ORT, Young Leadership of the United Jewish Appeal and Youth groups, the Council of Jewish Women and all of the Zionist organizations. There were many new faces -- from Houston, Texas and Des Moines, Iowa and California, Maine, Oregon and Missouri.

There was general prior agreement on two points: the importance of aliya, and the need to put the cause of aliya from North America into the hands of the American Jewish community. Opening the sessions yesterday morning, Mrs. Jacobson pointed out that the challenge was to make American Jews understand that aliya was one of the choices they could make, adding that if the conference generates the enthusiasm and the effort hoped for and leads, ultimately, to an "American wave of aliya," it will have been, indeed, a historic conference.

Need For "People-Raising"

Five general propositions for "discussion" were offered by David Levinson, of St. Louis, who called for "people-raising." It is necessary, he said, to develop American initiative for "people-raising, just as we developed it for fund-raising." Pointing out that aliya from the West is no longer a luxury but a necessity, Levinson declared that "heroic solutions to yesterday's problems cannot solve those of today."

Aliya must be a joint venture, he insisted, a real partnership; we cannot have the money coming from one partner, and the work from the other; both must share in the effort, and we must begin developing concrete programs, such as the organization of talent or skill for joint aliya, and a recruitment program, using all the techniques developed by American management-recruitment concerns. Levinson also called for the organization of a special program committee functioning on an ongoing basis, to develop new techniques and new programs.

A young Columbia University senior, Mark Shulman, announced that a Student Mobilization for Israel had been established, following the United Nations invitation to terrorist leader Yassir Arafat, with a three-point program: political action on behalf of Israel, recruitment of volunteers for Israel, and aliya. The students established an Aliya Corps already numbering some 500 youths committed to making aliya. Shulman himself will be making aliya this June; upon his graduation from the university.

Recommendations for Action

The bulk of the morning session was devoted to concurrent workshops assigned to respond to the formal presentations and make concrete recommendations for action following the conference.

The consensus of the workshops, as reported by Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, president of the Labor Zionist Alliance, endorsed the proposal by Sapir and Mrs. Jacobson to develop regional or city councils for aliya -- involvement of all the existing Jewish organizations in the effort -- not in an advisory capacity, but functionally and operationally.

Creation of an Executive Council was called for, to work out details for the regional bodies and their relationship to existing bodies, and to

develop a time-table, procedures, and staff requirements. The workshops stressed the importance of maintaining contact with olim to support their absorption, and called for attention to what Dr. Shapiro termed "temporary aliya" as a step towards total commitment.

Participants felt that aliya must be considered a mandate for the Jews of North America, requiring an idealistic commitment to Israel. One of the important themes sounded, over and over, was the funding problem; many would-be olim simply lacked the funds to make aliya. Finally, Dr. Shapiro reported a commonly felt need for researching the very important problem of olim who don't "make it," but return to the U.S. Why? What were the elements which led them to return? What changes are needed in Israel to make retention of olim effective?

"Today is Yom Gadol"

Sapir himself referred to the revolution in the housing situation -- and elimination of housing as a problem for olim; the improvement in the atmosphere in which olim are absorbed socially, thanks to the efforts of Israeli groups and individuals, and some of the experimental approaches being taken to settle gar'inim (nuclear groups) from the U.S.

"Today is a yom gadol, a big day, perhaps even a historic day -- depending on whether you follow up this conference," Sapir concluded. "We want to see you responsible for aliya. I want you to have sleepless nights over aliya. Then we will get results."

ISRAELIS TOLD TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT RECESSION, ISOLATIONIST MOOD IN U.S.

TEL AVIV, March 3 (JTA) -- David Horowitz, former Governor of the Bank of Israel, said last night that Israelis should be prepared to pay much higher taxes and that the nation's economic policy-makers must take into account the recession in the United States and the new isolationist mood in America.

Addressing the economic committee of the Labor Alignment here, Horowitz said Israel has been artificially shielded from the world-wide recession and the new tax burdens which everybody complains about are, in fact, not high enough considering the nation's extreme economic difficulties. Israelis, Horowitz said, were enjoying a living standard comparable to that of Europeans when harsh realities indicate that they should reduce their standards to the levels of 1972. He rejected Histadrut's demand to preserve purchasing power.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, addressing the same group, said he didn't think the new payroll tax, which has been reduced from 7.5 to 4 percent, would cause unemployment. But he said he feared it might be used as a pretext for dismissals. The government's policy is to abolish what he termed "over-employment," Rabinowitz said. He added that the government was ready to cope with any pockets of unemployment that might develop.

SCHOLAR SAYS WORLD MUST RESPOND TO THE ENORMITY OF THE HOLOCAUST

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, March 3 (JTA) -- Emil L. Fackenheim, professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto, declared today that unless the world responds with vigor to the enormity of the Holo-

daust "we will all be destroyed by it." He made his remarks at a press conference during the opening day of the four-day "International Scholars Conference on the Holocaust -- A Generation After" sponsored by the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the United Jewish Appeal.

Fackenheim said the only "total act of defiance" to the Holocaust has been the creation of the State of Israel. He said for one small moment the world had a "twinge" of conscience when the United Nations voted for the establishment of Israel. He said now that same UN has become the world center of anti-Semitism.

Noting that French Nobel prize winners in opposing UNESCO's anti-Israel resolutions said UNESCO was calling on paper for the destruction of Israel, Fackenheim said that before the Nazi era there was a hundred years of calling for Jewry's destruction on paper in anti-Semitic writings.

Nathan Rotenstreich, professor of philosophy at Hebrew University and chairman of the conference, said the purpose of the gathering at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was to put the Holocaust into perspective 30 years after the liberation of the concentration camps. He said scholars from North America, Europe and Israel would discuss the historical and philosophical meaning of the Holocaust as well as the effect Nazism has on today's anti-Semitism.

Role of Judenrat Discussed

Today's session focused on Jewish reaction to Nazi rule. Raul Hilberg, professor of political science at the University of Vermont, and the author of "The Destruction of the European Jews," said that his studies showed that the Nazis set up a bureaucratic machinery for the destruction of Jews. He said the Judenrat, the Jewish Councils in the ghettos, were designed to facilitate the destruction of the Jews. However, Hilberg stressed that the Jewish members of the Judenrats were not collaborators or ideological supporters of Nazism but thought they were acting to help save Jewish lives.

Yehuda Bauer, head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, said that the leaders of the ghetto, by seeking to preserve normal life in the ghetto, did not help the Nazis but were building morale. He said that acts of morale-building should be seen as resistance to the Nazis. He said there was no possibility of real opposition to the Nazis. Several scholars noted that the Jews had no weapons and others questioned why no intelligence system was set up by the Jewish councils. Much of the discussion today was based on Dr. Istah Trunk's book, "Judenrat," Dr. Trunk, chief archivist at the YIVO Institute, couldn't attend today because of illness.

During the press conference, Hilberg said the interpretation of the Jewish response to the Nazis has important political implications for world Jewry, Israel and the world. He said Jews are seeking an image, and the models they have are Auschwitz and Israel. He said Jews and others have to come to terms with what happened and explain it to themselves.

But Fackenheim said that Jews were murdered for no other reason than they were Jews and there was nothing they could have done in the ghettos to prevent it. He said the real questions are: Why did a civilized nation in the center of 20th Century Europe murder one-third of the Jewish peoples and what can be

done to prevent it from happening again.

TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES UNDERTAKE PROBES INTO ARAB BOYCOTT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 3 (JTA) -- The House Foreign Affairs and Banking Committees have undertaken separate investigations into the Arab, boycott and discrimination against some 1,500 American companies and against Saudi Arabia's general prohibition against American Jews, even those engaged in U.S. official business.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, led by Sen. Frank Church (D, Idaho) which made public the American firms being boycotted for having dealings with Israeli enterprises or including Jews in their management, is already deeply engaged in probing the Arabs' world-wide discriminatory and anti-Jewish tactics as they affect the United States.

Four government departments -- State, Defense, Treasury and Commerce -- are involved in the probing within the Administration. President Ford has called for reports and recommendations to eliminate the boycott effects. Testimony thus far elicited by the Church subcommittee shows that the U.S. Army gave Saudi Arabia options to eliminate American contractors and bar Jewish personnel from entering the country. The State Department was disclosed as making the agreements which the army carried out.

Boycott Termed Anti-Semitic

The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Trade and Commerce headed by Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D, NY) expects to hold a hearing this week with government and private witnesses testifying on aspects involving manufacturers and distributors of commodities, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed. The House Banking Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy, led by Rep. Thomas Rees (D, Calif) will explore the boycott as it affects banking and investment, including Arab purchases of stock in American companies.

Saying that his panel will seek facts before it schedules a hearing, Rees described the boycott as "terribly serious." The boycott, he told the JTA, is dealing with public policy of the United States that "has very little relationship to Israel. It affects American citizens who happen to be Jewish. It is anti-Semitic and goes way beyond the bounds of reason." Rees observed his subcommittee has jurisdiction over all foreign investments in the United States and indicated it would examine them.

KATZIR CONFERS WITH FORD

WASHINGTON, March 3 (JTA) -- Israeli President Ephraim Katzir met with President Ford today at the White House for 30 minutes in an "informal visit" as part of his first trip to the United States as Israel's head of state. Katzir thanked the President and the American people for the assistance Israel receives from the U.S. which he said allows Israel to look forward to peace. Ford responded that current U.S. policy and his own policy when he was a Congressman are the same. He pledged that the aid is aimed at helping make a strong Israel since the Jewish State is not only a friendly country but also an ally. The two leaders also discussed the next stage in the search for Mideast peace and reviewed Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's recent and forthcoming trip to the area.

