



daily news bulletin

Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency 165 West 46th St. New York, N.Y. 10036

Contents copyright; Reproduction only by previous arrangement

Vol. XLII - 88th Year

Wednesday, September 3, 1975

No. 189

POSSIBILITIES OF PACT WITH SYRIA LOOM LARGE AS NEXT MAJOR STEP

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (JTA)--The possibilities of a new interim agreement with Syria along the lines of the one just concluded with Egypt was on the minds of Israeli officials and political pundits here today. With the ink hardly dry on the new Sinai accord, Cabinet members were asking Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon what the future--and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger--have in store for Israel.

The beginnings of negotiations for a pact with Syria on the Golan Heights seemed to be the next step, though probably many months away. In his brief speech at the signing ceremonies in Rabin's office yesterday, Kissinger dropped significant hints that the U.S. would hold itself ready and available for further diplomatic progress. At an earlier background briefing for reporters at Kissinger's hotel, a senior American official said the U.S. "favors" an interim negotiation with Syria.

Another Shuttle Round Foreseen

The official said that if new negotiations with Syria were to begin, they would have to develop along the lines of the new accord concluded with Egypt. The scenario would consist of diplomatic feelers, followed by diplomatic contacts in Washington to narrow most of the gaps between the two sides. Only after that was accomplished would there be a round of intensive "shuttle" diplomacy aimed at wrapping up an agreement, the official indicated.

Israeli newspapers said today that the U.S. and Israel have reached an informal understanding that attempts to explore possible talks with Syria would begin before the end of the year. The unpublished U.S.-Israel memorandum which is part of the interim agreement with Egypt reportedly contains an undertaking by Washington not to press Israel for territorial concessions on the Golan Heights beyond the minor adjustment which Rabin indicated were feasible when he visited Washington last June.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres noted that a majority of the Cabinet would oppose any agreement that involved the removal of Israeli settlements established on the Golan Heights. Most of these settlements are located right on the disengagement border which is almost identical to the post-1967 lines.

ARMY EVACUATION FROM SINAI AREA WILL TAKE UP TO 5 MONTHS AND MAY NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1976

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (JTA)--The Israeli army's evacuation from the areas of Sinai agreed to in the interim accord with Egypt initiated by both sides last night will take up to five months and is not expected to be completed until February, 1976, military sources said today. The withdrawals will begin only after the completion of negotiations in Geneva on the military protocols of the interim pact.

The latter will contain the details and time-

table of the Israeli evacuation; the assumption of control by United Nations forces of the areas evacuated; and the advance of Egyptian forces into the areas stipulated by the agreement, mainly along the coast of the Gulf of Suez. Egyptian civilian oil experts are expected to take over the evacuated Abu Rodej oilfields in southwestern Sinai within about two weeks. They will be working with Italian experts who were operating the oilfields for the Egyptians prior to their capture by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War.

The Israeli army is wasting no time in establishing its new defense lines in accordance with the interim agreement and military leaders are assuring the public that the new lines are really more advantageous to Israel than the old ones. (See P. 3 for separate story on location of new lines.)

Advantages To Israel Outlined

That evaluation, by Chief of Staff Gen. Mordechai Gur over the weekend was elaborated by Res. Gen. Uri Ben Ari in a televised interview this evening. According to Ben Ari, the main advantage to Israel is the greatly enlarged buffer zone that will separate Israeli and Egyptian forces. He considers it an asset to Israel's early warning system in the event that Egypt attempts a surprise attack. The added space will also enable Israel to make use of its mobile warfare ability--a tactic in which Israel excels--instead of being pinned down to static positions centered on a single defense line, the general said.

The wide area of the northern Sinai plateau is ideal for the marshaling of Israeli armor and should the Egyptians attempt to break through the Middle and Gidi Passes, they would be involved in a tank battle under conditions favoring Israel and in which Israel could dictate the movements and the outcome, Ben Ari said.

The sole disadvantage of the new lines is that they are out of artillery range of the Suez Canal, he said. On the other hand, that military disadvantage is balanced by the political advantage of freeing the Egyptians from fear that Israel may try to close the canal. If the Arabs have peace of mind in that area, they may become less suspicious of Israeli intentions which could contribute to the success of the new interim accord, Ben Ari said.

RABINOWITZ IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS ISRAEL-U.S. ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Allon, Peres Due in Washington This Month

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (JTA)--The departure of Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz to Washington today may mark the end of the reassessment by the United States of its Middle East policy, according to some observers here.

This speculation was enhanced by the fact that Rabinowitz is the first of three Cabinet ministers who will go to Washington this month. Defense Minister Shimon Peres is scheduled to go to the United States to discuss Israel's arms requests, and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will be in Washington to evaluate with American leaders the situation developing from the agreement Israel negotiated with Egypt.

Rabinowitz, before leaving Ben Gurion Airport,

said he was satisfied with the Israeli-Egyptian accord. He said he would discuss in Washington every facet of Israeli-American economic relations. Rabinowitz will also meet with finance ministers from other countries at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings now being held in Washington.

GAZIT, SHAFIR WILL SIGN ACCORD FOR ISRAEL AT GENEVA THURSDAY

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (JTA)--Mordechai Gazit, Israel's Ambassador-designate to France and Gen. Herzl Shafir, of the Army High Command, will sign the new interim pact with Egypt on Israel's behalf in Geneva on Thursday. Gazit, former director general of the Prime Minister's Office and Shafir, who signed the disengagement agreement with Syria last year, will comprise Israel's technical team which will work out the details of the military protocol with Egypt necessary to implement the accord. The latter is expected to be signed at Geneva before the end of the month.

According to the Annex to the accord, representatives of the two parties will meet in the "military working group" in Geneva "to begin preparation of a detailed protocol for the implementation of the agreement" and to "assist in maintaining the scrupulous observance of the cease-fire and other elements of the agreement" which the two parties have agreed to regarding the definition of lines and areas.

PACT HAILED BY WESTERN LEADERS

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 2 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim welcomed the initialing of the new interim accord between Israel and Egypt and called on all parties to maintain the momentum of Mideast negotiations. In a statement issued last night, he expressed appreciation "to all those who, with patience and determination, have made this agreement possible." Waldheim added that continuing the momentum of negotiations would open the way "to the next steps toward a comprehensive settlement, and the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, as called for by the Security Council."

In London, the British Foreign Office welcomed the pact as "a new step on the path towards a just and lasting settlement" in the Mideast and added that the important thing now "will be to try to ensure that the momentum gained will be used to make further progress towards a comprehensive solution of the problems of the area."

In Paris, French Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet said that the accord is a success. It does not, perhaps solve all aspects of the problem, but it is the basis for a hopeful solution, he observed. Lecanuet added that the pact will allow France to pursue her policy of parallel friendships for Israel and the Arab countries.

In Washington, David M. Blumberg, president of B'nai B'rith, cabled messages of congratulations today to Premier Yitzhak Rabin and to President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on the achievement of the new pact. In his cable to Rabin, Blumberg noted that although none of the alternatives was without risk, "you and your government acted with courage and statesmanship in choosing the course that holds a greater promise for peace and increased support from the United States." In identical messages to Ford and Kissinger, Blumberg cited Israel's "substantial strategic concessions" as strengthening the need for U.S. military and economic aid to that

country.

KAHANE ANNOUNCES DRIVE TO HAVE CONGRESS REJECT U.S. PERSONNEL IN SINAI

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (JTA)--Habbi Meir Kahane, the head of the Jewish Defense League, announced today the start of 10 days of intensive lobbying to have Congress reject the proposal to have American technicians man early warning systems in the Sinai. Kahane, who stressed he is opposed to the entire agreement initiated yesterday by Israeli and Egyptian officials, noted that since Israeli approval was conditional on the Americans being in the Sinai, its defeat by Congress would kill the entire agreement.

Kahane said JDL members have left for Washington and would aim their lobbying first at members of a House International Relations Subcommittee that plans to hold hearings on the agreement around Sept. 10 and the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But eventually, all members of Congress will be reached, he said.

The JDL leader said that the lobbying will focus chiefly at two groups in Congress, those like Sen. George McGovern (D,SD), who are opposed to American involvement overseas, and those like Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D, Wash.), who strongly support Israel and fear that having Americans in the Sinai would lead to increased Soviet involvement in the area.

Kahane said he would ask both the House subcommittee and the Senate committee to allow him and other "Jewish activists" to testify against the agreement. Kahane, who is serving a prison sentence at a federal detention center in Manhattan, said he has asked prison authorities to allow him to go to Washington for a day "on the grounds of potential death in the Jewish nation that is my family."

Kahane said he opposed the use of Americans in the area because the presence of any superpower will escalate any conflict in the Middle East and because it sets a "dangerous precedent" for Israel to allow "her defenses to be manned by strangers." He said he would not oppose the use of U.S. troops in the Middle East if the Soviet Union or any other major power sent their troops in first.

'March On Washington' Planned

The JDL leader also announced a "March on Washington" in front of the White House Oct. 5, called by the recently formed Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Activist Organizations which, like another new group called American Jews Against Ford, is seeking to get American Jews and non-Jews to work for President Ford's defeat in 1976 and to support the opposition in Israel to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government. Neither group has any links to any major American Jewish organization.

While Kahane was holding his press conference here a simultaneous conference was taking place in Washington where a group of Jewish clergymen and fundamentalist Protestant ministers were issuing similar statements and "Biblical historical reasoning" for their demand that Israel not be "gerrymandered out of the hands of the Jewish people."

CORRECTION: One of the figures given for results of a public opinion poll in Israel on attitudes toward the Sinai accord, published in the JTA Bulletin Aug. 29 for "no opinion" was listed as 17%. The figure should have been 7%.

ARMY ENGAGED IN MOVING OPERATION AS CONSEQUENCE OF NEW SINAI ACCORD By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (JTA)--The burden of establishing Israel's new defense lines in Sinai and the evacuation of the present lines will fall mainly on the army engineers corps and on military sappers who face the tough and dangerous job of clearing minefields and destroying underground bunkers, subterranean storage dumps and other military installations that cannot be moved, military sources said today.

The new line runs southwards from the Mediterranean, near Ruman, through the hilly region where it turns eastward to the entrances of the Gidi and Mitle Passes and then west again toward the Gulf of Suez. The new line runs parallel to the Gulf to a point south of the Abu Rodels oilfields.

The army is already engaged in a massive moving operation that will remove every portable object of military value including prefabricated structures, observation posts and barbed wire. A new line of bunkers is being built on the new lines and as minefields are cleared in the area that will become the United Nations-manned buffer zone, new minefields are being laid in the forward areas of the Israeli military zone. The last positions to be evacuated by Israel will be Balooza on the Mediterranean coast and Tassa, on the Rafidim-Suez Canal road.

New Lines Defined In Annex

The new lines are defined in the Annex to the interim agreement. As in the earlier disengagement agreement, the buffer zone is flanked on both sides by zones of limited forces and armaments. Access to the buffer zones will be controlled by the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) according to procedures worked out by the Israeli and Egyptian working teams and UNEF.

Aircraft of each side will be permitted to fly freely up to the forward line of that side. Reconnaissance aircraft of either party may fly up to the middle line of the buffer zone. Within the buffer zone there will be established, under Art. IV of the agreement, an early warning system entrusted to U.S. civilian personnel as detailed in a separate proposal which is part of the agreement.

Authorized personnel will have access to the buffer zone for transit to and from the early warning stations. The manner in which that will be carried out will be determined by the working teams and UNEF. In that area, the UNEF will assure that there are no military or para-military forces of any kind or military fortifications or military installations. It will establish checkpoints and have the freedom of movement to perform its functions.

Egyptian civilians and third-country civilian oilfield personnel will have the right to enter and exit from work and to live in the area of the oilfields, except for the buffer zones and the UN posts. Egyptian civilian police will be allowed to perform normal civil police functions among the civilian population in such numbers and equipped with such weapons as provided for in the military protocols to be worked out at Geneva.

Entry and exit from the area by land, sea or air will be only through UNEF checkpoints which will be established on the dividing lines of the buffer zone and at other points. Their precise

location will be determined by the military protocols.

Access to air space and the coastal area evacuated by Israel will be limited to unarmed civilian helicopters and transport planes and unarmed civilian vessels involved in civilian activities. Israel has agreed to leave intact existing civilian installations.

The Annex provides for a continuation of aerial reconnaissance missions by the U.S. over the area covered by the agreement. The U.S. will make the reconnaissance results available to both Israel and Egypt and to the chief coordinator of the UN peace-keeping mission in the Mideast.

Arms Limitation Outlined

The agreement limits arms in the limited force zones of both sides to: Eight standard infantry battalions; 75 tanks; 60 artillery pieces including heavy mortars whose range shall not exceed 12 kilometers. The total number of personnel on both sides cannot exceed 8000. Both sides agreed not to locate weapons in the area which could reach the lines of the other side. They also agreed to construct no new fortifications or installations greater than those agreed to.

The parties will not place anti-aircraft missiles within an area of 10 kilometers from their respective lines. UN forces will conduct inspections to ensure that the agreements are observed in all respects.

JEWISH LEADERS CALL FOR 'SECOND BRUSSELS' CONFERENCE NEXT FEBRUARY

PARIS, Sept. 2 (JTA)--The meeting here today of 60 Jewish leaders has decided to call for an extraordinary assembly of all Jewish communities to plan intensified and expanded efforts on behalf of the freedom and the basic rights of Soviet Jewry. The Jewish leaders who met to study this question unanimously decided that such a conference will be held in Brussels next February.

The one-day meeting coordinated plans and heard reports on the harsh new methods adopted in recent months by the Soviet authorities and directed against Jews, especially those who seek to emigrate. The representatives at the meeting decided it was imperative to step up world-wide efforts on their behalf.

The second Brussels World Conference of Jewish Communities on Soviet Jewry, will, like its predecessor five years ago, bring together representative Jewish leadership from every continent and from major Jewish international and national organizations.

Jewish Agency Acting Chairman Leon Dulzin said after today's meeting that the problem of Soviet Jewry has united the Jewish people like no other problem before. He said that Soviet policy on Jewish emigration will show whether the Helsinki agreement is a one-sided agreement or something to be respected by both sides, East and West. Dulzin stressed that the Helsinki declaration clearly specifies the right of free emigration from the USSR.

HERZOG TO ADDRESS UN SPECIAL SESSION

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 2 (JTA)--Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, will address the seventh special session of the General Assembly next Monday. It was reported here today. It was learned that his speech will include specific suggestions on the issue of world economy. It will be Herzog's first public address at the UN.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW**HERZOG: A DIPLOMAT WITHOUT ILLUSIONS**

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 2 (JTA)--Major General (Res.) Chaim Herzog--writer, commentator, military and political analyst, lawyer and Israel's new Ambassador to the United Nations--assumes his new post at the time when Israel is being spotlighted by an ongoing, relentless Arab public campaign to exclude her from the UN General Assembly, and, if possible, to oust Israel completely from the world body.

"I came to the United Nations with no illusions," Herzog declared the other day in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "I am fully aware of the prejudice against the Jewish State on the part of the majority here. But I am determined to defend Israel in the best way I can."

In Herzog's opinion, the Arab public campaign to ban Israel from the UN has proved to have a boomerang effect. After a long period in which Israel's public image has been in ebb, there has been a favorable shift in public opinion throughout different parts of the world, Herzog said. The viciousness and intensity of the Arab drive, without showing any concern that the UN might collapse if Israel is ousted, is to the advantage of Israel, he explained.

But the 57-year-old Irish-born Ambassador, who came to Israel (then Palestine) as a child, contends, however, that the second interim agreement between Israel and Egypt is very likely to moderate the Arabs' anti-Israel campaign at the United Nations. At the same time, he added, the danger that such a move will be launched cannot be entirely excluded. "There is always the possibility that Arab extremists will try to sabotage the agreement by pressing for action against Israel at the General Assembly," Herzog observed.

The envoy, who held various command and staff posts in the Israel Defense Forces, including the post of Director of Military Intelligence (1948-1950, and 1959-1962) also believes that the second interim agreement in the Sinai reduces the danger of a new outbreak of war in the Mideast. During the hour-long interview, held at the Ambassador's office at the Israeli Mission to the United Nations here, Herzog also discussed the upcoming General Assembly, the lessons of the Yom Kippur War and his personal approach to his new diplomatic mission.

Arab Attacks Are Boomeranging

Following are excerpts from the interview:

JTA: Lately there has been a lot of talk about the Arabs moving to expel Israel from the next General Assembly. In your opinion, is this really going to occur?

Herzog: It is very difficult to evaluate exactly what will happen. Those who are instigating this anti-Israeli move do not seem to be sure of their next steps. However, they must be aware that this attack on Israel is boomeranging to Israel's advantage. In their attack they have already passed the line of counter-productivity and it has brought clear statements in favor of Israel and against any move to expel or suspend her from the world organization. Such statements have already come from the European countries, the Nordic countries, the Socialist leaders of Europe during their recent meeting in Stockholm, and it brought about a split between the Arabs and some African states during their recent conference in Kampala, Uganda.

JTA: How would a successful interim agree-

ment between Israel and Egypt influence Arab policy at the United Nations?

Herzog: If there is an interim agreement in the Mideast it will affect the votes of many countries who will not support a move to expel Israel. But the danger of such a move still exists. On the other hand, I believe that the Arabs, even the extremists, will think twice before they press for such action because the last thing they want is to be defeated. There is another aspect that could prevent the extremists among the Arabs from radical moves that would further break Arab unity; the majority of the Arab states will not favor widening the polarization among the Arabs.

JTA: Where does the USSR stand on the issue of Israel's expulsion?

Herzog: The general indication is that the Soviets support the universality of the United Nations and therefore are against the move to ban Israel from the General Assembly. I have not met any Soviet diplomats since I arrived here two weeks ago and, as I said, this is the impression among the diplomats here.

JTA: What's ahead for Israel in this year's General Assembly?

No Illusions About General Assembly

Herzog: I have no illusion of what awaits us at the General Assembly. We can expect the automatic majority without any relation to the rights and wrongs of the issue. As in previous Assemblies, it is certain that all the usual anti-Israel resolutions will be adopted.

JTA: Even if there is an interim agreement?

Herzog: If there is an agreement, the Arab approach might be lower in tone but not in substance. We can expect less acrimonious debates but the anti-Israel resolutions, as I said, will be there.

JTA: How do you conceive your role as Israel's Ambassador to the UN?

Herzog: I bring with me my personal approach. I am guided by the principle that no country has permanent enemies or permanent friends. A country has only permanent interests. I come here with an open mind, determined to defend Israel in the best way that I can.

Lessons Of Yom Kippur War

JTA: Soon we will be marking the second anniversary of the Yom Kippur War. In retrospect, what are the major lessons for Israel to learn from that war?

Herzog: The main lesson--not to accept any preconceived idea or concept as binding. We live in a very volatile area and we must adapt ourselves to the fluidity of the situation in the area. We must understand the multifarious aspects of a defensive posture. The big mistake before the Yom Kippur War was to see in the Suez Canal a major answer to our military problems. We have ignored the overall importance of economic strength. A country with a deficit of \$3.5 billion is not in the strongest bargaining position. If that country is not prepared to eliminate this deficit by working harder to raise the national productivity by 20 percent--which is all that is required--and if it allows itself, at the same time, the luxury of labor unrest, then it has nobody to blame but itself.

JTA: Is there a present danger of a new war in the Mideast?

Herzog: I think that a great deal depends on the results of the interim agreement with Egypt and on the maintenance of Israel's deterrent capability. However, I do not see an all-out war as imminent.