



# daily news bulletin

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## DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAYS U.S. INTERESTS IN MIDEAST MAY NOT ALWAYS COINCIDE WITH ISRAEL'S INTEREST; MAY INVOLVE ACTIONS NOT TO ISRAEL'S LIKING By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (JTA)--A senior Western diplomatic source expressed the view today that the United States has legitimate interests in the Middle East which may not always coincide with Israel's interests and may involve actions not to Israel's liking, such as American arms supplies to Egypt. He said that Israeli leaders have come to recognize this fact which he termed an important development.

The source, defining American aims, said it included increasing American influence in the region and bringing about a commensurate decrease in Soviet influence while recognizing that it was impossible to totally exclude the Soviets from the Middle East. He added that an overall peace settlement required Soviet cooperation to achieve this objective.

The source indicated that American interests centered more on Egypt's position than Syria's. He was not optimistic about the possibility of Israeli-Syrian negotiations and observed that while the U.S. has pledged efforts to bring about such negotiations it made no commitments on the issue, and Arab voices at the United Nations and from Damascus were not encouraging.

The source said no one could predict what the Syrian attitude will be when the current term of the UN peace-keeping forces on the Golan Heights expires Nov. 30. But the source remarked that the Syrians have as much interest as Israel in not provoking a crisis in that region.

### U.S. Supplies To Egypt Explained

With regard to Egypt, the diplomatic source said it was understandable that Israel would not be happy over American arms supplies to Egypt but it would be better for Israel, in the long run, if the U.S. gains influence in Cairo even through the supply of arms. The source said it was an unfortunate fact of life in the Middle East that influence is gained by supplying arms.

He said it did not seem logical that Egypt would become dependent solely on American arms supplies or that it would receive arms from the U.S. on the same scale as Israel. Nevertheless, the U.S. will give serious consideration to an Egyptian request for arms, the source stated.

The source expressed the view that Egyptian participation in a war between Israel and Syria would depend on which side started the war or appeared to have started it. If it is clear that Syria initiated the hostilities, Egypt may keep out. But there is a danger that even if Syria starts a war it may be claimed or presented as if Israel invited the war and in such a case Egypt might feel free to participate, the source said.

He added that Israel would be foolish to provide the Syrians with a pretext for the Egyptians to join them in battle. The source expressed regret that Jordan has been stripped of its influence by decision of the Arabs themselves at

their recent summit meetings and expressed hope that Jordan might find a way to restore its position of influence.

## Role Of U.S. Technicians Assessed

Referring to more immediate issues involving implementation of the new Israeli-Egyptian Sinai accord, the source said the passage of Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal would probably coincide with implementation of the agreement. He said American technicians would supervise the functions of the Israeli surveillance station at Umm Hashiba and an Egyptian surveillance station yet to be built, and would operate an American surveillance station in the buffer zone between Israeli and Egyptian lines.

The source said there was no decision as to whether the American technicians would operate under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv or the Embassy in Cairo and that it was possible they would be administered directly from Washington. He said an agreement has been reached on the functions of American oil technicians now in Ras Sudar to ease the transition of the oilfields from Israeli to Egyptian hands.

## ZALMANSON IN 14TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE GETTING PROGRESSIVELY WEAKER

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (JTA)--Silva Zalmanson, whose hunger strike at the Isalah Wall in front of the United Nations entered its 14th day today, is getting progressively weaker. Ms. Zalmanson is on a hunger strike to dramatize her appeal for the release of her husband, Eduard Kuznetsov, and her brothers Israel and Wolf Zalmanson, from Soviet labor camps.

With her face almost yellow and with heavy dark rings under her eyes, Ms. Zalmanson is so weak that her voice is hardly audible. With great effort she told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today, "I am going to continue my hunger strike. I hope there will be some results." Ms. Zalmanson has been urged by various officials--among them Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon--to end her hunger strike, but so far she refuses to do so. The doctors who check her daily have also told her that her health is deteriorating and she must cease the hunger strike.

## ALLON: SINAI PACT SERVES STRATEGIC INTERESTS OF BOTH ISRAEL AND THE U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (JTA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations today that the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the Sinai served the strategic interests of both Israel and the United States. He said the President's Conference was "indispensable in the effort to mobilize Jewish and public support for Israel's cause in the United States."

Allon also stressed that the "cost-effectiveness" of American aid to Israel is higher than in any other country that benefits from American aid. "If other states were willing to spend and to commit themselves as much to their own defense as we are to ours, the United States will be in a far better position around the world," he declared. He noted that U.S. allies in Western Eur-

ope spend only four percent of their gross national product on defense while Israel spends about one-third.

However, Allon noted that "a viable defensible democratic state in the Middle East which serves American interests was not the reason for the Herzlian dream of rebuilding the Jewish State." But, he added, "that fact helps to strengthen Israel and to solidify the ties between the U.S. and the Jewish State."

The Israeli Foreign Minister acknowledged that some American Jews have criticized the agreement with Egypt. "Let them consider that the alternative might have led to war," he declared, "and let them come over to Israel and fight." This statement was greeted with ringing applause. He said that if Egypt violated the accord, Israel's military posture was strong enough to defend itself. He noted that an Egyptian violation would solidify both American and West European support for Israel.

#### Will Play It Cool With Syria

Speaking to representatives of the 32 constituent bodies of the Presidents Conference, Allon also stressed that there was "no pressure whatsoever" by the U.S. on Israel to negotiate with Syria. "No one has to pressure us to continue the search for peace with each of our neighbors, including Syria, with whom we are willing and eager to negotiate in accordance with UN (Security Council) Resolution 338."

He cited statements by Syria's Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam at the General Assembly rejecting any negotiations and warned that Syria might seek to create "an artificial crisis" as the Nov. 30 date for the renewal of the UN forces on the Golan Heights approaches. Allon said Israel would "play it cool, whether Syria renews the agreement or not. Meanwhile, the ball is in Syria's court, not ours."

Speaking of his three-hour meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Allon said it had been "an important talk" and provided a "rare opportunity to review in detail with the Soviet Foreign Minister the situation in the Middle East and to discuss areas both of agreement and disagreement."

#### Israel's Position In UN Improved

Allon said Israel's position at the UN was "significantly improved" and contrasted the difficulty Israel had faced in convincing other governments of its commitments to peace and the UN action in inviting Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to address the General Assembly last year with the "new appreciation" of Israel's peaceful intention. He also noted the failure of the anti-Israel bloc to fulfill its goal of suspending Israel from the UN, but said their new tactic was to condemn Zionism as an evil equal to racism and apartheid.

However, he noted that "Israel's enemies are not having so easy a time in the UN as they had expected," not only because of United States and other Western opposition but because some African countries are concerned that the refusal of many countries to support the condemnation of Zionism will lead to a weakening of the anti-apartheid vote. Allon praised Israel's representatives at the UN for doing a "magnificent job" and said the U.S. attitude was "very helpful both in public statements and private representations."

#### UN COMMITTEE'S POSTPONEMENT OF VOTE ON RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ZIONISM SEEN AS SETBACK FOR ARABS

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7 (JTA)--Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, declared yesterday that the action by the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee) to postpone a vote to include Zionism in a resolution condemning apartheid, racism and colonialism "confirms the fact that there is a growing reaction to the Arab attempts to dictate to others."

The Third Committee agreed yesterday to postpone the vote "for a number of days" at the request of Somalia, one of the sponsors of the resolution condemning Zionism. The Somali request was supported by Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Ghana. Four other African countries had asked for a postponement last week.

The postponement yesterday took place after the U.S. and the European Economic Community, which had earlier announced opposition to including Zionism in the resolution, were joined yesterday by the Scandinavian countries, Australia, New Zealand and Austria. The Soviet Union and other Communist countries supported the amendment but there was a split among Latin American countries. However, the most extensive split occurred among the African nations.

"The Western countries who abstained during the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico, when the only two countries to vote against the resolution (identifying Zionism with colonialism and imperialism and calling for their abolition) were the United States and Israel, made it quite clear this time to the Arabs that they cannot be taken for granted, and would vote against," Herzog said.

"The African group have begun to realize that the Arabs are ignoring the true interests of Africa and what happened (yesterday) is an expression of the awakening of some Africans to the true state of affairs."

#### Moynihan Attacked, Defended

Meanwhile, African and Arab delegates yesterday denounced American Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan in the General Assembly for calling President Idi Amin of Uganda a "racist murderer." Tiameu Adjibade of Dahomey, speaking for the 46-member African bloc, said if Moynihan confused his work at the UN with defending Zionism, he should "go to Israel as soon as possible."

Mansur R. Kikia of Libya, speaking for the Arab League, said Moynihan, in his speech before the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, has violated traditional diplomatic courtesy. Kikia charged that "What has really occurred reconfirms the deep relationship between the establishment in America and Zionism, particularly the sensitivity of the American authorities as far as what may affect the Zionist sensitivity."

Clarence Mitchell, Jr., a member of the American delegation, responded in Moynihan's absence by charging that Amin's address to the UN General Assembly last week was "an affront to millions of citizens of the United States."

"We fought a long and costly war against one kind of racism, inflicted upon the world by a dictator who exterminated millions of humans because they were not members of what he called the master race," Mitchell said, stressing he was speaking for the U.S. government. "If we had been less courteous with that dictator in the beginning, immense human suffering and loss would

have been avoided."

Mitchell, who is director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Amin used words like those that were used to persecute minorities and especially Jews for centuries. "We will raise our voices against such attacks on any of our people, whether they be Jews, Arabs, Blacks, whites or Asians--whatever their color, whatever their creed," he said.

Moynihan, at a reception given by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A., said later yesterday that Amin's speech had "slandered" all the American people by saying the U.S. was "run by Zionists." He added, "We are not here to hear totalitarian dictators lecture us on how to run a democracy."

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MOVES TOWARD RESOLUTION APPROVING STATIONING OF U.S. PERSONNEL IN SINAI

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA)--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee moved today toward a resolution approving the stationing of American civilian technicians in the Sinai desert after hearing Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reiterate his agreement to the reservation that the presence stands alone as a U.S. commitment and that "many provisions" of the four agreements with Israel and Egypt collateral to that presence "are not binding commitments of the U.S." Kissinger agreed that the technicians may be removed by either the President or Congress at their will.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D, Minn.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that "a near unanimous vote" approving the stationing of American technicians in Sinai could be expected by the committee late today and that the full Senate would act before the end of the week.

The House, whose International Relations Committee has already unanimously adopted a resolution of approval, is also expected to act shortly. Approval of Congress is required before the Sinai accord and the four collateral agreements reached by the U.S. with Israel and Egypt go into effect.

A threat of long delay over the resolution approving the dispatch of up to 200 American technicians to Sinai dissipated today as the weight of the leadership of both major parties in the Senate was brought to bear for speedy approval. Only a handful of Senators appeared ready to challenge the American presence in Sinai. Minority leader Hugh Scott (R, Pa.) espoused the Administration's view in committee, and Deputy majority leader Robert Byrd (D, W. Va.) gave it full support in a floor speech.

Indications grew, however, that after approval of the monitoring role of Americans in Sinai, the Senate would debate at length whether the collateral agreements are to be considered as treaties requiring a two-thirds vote of Congress to be put into effect. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D, Mo.) told the committee that he questioned the "Constitutional validity" of the executive agreements.

#### Not Linked With Collateral Agreements

Kissinger testified, with regard to the U.S. undertakings, including its 16-point agreement with Israel, that the Administration is "particularly concerned" that Congressional approval

of the stationing of technicians not be linked to the collateral agreements. He said the U.S. undertakings are "distinct and separate" from the proposal for the technicians and that U.S. statements of intentions should "not be given a legally binding character which was never intended and is not inherent in them."

Kissinger disclosed, however, that yesterday he gave the Senate committee a classified legal analysis of which undertakings are "binding" and which are not. That analysis has not been disclosed by the committee so far. Under questioning by Sen. Clayborn Pell (D, R.I.), Kissinger seemed to indicate that only the U.S. guarantee of oil for Israel is binding.

"Except for the oil the rest of the documents are basically statements of good faith and intent?" Pell asked. Kissinger replied, "That is generally correct." Virtually all questions on the collateral agreements concerned the U.S. memorandum with Israel.

Particularly questioned was the Administration's pledge to "consult promptly" with the Israel government with "respect to what support, diplomatic and otherwise, or assistance it can lend Israel" in accordance with "U.S. Constitutional practices" should Israel face "threats" to its security or sovereignty from a world power. Several Senators construed this to be a commitment and a treaty matter.

#### Step-By-Step Process Coming To An End

Sen. George McGovern (D, SD) asked Kissinger if the step-by-step diplomatic process can be pursued further, observing that "You can't deal with the Palestinians on a step-by-step basis." Kissinger replied, "I agree." He added that "We are coming to an end of the step-by-step process," and noted that "the step-by-step approach sooner or later must merge with an overall approach." McGovern said he would propose a resolution to bring about an annual review and a report by the President on Congress' desire to press toward an overall settlement. Kissinger responded, "We would not object to that."

When Sen. Charles Percy (R, Ill.) observed that objectors to the Sinai accord alleged that the U.S. had "used up all its leverage" with Israel, Kissinger replied that it would be a "mistake to consider our relations with Israel as if a balance sheet has to be struck every day." He added that "Our views will weigh heavily with any Israeli government."

Kissinger also said that until the Palestine Liberation Organization recognizes the existence of Israel and accepts Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, "we won't recognize the PLO." He stressed, nevertheless, that "a final settlement must provide for the future of the Palestinians." Kissinger said that "no formal talks" have been held with Israel on a Palestinian entity.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVAL BY 10-2

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a 10-2 vote adopted this afternoon the House International Relations Committee's resolution approving the sending of 200 U.S. technicians to the Sinai. The Senate will vote on the resolution tomorrow, and the House is expected to follow soon. Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. Joseph Biden (D, Del.) voted against the resolution. Sen. Dick Clark (D, Iowa), who voted for the resolution, said he will propose three amendments tomorrow.

**SPECIAL INTERVIEW****BERNSTEIN: MAIN DANGER IN PERIOD  
AHEAD--COMPLACENCY ABOUT ISRAEL**  
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA)--As the United Jewish Appeal sets out on its 1976 campaign, forecasts look good, initial signs are promising, current cash returns are encouraging--and the campaign leadership is hopeful of a successful year in which the \$600 million target figure will be attained. Irving Bernstein, UJA executive vice-chairman, is, nevertheless, by no means complacent.

In fact, as he sees it during an early morning breakfast, with the Jerusalem sun streaming into his hotel room, complacency is the main danger facing the UJA in its work ahead. Not complacency about fund-raising, but complacency about Israel. "Too many people--out of their intense longing for peace--seem to feel that peace is right around the corner, now that the accord with Egypt has been signed," Bernstein says.

The large sums in aid, moreover, which Israel hopes to procure from the U.S. government, give rise to other misunderstandings which could adversely affect the UJA's efforts. The aid sums, after all, are incomparably more than those which UJA raises in one year, or over several years, he notes. People could become disenchanted--and argue that UJA donations do not really make a dent in Israel's needs, or indeed in Israel's income.

Press reports and comments in the U.S. highlighting the "massive aid package" which Congress is to be asked to approve for Israel make matters worse. The press rarely points out that almost all of this aid is money for arms which will be spent on procurement inside the U.S. Almost none of it actually reaches Israel and is available for the country's internal needs--the needs which UJA and Keren Hayesod funds help meet. This, says Bernstein, must be driven home to American Jews, and to the broader American public.

**Peace Not Yet Around Corner**

The UJA leadership must explain, too, to contributors and potential contributors, that the Sinai agreement, while significant, is a far cry from "peace around the corner" and that, therefore, Israel must keep its military guard up--at the enormous cost that this implies. "Once you have to explain," Bernstein says thoughtfully, "you are on the defensive. This is the problem we need to face and overcome."

There is a strong psychological undercurrent, he feels, which can help UJA state its case convincingly and which, indeed, is probably responsible for the upswing in cash collection in recent months and the bright campaign forecasts. This is what Bernstein calls "Jewish unease" at the political and economic power of Israel's enemies.

"Oil economics are eroding decency and trust," says Bernstein. The Jewish "response" is to make pledges to Israel, and honor promptly pledges already made--despite the still unhealthy state of the economy.

With American Jewry not called upon at this time to take vigorous political or lobbying action, Jews seem to feel that giving what they can to UJA is their best and only outlet at present for their feelings of concern over Israel's bat-

tle against the odds in the international arena, Bernstein states. Steady cash flow is one important indicator of a good response. Heightened participation in missions to Israel is another, he adds.

**Transcending Fund-Raising Gambit**

Bernstein himself is here with the annual UJA Study Mission which includes some of UJA's top givers. Simultaneously, three other missions are in the country. The biggest ever UJA Women's Division Mission is due soon, and in mid-November 1000 persons will attend the UJA's Koach Mission.

Mission members pay their own way--and they do not reduce their pledges because of expenses incurred on a mission, says Bernstein. Many come through Rumania or Iran, to witness the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in those Jewish communities. Some pass through Poland, visiting the graveyard of one of Jewry's greatest-ever communities--and then moving on to "the vineyard, Israel."

Sometimes, three generations of Jews--grandfathers, fathers and sons--attend separate UJA missions to Israel during one year, demonstrating that UJA has become what Bernstein calls "a generational way of life." The executive vice-chairman very strongly subscribes to the view advanced by Prof. Moshe Davis of the Hebrew University and other socio-historians of Jewish life--that UJA has transcended the fund-raising gambit and broadened into a vehicle of Jewish commitment and identity.

**Reaching The 'Pintele Yid'**

The UJA, says Bernstein, provides American Jews with the opportunity not only to help Israel and Jewish causes at home and abroad, but also "to learn, to meet, to identify, to talk to people about Judaism, Jewish needs, Jewish history." The UJA also offers missions for the committed, seminars, retreats, weekends, study circles, straight solicitation--all these efforts to reach the "pintele Yid," as Bernstein says.

There was always this effort at diversification and broadening of UJA activities--but observers say it has intensified since Bernstein took over in 1971. There has been an important diversification, too, in UJA's approach, Bernstein states. Tear-jerking oratory is by no means good enough in these sophisticated times. The UJA, moreover, seeks to embrace academic and intellectual and professional circles as well as the business community. Bernstein notes in this connection the flourishing "faculty program," headed by respected Harvard Sovietologist Marshal Goldman. "People want more substance," Bernstein says.

**PINHAS SAPIR CHAIR ESTABLISHED**

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA)--A Pinhas Sapir Chair in economics has been established at the Hebrew University in memory of the late Pinhas Sapir. The first incumbent will be Dresden-born Prof. Haim Barkai, a recognized authority on economic theory and Israeli economic problems and policy. Prof. Barkai received his Bachelor and Masters degrees at the Hebrew University and a Ph.D. from the London School of Economics. He has taught at the Hebrew University since 1958 and was appointed associate professor there in 1969.

Reminder: There will be no Bulletin dated Oct. 13,