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CABINET STATES ISRAEL WILL CONTINUE TO RESPECT UNDOF PRESENCE BUT WILL NOT COOPERATE IN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 12

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (JTA)--Israel said today that it will continue to respect the presence of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights but would not cooperate with the Security Council's Middle East debate scheduled to begin next January 12.

The government's position was stated in a communique issued late this afternoon following an extraordinary six-and-a-half-hour Cabinet session. It was convened to consider last night's vote by the Security Council to extend the UNDOF mandate for six months while at the same time acquiescing to Syria's demand for a debate on the Palestinian issue in which the Palestine Liberation Organization would be invited to participate. (See separate story for Security Council resolution.)

The communique said the government negated the linkage between the renewal of the UNDOF mandate and "foreign elements" incorporated into that decision. The Cabinet's statement was, in effect, a reiteration of Israel's position that the UNDOF mandate is an integral part of the 1974 Israeli-Syrian disengagement accord and is completely separate from any other matters including debate on the Palestinian issue.

The communique said Israel would continue to honor the existence of UNDOF on the basis of the 1974 separation of forces agreement which was still valid. It stressed that the latter agreement included the commitment to avoid terrorist actions across the disengagement lines and declared that Israel held Syria responsible for implementation of the agreement in all of its parts.

Mideast Peace in Jeopardy

The communique served notice that Israel would take necessary security measures along its northern border and, in that context, the ministerial settlements committee was authorized to decide on the establishment of additional settlements on the Golan Heights.

Israel warned the Security Council that last night's resolution which contained an implicit invitation to the PLO to participate in the January 12 debate would jeopardize peace efforts in the Middle East. Israel stated that it continues to base its policy on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, neither of which makes any reference to the Palestinian issue. The communique quoted the recent Knesset decision that Israel would not have any dealings whatsoever with the PLO and would not participate in the Geneva conference if the PLO was invited there. The Cabinet's communique was approved unanimously.

It was learned, however, that differences of opinion were expressed by various ministers during the lengthy debate. Five dove-ish ministers -- two from Mapam, two from the Independent Liberal Party and Labor's Avraham Offer -- are known to have suggested that Israel modify its position with regard to the Palestinians by stating its readiness to negotiate with any Palestinian

group that recognized Israel's sovereignty and renounced terrorism. A decision on that proposal was postponed.

At the same time, hawk-ish Cabinet ministers pressed for an intensive new settlement program on the Golan as Israel's answer to the Security Council vote--and they appear to have won out. With only Mapam and Offer opposing, the Cabinet authorized its settlement committee to decide on new settlements on the Golan--and this in effect means the green light for four new settlements which have been awaiting formal approval.

TEXT OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (JTA)--The resolution extending the UNDOF mandate on the Golan Heights was adopted last night by a vote of 13-0, with China and Iraq not participating. The text of the resolution, which was submitted by Guyana, Mauritania, Cameroon and Tanzania, stated:

"The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), having noted the discussions of the Secretary General with all parties concerned on the situation in the Middle East, expressing concern over the continued state of tension in the area, decides:

(A) To reconvene on 12 January 1976, to continue the debate on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions; (B) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months; (C) to request the Secretary General to keep the Security Council informed on further developments,

ISRAEL BITTER OVER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION; FEELS THE U.S. ABANDONED HER BY ACCEPTING SYRIA'S TERMS

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (JTA)--Israel was badly shaken today by last night's Security Council resolution. The government called a special session of the Knesset to convene tomorrow to debate the Security Council's action and specifically its implicit invitation to the PLO to take part in its proceedings.

Official opinion regarding the Council's action is divided between hard-liners who reportedly want Israel to renounce unilaterally UNDOF and demand its removal from the Golan Heights, and the "doves" who want Israel to reassess its position on the Palestine issue and declare its readiness to negotiate with any Palestinian group that recognizes Israel's existence and renounces terrorist activities.

The basis of the hard-line approach to the removal of UNDOF is that the linkage of UNDOF to the Palestinian issue was a gross violation of the terms of the 1974 Israeli-Syrian disengagement accord under which UNDOF was established. The dove-ish view has been promulgated by Avraham Offer, Aharon Yariv and Abba Eban of the Labor Party, Victor Shemtov of Mapam, and Yitzhak Navon, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, who is the only dove-ish member of the Labor Alignment's former Rafi faction.

There was considerable bitterness here, mean-

while, against the United States which in effect abandoned Israel at the 11th hour at the UN by tacitly accepting Syria's terms for renewing the UNDOF mandate.

Moynihan's Position

The crucial paragraph of last night's renewal resolution commits the Security Council "to reconvene on 12 January, 1976 to continue debate on the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions." The latter include, by implication, the General Assembly's resolution of Nov. 10 inviting the PLO to participate in all UN sponsored peace forums on the Middle East.

Although the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Daniel P. Moynihan, stated in advance of the vote that the U.S. considered "relevant" only those Middle East resolutions adopted by the Security Council, that disclaimer was not expected to prevent PLO participation in the Council's debate.

Moynihan also said that the Council's supplementary statement made by the Council President, Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik, that the PLO be invited to join the debate in January, did not record a decision of the Council but "merely a summation of the views of some of the members of the Council." He added that his interpretation of the resolution was that the Council would decide in January whether the Mideast problem included the Palestine question.

That view was reinforced by Malik, who said that it was the "understanding of the majority" of the Security Council that "the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization will be invited to participate in the debate" when it is resumed next month. It was agreed in advance of the vote that Malik would make such a statement in his capacity of Security Council President as a gesture toward Syria's demand while, at the same time, avoiding any direct reference to the PLO in the text of the UNDOF resolution.

Surrender To Blackmail

Moynihan's statement was a reiteration of the U.S. position that Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 were the only ones applicable to Mideast peace negotiations. He also stated that the U.S. ruled out any "transfer" of Mideast negotiations to the Council and did not regard last night's resolution as affecting in any way the Geneva peace conference set up under the terms of 242 and 338. Moynihan said the U.S. went along with last night's measure "solely out of deference" to the Security Council's right to debate any matter.

Israel's UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog nevertheless termed the Security Council vote "a surrender to Syrian blackmail and Soviet dictates." A member of the Israeli UN Mission was quoted as saying that his country felt "badly let down" by the U.S. decision to give back-handed recognition to the PLO as a future negotiating partner.

It was learned, meanwhile, that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon cabled Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last night urging the U.S. not to accede to Syrian pressure. It was initially reported that Kissinger, who was enroute to China with President Ford, did not reply to the message. The Foreign Ministry tonight, however, said that an answer had been received. A spokesman said part of it was "satisfactory" and part of it unsatisfactory. He would not reveal details.

It is believed, however, that the decision to acknowledge the PLO, if only indirectly, as a future negotiating partner was made by Ford and

Kissinger aboard the President's plane enroute to Peking and that Moynihan was instructed accordingly.

Criticism Of Dinitz Unwarranted

Meanwhile, Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz was the target of media criticism here today for "vacationing" in Hawaii at a time when the crucial matter of the UNDOF mandate was under debate in the Security Council. In Dinitz's absence from Washington, Israeli contacts with the U.S. were pursued through a relatively junior member of the Embassy staff. Tonight, however, the Foreign Ministry denied reports that Dinitz had been vacationing in Hawaii. He had gone to Hawaii to attend a fund-raising function there, officials said.

STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS U.S. WILL PARTICIPATE IN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE AND WILL MAKE ITS POSITION CLEAR By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (JTA)--The State Department said today that the United States will participate in a Security Council debate on the Middle East next month to which the Palestine Liberation Organization apparently will be invited. The Israeli government stated in a communique today that it will not take part in or cooperate with the debate.

But John Trattner, deputy director of the State Department's Press Office, told newsmen today that it was the U.S. "intention to participate." He added, however, that "this has no implication whatsoever on our position on the substance of the debate. We will make that position clear to everyone during the course of the debate." Trattner did not amplify that statement.

Observers believe the State Department was being deliberately vague in order to allay Israeli fears of a complete U.S. turn-about with regard to the PLO. The American failure to veto last night's Security Council resolution has generated anxiety and anger in Israel over the U.S. position.

Trattner explained that to have vetoed the measure would have ended the UNDOF presence. He stressed that the resolution did not mention the PLO. He also stressed that the invitation to the PLO, contained in a statement by the Soviet Ambassador Yacov Malik in his capacity as President of the Security Council, was not subject to veto because "any nine of the Security Council's fifteen members can invite anyone to participate." He added that this was a "procedural matter."

Can't Explain U.S. Acquiescence

Trattner was unable to explain why the U.S. went along with the resolution's statement that the Security Council would consider "all" previous Middle East resolutions of the UN when the American Ambassador, Daniel P. Moynihan, stated specifically that "the U.S. considers that only Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are in fact relevant to the situation in the Middle East." President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger have said repeatedly during the past few weeks that the U.S. will not deal with the PLO in any way as long as it does not recognize Israel's sovereign status.

Trattner could not respond to numerous other questions regarding last night's Security Council actions. These included the question of whether the U.S. had consulted "fully" with Israel and with the Soviet Union prior to accepting the Council's decision, and whether the State Department still considered Deputy Assistant Secretary of

State Harold Saunders' recent statements that appeared to support the PLO as a negotiating partner to be merely "academic" as Kissinger had described them at the time.

Although the Security Council's decision was described as a compromise aimed at ensuring the continued UN presence on the Golan Heights, some sources here felt the U.S. surrendered to Syria's insistence on bringing the PLO into future Mideast debates. According to these sources, the U.S. appeased the Syrians and the Soviet Union which has fully backed Damascus' demands but at the same time has alarmed the Israelis and dismayed the Egyptians.

They pointed out that while Egyptian President Anwar Sadat campaigned for the PLO during his recent visit to the U.S., he failed to elicit any public acknowledgement of U.S. support for a PLO role in Middle East diplomacy. The Syrians, who have been attacking Egypt on this issue, moved the U.S. closer toward their views and now emerge as the champion of the Palestinian cause, having succeeded where Egypt failed, the sources said.

SYRIA WARNS IT WILL NOT ACCEPT NEW NEGOTIATIONS ON UNDOF UNLESS THEY INCLUDE THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (JTA)--The Middle East debate opened here this morning in the General Assembly with a harsh and uncompromising speech by Syrian Ambassador Mouaffak el Allaf who declared that Syria will not accept any new negotiations concerning UN peace-keeping forces unless they include the Palestinian question. He said that was the reason Syria agreed last night to the extension of the UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights.

Allaf criticized Israel for regarding the extension of UNDOF as an end in itself rather than as a step toward a lasting peace in the Middle East. He said UNDOF would not serve as an international occupation force providing a "protective line for the Zionist aggressive forces." The mandate, he added, "will not be extended ad infinitum and it will not be an automatic practice, sufficient for Israel to press a button so that this may take place."

The Syrian Ambassador charged that the United States was pouring arms and economic aid into Israel and criticized what he said was the American threat to withdraw from the UN if anti-Israel actions are taken. He urged the U.S. to influence Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinians. He reiterated the Syrian position that a solution can be found in the Mideast only if Israel withdraws totally from all occupied Arab territories and Palestinian rights are recognized.

Noting that the General Assembly declared Zionism to be a form of racism, Allaf said that "the racist Zionism" denies the right of the Palestinians and said that Israel had been implanted in the heart of the Arab world as the result of "an unholy alliance between the forces of imperialism and the world Zionist movement."

Because of the lack of speakers, the Mideast debate was cancelled for this afternoon and will resume tomorrow. Israel is listed among the speakers in the Assembly tomorrow. The European Economic Community, made up of nine European countries, will make a common statement tomorrow to be given by the Italian representative.

GENSCHER'S VISIT TO ISRAEL TERMED SUCCESSFUL, BUT DIFFERENCES EMERGED ON BOUNDARIES, PALESTINIAN ISSUES

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (JTA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended his visit to Israel yesterday afternoon with a declaration at Ben Gurion Airport that he believed Israel has shown its "readiness to continue along a constructive road to peace." Germany's interest, he added, was "a lasting and strong peace in this area."

Genscher's visit, as the guest of Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, was termed successful by Israeli officials, particularly in the field of future economic cooperation between Israel and West Germany. But differences, especially over Israel's future boundaries and the Palestine question overshadowed the political aspects of the visit.

Officials stressed that the talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. But West Germany, bound by the European Common Market policy statement on the Middle East of November, 1973, supports almost total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories. Germany also believes that Israel can negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and a Palestinian state on the West Bank should not be ruled out by Israel if the Palestinians recognize the Israeli State and accept Resolution 242.

Israeli officials have so far avoided speculation on what they would do should the Palestinians comply with those conditions and regard such a development as purely hypothetical. Israeli policy remains firmly opposed to any contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Genscher Taken To Task

Genscher was, in fact, taken to task for the recent "unofficial" contacts between West German officials and PLO representatives. The German leader took pains to stress that those contacts were not on any official level and that they were utilized to make it clear to the PLO that it could not hope for Bonn's support in a peacemaking role unless it changed the basic tenets of its present policy which refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist.

In the economic sphere, the main problem was the serious imbalance in trade between Israel and West Germany. The latter country sells \$700 million worth of exports to Israel annually but imports only \$135 million worth of goods from that country. The economic aides of both ministers held lengthy talks during which the Germans proposed that Israeli firms should be encouraged to exhibit their wares in Germany; more trade missions from West Germany to Israel; and a mutual sharing of industrial know-how between the two countries.

Before his departure, Genscher paid a private visit to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Old Jerusalem and visited the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot which has close ties with the Max Planck Institute and other German institutions of higher learning.

LOS ANGELES (JTA)--In an effort to focus public attention on the plight of a specific prisoner each month, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews has started a "Prisoner of the Month" program to acquaint the public with Soviet Jewish prisoners. Boris Penson, currently serving a 10-year term, is the December Prisoner of the Month.

