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SYRIA AGREES TO 6-MONTH EXTENSION OF UNDOF BUT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON CAUSE CONCERN IN ISRAEL

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Damascus radio announced last night that Syria has agreed to a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, due to expire Nov. 30. But developments in Lebanon over the last 24 hours have caused concern in Israel and may require a new policy decision with respect to that country in the very near future, sources here said today. (See separate story from UN on mandate extension.)

Syrian troops, serving as part of the all-Arab peace-keeping force, crossed the Litani River into southern Lebanon and reached Marj-Ayoun, a township just north of the Israeli border settlement of Metullah. The Christian radio station in Beirut reported today that other Syrian units crossed the river on their way to the Lebanese port of Tyre.

More alarming, however, was the bazooka attack Friday on an Israeli patrol along the Lebanese border near Zar'it and the firing today of several Katyusha rockets at Nahariya from across the Lebanese border. In both attacks there were no casualties and Israelis returned fire. But the incidents, the first in that region in nearly a year, may have signaled the start of a new wave of terrorist activity in southern Lebanon.

Some sources said it might have been a test of Israel's reaction. A senior security source was quoted today as saying that Israel would not permit a renewal of terrorist activity near its border and would take the initiative against terrorist groups that disturb the tranquility of the region.

Syria Anxious To Avoid Confrontation.

The Syrian troop movements are regarded as less ominous for the time being. Israel has repeatedly informed Syria, through U.S. diplomatic channels, that it would intervene should Syria concentrate forces near the Israeli border. Damascus is believed anxious to avoid a confrontation with Israel at a time when its army is spread thin in Lebanon and for that reason is also interested in preventing a renewal of terrorist activity in the border region.

Sources here said that Israel would not regard the presence of token Syrian forces south of the Litani or at Tyre as a provocation but would react if large Syrian formations entered the border area now held by Lebanese Christians. But the situation is less stable than it was a few days ago. Damascus is under pressure from Moslems and Palestinian terrorists to send troops into southern Lebanon to end the cooperation between Israel and the Lebanese Christian population.

The Israelis are also disturbed by the bazooka and Katyusha attacks which came as a surprise. For months Israeli defense officials have claimed that the Christian and non-leftist Moslem forces in southern Lebanon were sufficiently strong to prevent any terrorist activity there.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Shimon Peres told today's Cabinet meeting that a Syrian takeover of southern Lebanon would endanger Israel's security. He said Syrian troops were gradually spreading over southern Lebanon and that they would take over the northern part of that country in the not too distant future. As of now, only a small part of southern Lebanon is still "Lebanese," Peres said.

UN CONFIRMS UNDOF EXTENSION

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Confirmation of Syria's agreement to a six-month extension of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was received here today, according to a UN spokesman. The decision was conveyed to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by the Syrian delegation and the UN chief executive will submit a written report to the Security Council Tuesday. The spokesman said the Council would meet Nov. 29 to adopt a resolution extending the mandate, to which Israel has also agreed.

RABIN PREDICTS EGYPT WILL LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN NEXT YEAR FOR AN OVERALL MIDEAST SETTLEMENT ON CAIRO'S TERMS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin predicted over the weekend that Egypt would initiate next year a campaign for an overall settlement in the Middle East on Cairo's terms. Speaking at the ZOA House in Tel Aviv, Rabin said this will not prevent Israel from initiating her own proposals since the government has already adopted an overall concept for achieving peace.

The Premier said he did not foresee "real" political moves in the Mideast before next spring. He said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's latest "peace offensive" was primarily a propaganda and not a political move. But Rabin added that Egypt's peace initiative in 1977 would come with the passive and perhaps the active support of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Rabin said Sadat expressed his readiness for peace in 1971 when Gunnar Jarring, the special United Nations envoy, tried to mediate in the Mideast. He said Sadat's terms were better then, since he did not condition an Israel-Egyptian agreement on similar accords with the other Arab states nor did he push for a Palestinian state. "Thus I have not found any changes in the Egyptian policy," Rabin said, "and certainly not positive changes."

During the last two or three years, Israel has adopted a general concept of the targets to aim for in the search for peace, Rabin said. "There is no justification for the repeated demand of some liberals for a new Israeli initiative that would be accepted by the Arabs," he declared.

4 U.S. SCHOLARS CHOSEN TO ATTEND JEWISH ORGANIZED MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (JTA)--A delegation of four American Jewish scholars has been chosen to go to Moscow in response to a world-wide call for Jewish scholars to attend a three-day symposium in Moscow organized by a small group of Soviet Jews, an official of the Association for

Jewish Studies (AJS) said today. The AJS was one of the Jewish groups which received the invitation, according to Dr. Leon A. Jick, director of the Center for Contemporary Jewish Studies at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass.

An American Academic Committee for the Moscow Conference, which is scheduled to meet Dec. 19-21, has been formed to support the goals of the conference, at which the Moscow Jewish activists hope to meet to discuss the future of Jewish culture within the Soviet Union. In their call to Jewish scholars to come to Moscow to participate, the activists affirmed the rights of Soviet Jewry to cultural freedom and cited the tenets of the Helsinki agreement. Elie Wiesel is chairman of the American committee.

Scholars Have Applied For Visas

Jick told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the American Jewish scholars--Marvin Herzog of Columbia University, Baruch Levine of New York University, Jacob Neusner of Brown University and Marshall Sklare of Brandeis University--had applied for visas in the hope that Soviet authorities would permit the conference to take place, allow the activists to rent a hall for the conclave, and issue the visas for the four American Jewish scholars "in the spirit of the Helsinki agreement." Jick said similar committees had been organized in Israel and in Britain.

The manifesto declared that "although the nearly three-million Jews in the USSR represent the world's third largest Jewish community--after those of the United States and Israel--Soviet Jews are deprived of any sharing in their cultural heritage, customs and traditions."

The Moscow manifesto continued: "The task of preserving and reviving Soviet Jewry, the task of its salvation from total spiritual destruction, is the noble cause in which all those who want to be Jews must take part." It was signed by Benjamin Fain, a leading Soviet physicist and chairman of the conference, and 12 other activists.

The American committee for the conference said almost all of the signers were "refuseniks." Soviet Jews denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

The AJS, comprising 800 American Jewish scholars, announced the plans to send the four scholars to Moscow. Dr. Marvin Fox, Philip W. Lown Professor of Jewish Philosophy at Brandeis and association president, said, "It has long been our hope that Jewish scholarship and the sense of Jewish identity might be given free expression in the Soviet Union."

The AJS reported that the Soviet activists have already announced publicly their intention to hold the conference, adding that it appeared this was the first time that a cultural minority within the Soviet Union had attempted to exercise such rights under terms of the Helsinki agreement.

Termed An Historic Occasion

Wiesel said "This is an historic occasion." Declaring that Soviet Jews "are not permitted to be Jews and they are not permitted to stop being Jews," Wiesel said the Helsinki agreement has struck a "spark of hope" and that the Moscow symposium is "a thin flame from that spark."

He also said that he sensed "a renewed interest in Jewish history and culture. Despite countless obstacles, seminars meet in private homes to study and devour whatever materials they are able to secure on Jewish subjects."

Serving on the American Academic Committee are Nobel Laureate and Harvard economist Ken-

neth Arrow; Brandeis president Marver Bernstein; Jewish Theological Seminary of America Chancellor Gerson Cohen; Reconstructionist Rabbinical College president Ira Eisenstein; Prof. Fox; Hebrew Union College president Alfred Gottschalk; Yeshiva University president Norman Lamm; Columbia University president William McGill; and Harvard Faculty Dean Henry Rosovsky.

Jick said financing for the participation by the four American scholars was coming from the scholars, from the association and from the universities of which the scholars are faculty members. He also reported that the AJS was receiving outlines of the papers which the Moscow participants hoped to present at the symposium.

ILP AGREES TO POSTPONE 'DECISION TO LEAVE COALITION GOVERNMENT'

TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (JTA)--The Independent Liberal Party has agreed to postpone its decision to quit the coalition government until Premier Yitzhak Rabin's return from the Socialist International Convention to be held in Europe this week, it was announced today. The ILP's Executive voted last week in favor of defection. The matter was to have been dealt with by its Central Committee next Thursday. But Rabin urged his coalition partners not to take a decision while he is abroad. The Central Committee meeting has been rescheduled for the first week in December.

Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism and leader of the ILP, said on a radio interview today that the decision to quit the coalition was final and predicted its approval by a large majority of the Central Committee. The ILP Executive recommended that the party leave the government because of serious differences with Rabin and the Labor Alignment over domestic policies.

PLO TO OPEN BUREAU IN BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (JTA)--The Belgian government announced here Friday that its authorization to the Palestine Liberation Organization to open a permanent information bureau in Brussels is a routine affair and does not constitute recognition of the PLO. The Belgian government's communique stressed that "juridically" Belgian legislation does not prevent a foreign organization from operating a bureau if its activities are not contrary to local laws. These bureaus have no diplomatic status.

Several organizations, including the Belgian Movement for Israel, which is headed by Minister of State Pierre Zwermeijlan, have already protested against the government's decision. The Belgian Foreign Ministry's spokesman told a press conference that the PLO bureau will be authorized to fly the Palestinian flag but said commercial organizations do the same. He indicated that a basic difference between the PLO bureau in Paris and the one due to open in Brussels is that "France has granted it semi-diplomatic recognition, while we do not."

NEW YORK (JTA)--Mark Lutsker, a former Prisoner of Conscience who recently completed a two-year sentence on charges of draft evasion, was granted an exit visa to join his fiancée in Israel, the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry announced. Lutsker was a key organizer of the September protest by Kiev Jews over Soviet failure to memorialize more than 100,000 Jews slain by the Nazis at Babi Yar. Following his initial visa application, he was expelled from the Voronezh University mathematics department.

DOCUMENTS DISCLOSE ROLE OF U.S. IN PALESTINE PARTITION EFFORT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Previously unpublished documents on American government policy related to the Middle East in 1948 appear to establish Clark M. Clifford, then President Truman's special counsel, as a strong man in the White House who persuaded the President not to relax his determination to uphold the United Nations partition of Palestine and recognize Israel as a sovereign Jewish State despite the virtually unanimous opposition of the American foreign affairs establishment.

The documents covering 1197 pages were released yesterday by the State Department as part of its Foreign Relations Series that has been published continuously since 1861 as the official record of U.S. foreign policy.

The volume of memoranda, messages, reports and instruction of the utmost secrecy begins in the aftermath of the partition resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly Nov. 29, 1947 and continues through the following year that saw Israel born; but the attempts within the Administration to stifle it continue right up to Truman's astounding election victory in November, 1948.

The publication includes material that the State Department said has only recently become available in the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri and "elsewhere."

Bitterness Of The Opposition

The bitterness of the opposition to Clifford may be measured by Secretary of State George C. Marshall's words to the President on May 12, 1948--three days before Truman's recognition of Israel. In his top secret memorandum on the White House meeting that day, Marshall wrote he warned Truman that Clifford's counsel was "wrong." He added: "I said bluntly that if the President was to follow Mr. Clifford's advice and if in the election I were to vote, I would vote against the President."

Five months later, on Oct. 30, Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett in an "eyes only, personal" message to Marshall in London, forecast a "substantial" majority for New York Gov. Thomas Dewey against Truman in the impending election.

Then, pointing to the "increasingly belligerent attitude" of the Israelis who, he charged, were violating the truce, Lovett urged Marshall to confer with John Foster Dulles, later to be Secretary of State in the Eisenhower Administration, for "some firmly agreed course of action between any succeeding Administration and our present one" to counter Israel because the platforms of both major parties "strongly support Israel."

Heads of the Departments of Defense, State and the Central Intelligence Agency and a host of sub-Cabinet officials and ambassadors desperately sought to prevent Israel's birth, the documents show. They expressed fears of setback in strategic interests and losses of oil revenues by antagonizing the Arabs. Israel was seen as a Communist satellite aiding the Soviet penetration of the Middle East. Tactics were advanced to divide world Jewry and intimidate American Jews from supporting Zionism.

Role Of Loy Henderson

Marshall depended heavily on Lovett and Loy Henderson, chief of the State Department's Near

East Affairs, for his Palestine policy. In a secret memorandum July 21, 1948, nine weeks after Israel had become a State, Lovett noted the "Ir-gun and the Stern gang were still active in Palestine." He "stressed the fact that premature de jure recognition of the provisional government of Israel might, unless we were satisfied to its ability, place the United States government in the position of having relations with a government under Soviet influence."

Henderson, on March 24 in a memorandum to Marshall, urged that the U.S. government decide "once and for all that it will not permit itself to be influenced by Zionist pressure" and that "informal undertakings be obtained" from Republican and Democratic leaders that "Zionism and Palestine will not be made an issue in the coming presidential campaign."

Henderson urged, "we should take the lead in calling upon all American citizens" to "refrain from taking any action which might encourage the continuation of violence in Palestine" and said "It is possible that a carefully planned campaign might result in freeing many American Jews from the domination of Zionist extremists."

While contending the Palestine problem was international and not domestic, Marshall appeared unfamiliar with important facets of it. In a memorandum May 12, three days before Israel's birth, Marshall noted press reports from Tel Aviv said that he had sent a personal message to David Ben Gurion "who was styled in the United Press (news agency) dispatch as the forthcoming President of the Jewish State." Marshall added: "I directed, with the President's concurrence, that no comments be made on this press story. In actual fact, no message had been sent to Mr. Ben Gurion and I do not even know that such a person existed."

Highlight Of Administration Infighting

A climactic one in the infighting within the Administration was the May 12 White House meeting Truman called to determine America's course after the British Mandate terminated May 15. The Israelis had already said they would establish a sovereign state that day.

Marshall's memorandum of that meeting reported that Clifford "strongly" urged the President to give "prompt recognition to the Jewish State" and "before the Soviet Union did so." Truman's timing, Clifford held, "would have the distinct value of restoring the President's position" for the Palestine partition which had been clouded by oppositionists.

Rebutting Clifford, Lovett was reported by Marshall as observing "it would be most unbecoming" to recognize Israel when the U.S. had sought a truce in Palestine. Recognition would be "a very transparent attempt to win the Jewish vote," Lovett said. "To recognize the Jewish State prematurely would be buying a pig in a poke," he argued. "How do we know what kind of Jewish State will be set up?" he asked.

Lovett read excerpts from intelligence reports "regarding Soviet activity in sending Jews and Communist agents from Black Sea areas to Palestine." (The turnabout in U.S. official views was shown in Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's statement after the Presidential election Nov. 2, 1976 on the importance of Israel in U.S. strategy.)

Previously, Clifford argued that "American security and its oil interests" in the Middle East depend on effective support of the partition decision. Permitting war between Jews and Arabs with Palestine undivided under a trusteeship as

the anti-Israeli element wanted was "the certain way for Russia to move into the Arabian peninsula" he said. "In terms of military necessity, political and economic self-preservation will compel the Arabs to sell their oil to the United States. Their need of the United States is greater than our need of them," Clifford said.

Tactics To Prevent Statehood

The State Department's position made the U.S. appear "in the ridiculous role of trembling before threats of a few desert nomadic tribes," Clifford said. "This has done us irreparable damage. Why should Russia or Yugoslavia, or any other nation, treat us with anything but contempt in light of our shilly-shally treatment of the Arabs. After all, the only successful opposition to the Russian advance has been in Greece and Turkey (because of the Truman Doctrine)." In another outline of tactics to prevent Israel's statehood, Samuel Kopper of Henderson's office suggested on Jan. 22, 1948 "abandoning support of partition as being unworkable" and to maintain the arms embargo to Jews while Britain continued to arm the Arabs. "Those Americans associated with the Jewish Agency's activities," Kopper concluded, "must be given complete and frank information on how our vital interests are being and will be adversely affected by support of partition."

Ambassador to Iraq, George Wadsworth, reported to Henderson on Feb. 4, 1948, after meeting with Truman, that U.S. failure to find a way to reconsider the UN partition resolution by establishing an Anglo-American Commission resulted from "British bullheadedness and the fanaticism of our New York Jews."

PLO OPENING WASHINGTON OFFICE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Despite State Department repeated protestations it is not having contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, except for security purposes of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, a high PLO official has been given a U.S. visa to enter the United States and he is opening a propaganda office here for the terrorist group.

The Department refused to explain the circumstances yesterday to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency but indicated it might tomorrow. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was in Plains, Ga. yesterday for a meeting with President-elect Jimmy Carter while momentum was building up in important sections of the media for Kissinger to be the U.S. negotiator in the Arab-Israeli conflict for the Carter Administration.

The PLO official given the visa for a period not publicly specified is described as Sabri Elias Jiryis, a Palestinian-born Arab who left Israel in 1970 and entered the U.S. last month with a Sudanese passport. According to a news report published here and in New York, the State Department knew he was coming, that he headed the Israel section of the PLO in Beirut and is a member of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's top body.

The PLO office for Washington was formally registered with the Justice Department Friday with the authorization of Yasir Arafat, the PLO chief, according to the reports. In his registration, Jiryis said he received \$10,000 Oct. 18 from the PLO headquarters in Beirut to organize an "information office" here.

MAX GOTTSCHALK DEAD AT 87

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Max Gottschalk,

the foremost personality of the Belgian Jewish community for over a generation, died here last week at age 87. Gottschalk, a sociologist, served for nearly 20 years as president of the Belgian Consistory and was honorary president of the Central Jewish Social Fund, the local equivalent of the Jewish Welfare Federation.

Gottschalk, who served as head of the Research Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Brussels, helped create the university's Institute of Jewish Studies and the National Center for Higher Jewish Studies which he headed for 10 years till his 80th birthday.

MIKVA DECLARED OFFICIAL WINNER

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Incumbent Democratic Representative Abner J. Mikva was Friday declared the official winner, defeating his Republican rival, Samuel Young, by 201 votes out of 213,407 cast. Young, however, immediately demanded a recount. By law, a candidate is entitled to a recount if the winner's victory margin is less than five percent. Mikva won by less than one percent. The official canvass was announced by the Cook County Clerk, Stanley Kusper. The initial count after the Nov. 2 election showed Young winning by some 250 votes, but a recount put Mikva ahead by 201. His win means that there are 22 Jewish legislators in the House.

1000 TREES DEDICATED TO PEIREZ

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (JTA)--The "Lawrence Peirez Memorial Grove" --some 1000 trees planted on a hillside overlooking Jerusalem--was dedicated here today by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in memory of the ADL leader. Peirez, who died Oct. 15 at age 61, was chairman of ADL's national civil rights committee, a member of the League's national commission, and international vice-president of B'nai B'rith.

The ADL's national commission, the agency's policy-making body, is in Israel for week-long sessions in conjunction with its 63rd annual meeting. The grove honoring Peirez is in an area of the Jerusalem Forest designated as the Bicentennial Year Region and commemorating 200 years of American democracy.

CAREY MEETS WITH JEWISH LEADERS ON THE ISSUE OF THE ARAB BOYCOTT

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (JTA)--Governor Hugh Carey met Friday with representatives of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York in regard to the Arab boycott. Following a discussion of the issues, Carey stated that "we in New York have an enforceable, well framed law that goes to the heart of the boycott issue. The boycott is a matter of national concern and we hope that the new Congress and Administration will promptly seek strong legislation along the lines of the New York State law."

The Governor expressed the hope that the federal law would be sufficiently comprehensive as to eliminate any adverse economic impact on states such as New York that have enacted anti-boycott legislation. He emphasized that in addition to being an unfounded restriction on freedom on international trade, the boycott is morally reprehensible.

Representing the 20-member organizations of the JCRC were Richard Ravitch, JCRC president, and David Ashe, Phil Baum, Jack Elkin, Malcolm Hoenlein and Daniel Shapiro. Joining Carey were Judah Gribetz, counsel to the governor, and Menachem M. Shayovitch, special assistant to Carey for community affairs.