

ckon with realities.” By contrast, Goldmann defines himself as the man who “finds a formulation by which everybody gains something.”

The 1937 dispute with the Zionist hardliners stood Goldmann in good stead once Israel became a state. Since the early 1950s, he has taken several important initiatives and a sharply dissenting stand on a number of key issues:

—the negotiations with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer for monetary restitution for the Nazi holocaust against the Jews. Many Zionist leaders were against any dealings with Germany at all. This laid the groundwork for Goldmann’s later good relations with members of the German and French governments.

—negotiations of a “Near Eastern Confederation” with Egyptian President Nasser, through the mediation of Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru, in the early 1950s. The deal fell through because of Nasser’s lack of confidence that Goldmann could “deliver the goods,” i.e., win Israeli government support for the idea. And, in truth, Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion was more intent on launching the Suez expedition against Nasser jointly with Britain and France, a decision which embittered

Arab-Israely relations for a decade.

—an insistence that Israel come to grips with the “reality” of living in the midst of an Arab majority. Goldmann has concretized this in his “confederation” idea, in related proposals for the “neutralization” of Israel, and in more recent proposals that Israel negotiate the creation of a Palestinian Arab state with the Palestine Liberation Organization, under the framework of international security guarantees made by the U.S., the Soviets, and continental Europe.

The overriding limitation of Goldman’s policies is his softness toward British Fabian methods—the underside of his “Kantian realism.” At one point in his autobiography, after he attacks the Zionist leadership for failing to make adequate overtures to the Arabs, he comments, “If the Arabs were Englishmen, peace could have been concluded between them and Israel long ago.” Such a viewpoint could hardly endear Goldmann to those Arabs who resent British manipulation of Arab-Zionist tensions for the past century, and who rightly resent the Zionist movement’s historical eagerness to play the role of British front-man in the Middle East.

...The goal of the conference would be negotiation of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would not only be guaranteed by the United Nations, which is too weak to give it credibility, but above all by the two superpowers, and by many other nations, primarily the Europeans ....

...Parallel to the neutralization of Israel, some kind of Palestinian state structure—whether in connection with Jordan or independent—would have to emerge, should the Palestinians have the option of deciding for themselves whether they similarly would want to take advantage of the same guarantees which also protect Israel’s existence ....

...In contrast to the cold warriors, I am convinced that the Soviet Union has a moderating influence over the Arabs, and prevents them from plunging into a new war. In the past year, Foreign Minister Gromyko has officially committed the Soviet Union on two occasions to guaranteeing and ratifying a peace treaty between Israel and the Arabs.

Only such a comprehensive solution, as I propose, will give peace in the Mideast a chance. The treaty which Begin and Sadat have concluded will be psychologically unacceptable for the other Arab states, and leave Israel isolated in the Near Orient as a foreign entity.”

## LaRouche invites Goldmann to tour

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., an independent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has announced that he intends to cosponsor a nationwide speaking tour for Mr. Nahum Goldmann to make available to the internationally prominent Zionist leader a public forum to present his proposals for the solution of the Middle East crisis.

“While I do not always agree with Mr. Goldmann’s views on many matters,” Mr. LaRouche explained on Oct. 16, “I consider his contribution vital in upgrading the level of debate on which our Middle East policy in particular ought to be discussed. Mr. Nahum Goldmann’s views, if presented to the American public, would contribute significantly in getting a real discussion on the Middle East going in this country.

“I also wish to invite my Republican counterpart, former Governor John Connally of Texas, as well as Senator Jesse Helms, to join me in cosponsoring a nationwide speaking tour for the respected Zionist leader,” Mr. LaRouche concluded.