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3 INJURED IN BUS BOMB EXPLOSION; ROCKET BLAST IN JERUSALEM QUARTER

TEL AVIV, April 7 (JTA)--Terrorist incidents near Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem and a riot at a refugee camp in Jenin on the West Bank were under investigation by security authorities today. Three passengers were injured when a bomb exploded this morning on a bus south of Tel Aviv. Police said the bomb was concealed in a nylon bag left behind by a passenger.

That incident followed an explosion of a Katyusha rocket in the Abu-Tor quarter of Jerusalem. The blast left a large crater but caused no casualties or damage. Police are combing the area for the perpetrators.

Meanwhile, a Jenin military tribunal imposed fines on scores of youngsters who rioted earlier in the day at the Jenin refugee camp. Police said the disturbances began when youths stoned security forces, erected road blocks and set fire to tires. In one case, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at Israeli soldiers. No casualties were reported. A curfew has been imposed on the camp.

ZANBAR WARNS THAT DENIAL BY U.S. OF \$550 MILLION WILL CAUSE JOBLESS FIGURE IN ISRAEL TO SOAR TO 80,000

By Tuvia Mendelson

JERUSALEM, April 7 (JTA)--Moshe Zanbar, Governor of the Bank of Israel, warned yesterday that if Israel does not receive the extra \$550 million in U.S. aid to cover the transitional quarter between fiscal 1976 and fiscal 1977, unemployment in this country would soar to 80,000. The additional foreign aid funding for the three-month period June 30-Oct. 1 is before the U.S. Congress but is opposed by the Ford Administration. (See related story on this page.)

Zanbar presented this issue as an example of why it was undesirable for the Israeli economy to be totally dependent on the U.S. He said that under the present circumstances, that dependence was so complete that "politicians in Washington can decide if we will have unemployment and what its rate will be."

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office were quoted, meanwhile, as saying that Premier Yitzhak Rabin raised the matter of transitional quarter funding for Israel at his meeting with President Ford in Washington last January, but that the President "showed no special interest in the request" and handed the matter over to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. The sources said Kissinger made it clear to Israel that the Administration would not ask Congress for the additional funding but "would not object" if Congress took the initiative.

Observers here assume that Ford "probably changed his mind" in view of the election campaign but asked an official of the National Security Council to assure Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz that the change was not aimed at Israel. Some 50 nations, including Egypt, Syria and Jordan would also benefit from transitional quarter funding.

Poll On U.S.-Israel Relations

Meanwhile, a public opinion poll published

today showed that 61 percent of the Israeli public is "convinced" or "thinks" that relations with the U.S. have deteriorated. According to the poll, 39 percent believes there has been no change in relations.

The poll asked Israelis whether they considered most important U.S. Ambassador William Scranton's veto of an anti-Israeli resolution at last month's Security Council session or his speech at the same session criticizing Israeli settlements in the administered territories. Of the respondents, 43 percent believed Scranton's speech had the greater impact and 36 percent thought the veto was more important. Only six percent believed that neither the speech nor the veto were of any consequence with respect to U.S.-Israeli relations.

FORD THREATENS TO VETO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BILL

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, April 7 (JTA)--President Ford's opposition of financial aid to Israel beyond his own recommendations and the strong feeling in Congress to support Israel's stated requirements by providing finances to cover the three-month period between the current and new fiscal years, raised questions today of the affects of a threatened Presidential veto of the foreign assistance bill.

Such a veto is seen as involving the future of Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government and fiscal chaos within many other nations who count on an ongoing American aid program.

The House delayed its vote on the appropriations for foreign aid until next week to take into account the President's feelings. Despite the veto threat, House and Senate sources indicated a compromise is in the political wind and that Israel and some 50 other countries would receive most of a projected program to include the transitional quarter between July 1 and Sept. 30.

The crescendo over the foreign aid appropriation rose today after Ford posed his veto threat at a meeting with leaders of both parties at the White House today. This meeting followed his letter yesterday to House Speaker Carl Albert (D, Okla.) that "If I am presented with a final appropriation bill that includes additional funds for the transitional quarter I will be forced to exercise my veto."

Israel Has Sufficient Levels Of Aid

Ford's letter also said that "specifically, in the case of Israel, FY '76 and '77 budget requests provide sufficient levels of assistance to meet that nation's needs." Recognizing the difficulties a veto would cause, the President said "It could seriously disrupt our efforts to assist our friends and allies in maintaining their security and development growth efforts."

Sen. Clifford Case (R.N.J.), among the 12 Senators and 17 House members who met with the President, declared afterwards, that "Funding for all countries in the transition quarter is consistent with every action the Congress has taken. The Administration's position is inexplicable in view of its own support for transitional quarter appropriations."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had approved the Senatorial formula adding 25 percent

to the levels of the 1976 appropriations for the transitional quarter. Later, the White House rejected it. The Senate-House conference on appropriations has disagreed. The House had gone along with the Presidential recommendation of no funds for the transitional quarter while the Senate allocated the funds.

Under the Senate bill about \$800 million is added to the 1976 fiscal year bill of which Israel would receive \$550 million and Egypt \$175 million. Within the bill itself Israel is ticketed in both Houses for \$2.2 billion and Egypt about \$700 million.

The Ford letter to Albert was made public at the White House after the Jewish Telegraphic Agency asked Presidential news secretary Ron Nessen for a full report on the White House meeting. Nessen said the "carefully prepared" letter formed the "basis" of the President's remarks and "thus coincides with what the President said this morning."

Reactions To Veto Threat

House Minority Leader John Rhodes (R, Ariz.) told newsmen that the President had asserted he would "have no alternative" but a veto if more money is voted for Israel. Sen. Hugh Scott (R, Pa.), the Senate Minority Leader, agreed with Rhodes' version, saying "The President made it very clear he would veto the bill." Scott added that he "would hate to see the bill vetoed."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D, Minn.), chairman of the foreign aid subcommittee, pointed out that "a Presidential veto could be interpreted by Israel's neighbors as a weakening of the American commitment to Israel's security." He noted further that a veto would "have a serious adverse impact on Israel's economy." Humphrey added that "a veto would also jeopardize the other funds in the bill so important to the Sinai agreement" negotiated by Kissinger.

However, Albert, hinting of a compromise, declared that "after all, compromise is part of the legislative process and I am not concerned yet." He said Congress has to make sure "we don't appropriate in an area outside of our balliwick when we have so many problems at home, unemployment and so forth, but we want to make sure Israel has enough to survive."

Sadat May Want More Next Year

The foreign aid issue, which arose with the Administration's call on Congress to approve the transfer of six C-130 troop transport planes to Egypt, is still unresolved. Congress has until tomorrow to oppose it.

Congressional suspicion of the extent of the U.S. military program to Egypt has only been partially allayed by the testimony of Kissinger and Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco that the aircraft deal is the only one that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will ask from the United States this year. Through press reports and Sadat's own comments, it has been implicit all along that Sadat will ask Washington to supply Egypt with a broad assortment of weapons in 1977.

Sisco said as much yesterday when he told a House International Relations Committee he would not be surprised if Sadat would request more military equipment next year. Congressmen questioning Sisco referred to assertions in Cairo and Washington that Sadat is seeking fighter planes, missiles and other "defensive" weapons from the U.S.

HEAVY ARMS FLOW TO EGYPT FROM COMMUNIST, WESTERN SOURCES

By Yitzhak Shargal

TEL AVIV, April 7 (JTA)--Israeli sources published a long list of land, sea and air weapons that Egypt allegedly has received, is receiving or will receive from Communist and Western sources under contracts signed since the Yom Kippur War.

The release of the list yesterday coincided with Sadat's current tour of five European countries during which he has been seeking arms and economic aid on the pretext that previous sources have been closed to Egypt as a result of Cairo's recent abrogation of its friendship pact with the Soviet Union.

According to the sources, Egyptian land forces have or will receive: 950 tanks from the Soviet Union; 150 tanks from Yugoslavia; 42 million Pounds Sterling worth of British-made swingfire anti-tank missiles; French-made anti-tank missiles; and 300 units of laser range-finders from Yugoslavia and Sweden. Equipment flowing to the Egyptian air force, the sources said, consists of the following:

Twenty-five MIG-23 jets from the USSR in addition to 25-35 other jet interceptors; 38 Mirage-E jets ordered from France and partly delivered; 44 Mirage F-1 jets from France, partly delivered; 100 of the Franco-German-made "Alpha" jets ordered from France; 24 commando helicopters ordered from England, partly supplied; six other helicopters from England, ordered and partly supplied; 42 Gazelle light attack helicopters ordered from France; Magique and other type air-to-air missiles ordered from France in large quantities; and large quantities of ground-to-air missiles ordered from France.

Enough Weapons To Start War

The sources said the equipment for Egypt's navy includes: an unspecified number of Soviet-made LCTs (landing craft; tanks) of the Polnochni type; three SRN hovercraft ordered from Britain; French or British-built missile boats ordered in large quantities; commando dinghies; and British-made radar equipment.

Israeli experts said yesterday that the Egyptian army has at present the offensive capability to start a war. They contend that the "crises" in Egyptian-Soviet relations are nothing new, noting that the Egyptian ouster of Soviet military advisors and technicians in 1972 proved to have been a "decoy" because in 1973 they launched the Yom Kippur War with Soviet equipment. Although Egypt has no reason to start a war now, it can do so and therefore Israel must be watchful, the experts said.

MAPAM LEADER OFFERS PLAN TO REPLACE PRESENT LABOR ALIGNMENT

TEL AVIV, April 7 (JTA)--Yaacov Hazan, the veteran Mapam leader, has proposed a major reorganization of the Zionist-Socialist movement in Israel. He unveiled his plan for a Zionist-Socialist Federation to replace the present Labor Alignment which he said cannot function properly because it is riddled with factionalism.

Hazan told a press conference here yesterday that details of his proposal would be published only after negotiations are completed on the future of the Labor Alignment which is comprised of the Labor Party and Mapam. He indicated that he was opposed to a merger of Mapam with Labor.

because mergers work only when all of the parties follow the same policies.

He said the Labor Party was an example of a merger in name only because each of its three constituents--Mapai, Achdut Ayuda and Raft--continue their internal intrigues. They are merged but not united, Hazan said.

Hazan also claimed that the Labor movement in Israel was at a crossroads because the present working class generation differs from the old working class and therefore a new beginning is necessary. He said that a Zionist-Socialist federation would conduct internal elections and each movement would be represented in the roof body according to its electoral strength. The Premier and Finance Minister would be selected from the largest movement but would be elected by all parties represented in the federation, Hazan said.

Urges Initiative For Peace

Speaking on political matters, the Mapam leader urged Israel to state its clear position on future boundaries from which it would never retreat. He said the Americans had to know which borders Israel would fight for to the end. He warned that unless Israel was to become a second Czechoslovakia, it would have to state, for example, that it was ready to withdraw from most of Sinai but not beyond the borders which it regards as minimal for its security.

Hazan also urged Israel to undertake an unceasing initiative for peace. "We must strive towards peace as if it depends on us alone and prepare for war as if it was a reality," he said. "We must fight for peace as if it were certain that the Arabs are leaning towards recognition of Israel and at the same time, strengthen ourselves as if the Arabs' intention was to annihilate us," Hazan declared. With respect to the Golan Heights, he said there was room for some minor withdrawals. "But if we go down from the Golan there will be no Galilee," he warned, (By Yitzhak Shargit)

JACKSON GETS LARGE JEWISH VOTE IN NEW YORK'S PRIMARY ELECTION

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, April 7 (JTA)--Large majorities in New York State's Jewish and working class Catholic communities gave Sen. Henry M. Jackson a victory in yesterday's Democratic primary, keeping alive his hopes for the party's nomination for the Presidency. But the Washington Senator did not win the majority he had expected.

The New York Presidential primary, unlike other states, provides separate contests in each of the state's 39 Congressional Districts where voters chose delegates from their areas to represent them at the Democratic National Convention in New York City in July. In addition, 68 at-large delegates are apportioned among the candidates according to the number of delegates they won.

Jackson, who won 90 delegates yesterday, piled up tremendous majorities in heavily Jewish neighborhoods where he had been a long-time favorite for his support of Israel and of Soviet Jewry. In Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District which takes in Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island and Brighton Beach, considered one of the most heavily populated Jewish districts in the country, he won a huge vote and as much as a third of Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, who finished second winning 69 delegates.

Jackson gained similar victories in Brooklyn's Flatbush and Boro Park, both areas which also in-

clude heavy concentrations of Orthodox Jews as well as in the large Jewish areas of the Bronx and Queens. Udall, who was the leading liberal candidate, did best in Manhattan where he captured most of the delegates in that borough. He did well there among Jewish voters, especially on Manhattan's West Side where Jews tend to be younger and more liberal.

Carter Flunks In Jewish Districts

Former Governor Jimmy Carter, who won 33 delegates, did not do well in the Jewish districts. A total of 39 delegates elected yesterday were uncommitted. At least 16 of these said they would support Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D,Minn.), who is not an official candidate. Many on the committed slates are known to favor Humphrey. The Minnesota Senator would be expected to do well among Jewish voters for whom he has been a long-time favorite.

The Jewish vote was heavily courted in the New York primary since Jews total more than 2 million registered voters, four times as many as in any other state. A larger percentage of Jews vote in primaries than do other ethnic groups.

Jackson, who has been courting the Jewish vote for five years, criss-crossed the state but concentrated his campaign on the Jewish districts and the working class Catholic areas of New York City. He received the support of Mayor Abraham Beame and former United Nations Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan who was elected as a Jackson delegate. But some Jews criticized Jackson for playing on Jewish fears for Israel and Soviet Jewry. This was stressed by the liberal New York Post, which supported Udall.

Udall at first seemed to write off New York State saying he could not defeat Jackson because of his support by Jews and labor unions. But while concentrating on the Wisconsin campaign which he narrowly lost yesterday to Carter, Udall in the last several weeks made a definite appeal for the Jewish vote here. He voiced his support of Israel and opposed providing Egypt with American weapons, including the C-130 transport planes.

Carter also made a strong appeal for the Jewish vote in the final week of the campaign including a special meeting with Jewish leaders where he expressed his strong support for Israel as an American and as a religious person.

SCRANTON OUTRAGED BY SHOOTINGS

UNITED NATIONS, April 7 (JTA)--William Scranton, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday told the Committee on Relations with the United States as Host Country, that he is "outraged" by the "act of ugly violence" last Friday in which shots were fired at the Soviet UN Mission here. But Scranton rejected Soviet accusations that this incident and others in recent weeks against Soviet installations and diplomats in New York occurred as a result of "inactivity and permissiveness" of the United States.

Declaring that the U.S. regrets the incidents, Scranton assured the Committee of "energetic" investigation by Federal and New York authorities to apprehend those responsible of harassing and attacking Soviet officials here. "We will do everything within our power and within our law to exterminate this vicious weed when it appears on our soil, and we expect every other nation to do likewise," Scranton said.

SOVIET JEWISH ACTIVISTS SAY FORD ADMINISTRATION'S OPPOSITION TO J-V AMENDMENT IS HARMING SOVIET JEWS

NEW YORK, April 7 (JTA)--A group of leading Soviet Jewish activists has accused the Ford Administration of "worsening" the condition of Soviet Jews by its outspoken opposition to the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Foreign Trade Act which links U.S. trade benefits to the USSR with Soviet emigration policies. According to the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, 57 activists from 11 Russian cities issued a declaration stating:

"It seems to us that statements by some leading representatives of the American Administration that support of Soviet Jews by the American Congress would lead to the worsening of their situation, were among the most important factors that made the Soviet leadership confident that it can, with impunity, continue repression and blackmail intended to smother emigration."

The activists rejected as "far removed from reality," the argument that the trade-emigration linkage is harmful to them, the SSSJ reported. Their declaration added: "It is very difficult to change our condition by one specific action. But we think that specific actions by the U.S. Congress connected with foreign trade, forced the Soviet government to suspend its sinister plan to smother Jewish emigration using an education tax, and in this way helped the emigration of tens of thousands of Jews."

According to the SSSJ's report, the statement went on to say: "We believe that an opportunity for further improvement in the issue of emigration is connected not with declarations and statements of sympathy but with specific actions as the Foreign Trade Act. We hope that the support which the Congress provides to the cause of the struggle and realization of the right of free emigration will continue and strengthen."

Another Girl Abducted

In another development, the SSSJ reported that Soviet secret police agents "abducted" 13-year-old Olga Sakova from Moscow in "a chilling reenactment of Moscow teenager Marina Tiemkin's kidnapping." The SSSJ said it was informed by Marina's father, Prof. Alexander Tiemkin who is now in Israel, that Olga Sakova was taken from the home of her maternal grandmother Feb. 19, the third anniversary of Marina Tiemkin's removal from the custody of her father.

According to the SSSJ, Olga was taken to the Orlenok youth camp, the same camp where the Tiemkin girl was held. Olga's mother, Margarita Sakova-Kemmelmacher, was forced to leave the USSR without her daughter when her first husband who had abandoned the child many years before, re-emerged at the instigation of Soviet authorities to deny Olga an exit permit, the SSSJ said.

The SSSJ also reported that "Prisoner of Conscience" Anatoly Altman is threatened with transfer to Russia's most notorious prison and was put in solitary confinement because he had refused to work to protest the withholding of mail from Israel. Another prisoner, Israel Zalmanson, serving an eight-year sentence imposed at the first Leningrad hijack trial in 1970, was recently given two weeks in solitary confinement for punching a person who called him "kiké," the SSSJ said.

New Anti-Jewish Propaganda Wave

A new wave of propaganda was unleashed

against Jewish activists in Moscow in the form of an article in the Soviet weekly "New Times," implying that activists are paid foreign agents, the SSSJ reported. The article titled "The People Who Have Lost Their Motherland," by V. Okhovetsky, attacks Jews as "sellers of living souls." It specifically denounces activists Vladimir Slepak and Prof. Alexander Lerner, who meet with visitors from abroad and teachers at the Moscow Hebrew "ulpan," Zev Shachnovsky and Mikhail Tchenov.

They are accused in the article of organizing paid groups "ready to fulfill any task" such as carrying placards or staging fights near a synagogue in order to cry "anti-Semitism," the SSSJ said. It said the article appears to have been planned for some time because it contains "names of activists such as Anatoly Malkin who was arrested a year ago or Mikhail Polotsk who has been out for over a half year."

BEYO LEADER PROPOSES NEW APPROACH TO PROMOTING ALIYA IN THE U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 7 (JTA)--The executive director of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, contending that present efforts to promote aliya are ineffective, proposed that Jewish Agency funds for aliya offices in this country be shifted to help subsidize work-and-study tours of Israel for diaspora youth.

Dr. Max E. Baer, suggesting his proposal as "a more promising alternative," cited the experiences of B'nai B'rith's youth movement. "We have found that a small percentage of young people who are exposed to Israel through visits tend to repeat these visits and ultimately settle in Israel," he said.

Acknowledging Israel's "crucial need" for increased immigration from the West, Baer told the annual meeting of the B'nai B'rith Youth Commission, adult policy board of the 45,000-teenager group, that "no responsible Jewish leader would place any impediments" toward achieving it. But the present approach, he added, was "unrealistic" in assuming that a network of offices could generate aliya among more than a small number of American Jews.

Many Jewish organizations, Baer added, "go through the motions" of aliya operations with little expectations that these will succeed. "If some of the funds now spent on maintaining aliya offices were used to encourage and subsidize more diaspora youth to visit and spend time in Israel, the results would not be spectacular but at least more successful," Baer said.

SITUATION IN LEBANON UNDER STUDY

JERUSALEM, April 7 (JTA)--The deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the conditions that would force Israel to intervene there are the subjects of ongoing discussions in high government circles, it was disclosed today. On the matter of intervention, Israel is reportedly greatly influenced by possible reactions in Washington and also considers important the reaction of other Western countries.

The general consensus at this time is that Israel would intervene only if a situation developed in Lebanon that posed a clear and direct danger to Israel's security--such as a mass invasion of Lebanon by Syria's armed forces. Circles here believe that Israel's warnings against massive Syrian intervention have been taken seriously in both Damascus and Washington.