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SENATORS MINIMIZE ISRAEL'S BAN ON VISIT TO NUCLEAR REACTOR PLANT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (JTA)--Sen. John Glenn (D, Ohio) said today that "Israel probably had her own reasons" for not allowing him and 12 fellow Senators to visit its nuclear reactor in Dimona. The former astronaut told newsmen he thought the press had overblown the importance of Senators' requests to see the plant during their visit here to study the sale of two nuclear reactors to Israel.

"We did not make this a key item that all our nuclear relations with the Mideast and with Israel in particular were going to hinge on any visit we make to Dimona," Glenn said. He said the purpose of the Senators' trip to Israel, Egypt and Iran was to discuss problems of "mutual interest." He said he was much more concerned with reaching an agreement between Israel and her neighbors that would keep the area free of nuclear weapons.

Refusal Was Matter Of Principle

Glenn and Sen. Howard Baker Jr. (R, Tenn.) had originally requested permission for the group to visit Dimona from Washington when the Middle East trip was still in the planning stages. It was turned down by Israel at that time but the Senators repeated their request at a meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin when they arrived here Sunday. Rabin said no. Israeli officials explained that the refusal was a matter of principle and that since the Dimona reactor was built with French know-how but no American assistance, Israel did not feel obligated to open it to inspection by the American legislators.

Rabin was more flexible when the Senators raised the question of Israel's refusal so far to sign the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Rabin said that Israel favored the treaty in principle but would sign it only if all other parties concerned agreed to sign a joint agreement. This is not possible under the present political circumstances. Israel apparently is relieved since there is little trust here in Arab signatures to documents.

Visit Viewed In Context

The Senators' visit is viewed as one step in the long process of purchasing a nuclear power plant that former President Nixon offered to sell Israel during his trip to the Middle East in 1974. Nixon made the same offer to Egypt. It was learned after his resignation from the Presidency that he had made the offers to both countries against the advice of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and other advisors.

Israel eventually agreed to the strict controls that were a condition of the American sale and would apply to the Egyptian reactor as well. But the entire matter seems to be hanging fire at this time in view of President-elect Jimmy Carter's assertion that he would make tighter controls over nuclear development one of the key points of his foreign policy.

Yesterday, the Senators visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial, met with faculty members of the Hebrew University and took part in a

forum at the Institute of International Relations.

UN ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION HITS ISRAEL'S 'COLLABORATION' WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Vote Is 91-20 With 28 Abstentions

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 9 (JTA)--The General Assembly adopted a resolution today condemning "the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the South African racist regime." The vote was 91-20 with 28 abstentions. Israel did not participate in the vote on that resolution or on any of the nine other resolutions dealing with apartheid as a protest against the "selective and dishonest process" of singling out Israel's relations with the Pretoria government.

The 20 countries that voted against the anti-Israel resolution were: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; France; Guatemala; Honduras; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; The Netherlands; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway; Sweden; United Kingdom; United States; and West Germany. The resolution requested the Secretary General to disseminate widely a special report by the special committee against apartheid on the matter of Israel's relations with South Africa.

The Arab-inspired resolution was the culmination of repeated Arab attacks on Israel during the debate on apartheid which began on Oct. 26. Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog, said in a statement to the General Assembly before the voting that Israel would not participate in the voting on any of the 10 apartheid resolutions.

He said this was because the debate "has been turned into an anti-Israel issue, ignoring as it does the major moral problem of apartheid which should be exercising this body, because those who prepared the resolution against Israel (the Arabs) are guilty of crimes with which they accuse others; because what we are called upon to participate in is a monstrous act of deceit and a cynical vote based on international hypocrisy and unscrupulous falsehood."

Herzog accused the Arabs of turning the debate on apartheid into a debate on the Middle East. He said the Arabs have not the slightest interest in advancing the struggle against racial discrimination in the world and that by their anti-Israel drive, they prejudice "any prospect to achieving consensus on what is close to the hearts of the Africans." Herzog reiterated that the Arab states have economic ties with South Africa. He named Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and others.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

U.S. UNLIKELY TO TAKE NEW MIDEAST INITIATIVES UNTIL LONG AFTER CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS INSTALLED

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (JTA)--High American officials and East European diplomatic sources here appeared to be in agreement today in thinking that the United States would not initiate fresh negotiations in the Arab-Israeli dispute until long after President-elect Jimmy Carter takes office in January.

The State Department's view was expressed yesterday by spokesman Robert Funseth in response to a reporter's question on whether any new

Middle East initiative awaits the inauguration of Carter. "As a matter of principle I do not think it is degradable to identify those questions which may be decided and those which may be deferred," Funeth said. He added: "I think I would say the State Department would do its utmost to avoid pre-empting the new Administration's flexibility from making decisions after it takes office on issues which it might wish to review."

Privately, State Department officials told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that they thought any new U.S. initiative would probably be deferred until after the Israeli elections next October. They observed that the Carter Administration will require several months to become adjusted to its responsibilities regarding all parts of the world, not the Mideast alone. By that time the Israeli election campaign will be going into full swing and that would not be a desirable period in which to bring forth initiatives for a settlement when Israel's leadership may be in doubt.

East Europe Waiting For Signs

East European diplomatic sources here indicated in private conversations with the JTA that the first subject to receive the Carter Administration's international attention will be consideration of renewal of negotiations with the Soviet Union on SALT talks.

This, they said, will be a forecast of the new Administration's attitude towards the Soviet Union and also open the door to other developments related to the Soviet government, including the Mideast and Africa. The East Europeans feel that both the Mideast and Africa are secondary in U.S. estimations and also in Soviet assessment to accommodations between the superpowers.

Despite the State Department's indication of long delay before the U.S. moves towards the Mideast problems, sections of the media close to State Department thinking and intimate with Arab leaders appear to be pressing Washington to move quickly after the Carter inauguration to seek more "progress" towards getting Israel to move out of Arab territories occupied in 1967. As usual these sources, however, do not mention any quid pro quo from the Arabs, such as recognition in public and formally of Israel's existence as an independent Jewish State.

Some Moves That Bode Well

Meanwhile, UNESCO's action towards opening the way for Israel to join the European regional organization which the parent body had prevented two years ago is seen as a sign of better understanding of the official U.S. position against politicizing United Nations organizations. The International Labor Organization, another UN subsidiary body, also has relaxed its attitude towards the U.S.

These conciliatory moves by Third World forces, which in turn have influenced Soviet policy, are seen as the result of the stiff position taken by Congress that it will not continue to tolerate such actions as had taken place against democracies in the UN bodies. The Congressional activities which have caused the Administration to go along with the insistence on better treatment for Israel and the U.S., and automatically against other democracies, may be further buttressed in the 95th Congress when it convenes in January.

Many of the young members of both Houses are concerned about Israel as a bastion of democracy and therefore are unwilling to let it be

isolated since that would weaken the U.S. and the West as a whole. Some observers believe that the sentimental feeling for Israel in Congress based on the Holocaust and the homelessness of the Jews has been superseded by the view that Israel is a vital link in the democratic defense and thus requires full U.S. and Western support.

ANTI-ISRAEL ATTACKS AT UNESCO STILL POSSIBLE DESPITE MOVE TO PAVE WAY FOR ISRAEL'S RETURN

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (JTA)--The decision by UNESCO's general conference yesterday paving the way for Israel's return to the international organization does not mean that Israel will not be attacked at the meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, according to Dr. Shlomo Avineri, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Avineri, who heads the Israeli delegation to the conference, said in a telephone interview, that while the Arabs appeared relatively moderate in their opposition to Israel's return, they may still seek anti-Israeli resolutions concerning archaeological diggings and what they claim is the "deteriorating state of the education in the occupied territories."

The UNESCO general conference voted 70-0 with 14 abstentions to allow each of its five regional groups to decide its own membership. The Soviet Union and several Arab states were among those abstaining. Avineri noted that the Soviet Union had failed in an attempt to require that the vote in a regional group be unanimous.

The 36-member European region is expected to vote next week to allow Israel to rejoin it. The UNESCO general conference two years ago voted to bar Israel from the European group. "So far we have passed the stages toward securing Israel's participation in the European region," Avineri said. "We must still observe the next stages," he said.

The decision on Israel as well as rejections of a proposal by the Soviet Union to assert state control over international news organizations, and a resolution by Iraq to equate Zionism with racism is expected to bring about a restoration of United States contributions to UNESCO. The U.S. refused to pay the \$38 million it owes for 1975-76 because of Israel's ouster.

U.S. Contribution May Be Restored

Sen. Dick Clark (D.Iowa), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's African subcommittee, who is in Nairobi as part of a tour of Africa, was quoted as saying that he was hopeful that the U.S. contribution to UNESCO would be restored in view of the more moderate attitude displayed at the general conference.

He issued a statement saying: "A continuation of the moderation and minimal confrontation seen so far in the Nairobi UNESCO general conference, hopefully, will lead to a full U.S. commitment to the organization in every manner, including monetary. After its first two weeks, the conference appears to be headed in the direction of conciliation and consensus, particularly in the role of the mass media and the form of Israel's participation in UNESCO's affairs."

REPORT NEW TERRORIST ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE SOUTHERN LEBANON

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (JTA)--Lebanese villagers coming to Israel through the gap in the border fence have reported new terrorist attempts to

infiltrate southern Lebanon and re-occupy the strongholds near the Israeli border that they abandoned when the Lebanese civil war broke out nearly two years ago. The villagers, including local Druze, indicated that they were resisting terrorist demands and were prepared to fight.

The terrorists are re-entering southern Lebanon with the apparent consent of Syrian forces which have been battling them until recently. A group of villagers from Nabatiyeh, north of the Litani River, reported that small bands of terrorists have arrived in that area after passing through Syrian army lines.

They said terrorist commanders tried to persuade local Druze chiefs to let them re-occupy the fields and caves near the Israeli border but the Druze refused. Reports from other sources said the Palestine Liberation Army and terrorist units were moving armored vehicles to points some 25 kilometers from the Israeli border.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO FORESTALL WORST LABOR CRISIS IN ISRAEL By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (JTA)--Government officials, top economists and trade union leaders have been meeting around the clock for the past 24 hours in an attempt to forestall what is shaping up as the worst labor crisis in Israel's history. More than 100,000 workers--nearly half of the country's labor force--are either on strike threatening to strike or engaging in rule-book work slowdowns in support of wage demands.

Histadrut secretary general Yeruham Meshel, addressing workers committees in the Ramat Gan area last night, in effect declared war on government economic policies. He said that unless workers and Histadrut fought side by side for their rights "it will be bad for you and bad for Histadrut. Together we shall march forward." His rallying cry brought a vigorous response from local labor leaders who told him, "You will have a good army. Just use it and you will see how we'll fight. We know how to fight."

Although Israel has been experiencing flare-ups of labor strife ever since the Yom Kippur War, the latest and most serious wave of worker discontent stems directly from the government's decision two weeks ago to reduce subsidies on basic consumer items and services thereby sparking price hikes averaging 20 percent. The talks now going on between Histadrut, the government and employers, including the Manufacturers Association, are aimed at checking the avalanche of wage demands. But any agreement to hold the line on wages must be accompanied, by iron clad assurances that there will be no more price increases.

An agreement, if one emerges, would hinge on the government's and Histadrut's ability to persuade civil aviation workers--a key employee group--to forego the IL 350 per month additional payment promised them recently by Transportation Minister Gad Yaacobi. Yesterday, Yaacobi defended the agreement, noting that productivity at Ben Gurion Airport increased by 20 percent last year. But demands for similar payments are now pouring in from customs officials, income tax bureau employees and other civil servants.

At the moment, it appears that Histadrut and the government will agree to appoint yet another committee to study the civil service wage scales and it is hoped the aviation workers will post-

pone their additional payment in anticipation of a general hike in the wage scale. But to many observers, it seems that the government is simply playing for time in the hope that tempers will cool on the labor front.

Strikes in All Sectors

Meanwhile, 2500 public and private hospital physicians are continuing their rule-book slowdown begun last month and 16,000 engineers employed by government and quasi-governmental agencies continued their strike begun on Sunday. The strike cut off the water supply at Rehovot for several hours yesterday. Sixteen engineers employed by the Israel Electric Corp. were ordered back to work yesterday to prevent a cut-off of the nation's electric power. Back-to-work orders were also expected for engineers in the water works, communications and electronics industries.

Other striking workers include 3000 postal service employees who man telephone and telegraph communications; 2500 social workers; 550 X-ray technicians; and 150 district attorneys. Workers have closed down the Assis canning plant and the Dead Sea potash plant. A strike by six harbor pilots shut down Israel's three ports--Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat--yesterday. The government will have to pay demurrage for ships unable to load or discharge cargo. The administrative staff at the Haifa Technion began a slow-down strike today.

PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF SOVIET JEWISH DROPOUTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (JTA)--The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations held a broad discussion here today on various approaches to deal with the problem of "noshrim" (dropouts)--Jews who leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas but opt to go to different countries once they reach Vienna.

In a statement after the meeting, Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Presidents Conference, said he was "deeply gratified" that all of the participants--despite different views on how to resolve the issue--were determined to reach a unified position that would avoid polarization in the American Jewish community, between American Jewry, world Jewry and Israel.

Speakers at the meeting included Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, chairman, World Zionist Organization-American Section; Carl Gluck, president, HIAS; Morris Braffman, president, American League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews; Eugene Gold, chairman, National Conference on Soviet Jewry; Rabbi David Hill, president, Young Israel; and Rabbi Walter Wurzburger, president, Rabbinical Council of America.

The discussion took place against the backdrop of moves now going on in Israel and among Jewish aid organizations in this country to deal with the dropout problem. Some feel that this trend will harm further emigration efforts by Soviet Jews while others feel that Soviet Jews have the right to determine where they wish to settle. A committee of Israelis and representatives of U.S. Jewish charitable organizations was set up in Jerusalem last July during the Jewish Agency general assembly to examine the issue. Max Fisher, chairman of the committee, said last month the study was still under way and that a statement dealing with the study would not be ready for some time. The current dropout rate is estimated to be some 50-60 percent.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA **DIRE CONSEQUENCES SEEN FOR** **COMMUNAL LIFE IN JEWISH SCHOOLS** **ENROLLMENT DROP, BIRTHRATE DECLINE** **(Part Two of a Two-Part Series)**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (JTA)--Dr. Murray Rockowitz, director of the American Association for Jewish Education's Statistical Research Department, said that the 55 communities surveyed reported an actual enrollment of more than 306,000 students. Based on the experience of prior studies and on Jewish population figures for the remainder of the country, he said the estimated nationwide enrollment could be extrapolated at 400,000. Among the reporting communities, Rockowitz said schools with Reform orientations represented 35.2 percent of the total enrollment, followed by Conservative-sponsored schools (29.9 percent), Orthodox-sponsored schools (26.5 percent) and communal or independent schools (7.5 percent).

By comparison, he said that in 1967 Reform-sponsored schools represented 35.7 percent of the total enrollment, while Conservative-sponsored schools represented 34.3 percent and Orthodox-sponsored schools 21.5 percent. The data from schools in the reporting communities showed that 44.4 percent of the students were enrolled in 2-to-5-day-a-week schools, 30.2 percent in 1-day-a-week schools and 25.4 percent in day schools, Rockowitz said.

Comparisons with the 1967 study revealed that the proportionate enrollment in 1-day-a-week schools dropped from 42.2 percent while proportionate enrollment in 2-to-5-day-a-week schools remained the same, he said. Proportionate enrollment in day schools rose from 13.4 percent, he said.

Within the Orthodox community, Rockowitz noted that day school students now comprise 81.6 percent of all enrolled students, compared to 48.6 percent in 1967. By comparison, enrollment in Orthodox-sponsored 1-day-a-week schools dropped from 11.5 percent to 2.1 percent and in 2-to-5-day-a-week schools from 39.8 percent to 19.7 percent.

However, the most noticeable decline in 1-day-a-week school enrollment took place within the Conservative movement, Rockowitz said, with a drop from 31.2 percent in 1967 to 7.0 percent in 1975. Gains were registered in both 2-to-5-day-a-week schools under Conservative auspices (66.5 percent to 85.6 percent) and in Conservative-sponsored day schools (2.3 percent to 7.4 percent).

Fluctuations In Enrollment

In the Reform movement, the 1-day-a-week school is still prevalent (75.0 percent), although enrollment in 2-to-5-day-a-week schools increased to 24.6 percent in 1975 from 21.7 percent in 1967, he said, adding: The day school has not yet become a significant factor in Reform Jewish education. He noted, too, that the proportionate enrollment of students attending schools under Yiddish auspices declined from 1.0 percent in 1967 to 0.4 percent in 1975.

Rockowitz reported that day school enrollment in the reporting communities rose from nearly 60,000 in 1967 to more than 76,000, a 28 percent rise over the eight-year span. Enrollment in Orthodox-sponsored day schools increased 33.8 percent from nearly 47,000 to more than 62,000, while that in Conservative-sponsored day schools registered an 85.9 percent gain from 3600 to 6700,

he said. Reform-sponsored day schools reported 13 students enrolled in 1967 and 433 students enrolled in 1975, he said.

In the Greater New York area, Rockowitz noted that 49.3 percent of the reported total school enrollment was Orthodox in orientation, compared to 12.7 percent of the reported total school enrollment in communities outside New York. Students in Conservative and Reform-sponsored schools in New York represented 25.4 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively, of the total New York enrollment, he said, while in communities outside New York students in Conservative and Reform-sponsored schools accounted for 32.6 percent and 43.5 percent, respectively, of the overall enrollment.

In addition, Rockowitz pointed out that 71.0 percent of all reported day school students were enrolled in the Greater New York area, and that 90.4 percent of the students in New York day schools are enrolled in institutions under Orthodox auspices.

The overall rise in pupil-hours per school year to 248 reflects data showing an average of 15 hours of Jewish instruction per week for 40 weeks in day schools and an average of only five hours of such instruction per week for 36 weeks in 2-to-5-day-a-week schools, he said. The average 1-day-a-week school provides two hours of such instruction per week for 26 weeks, he said.

TRIFA TRIAL MAY BE NEXT SUMMER

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (JTA)--Assistant U.S. Attorney Frederick Van Tiem believes the earliest Rumanian Archbishop Valerian Trifa will be brought to trial in U.S. District Court in Detroit will be next summer, it was reported by Alan Hitsky, news editor of The Jewish News. Van Tiem, who has just taken over the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's case against Trifa, which seeks to remove the prelate's U.S. citizenship, said he expects the archbishop to give a deposition in the case in December or early January.

INS has accused Trifa of concealing his ties with the fascist Rumanian Iron Guard in World War II when the prelate immigrated to the U.S. and when he applied for citizenship. He has also been accused of leading a Bucharest pogrom in 1941. Van Tiem said the federal court for the Eastern District of Michigan has the busiest caseload in the U.S. and with new laws guaranteeing speedy trial for criminals, the most routine civil cases are taking 12-18 months to resolve.

"A case of this complexity will take longer," Van Tiem said. The complaint against Trifa was filed in May, 1975, and Van Tiem said Trifa's response was made in August or September. A discovery period to gather evidence followed, and Trifa was scheduled to give his deposition in the case last spring. The deposition has been delayed several times because Trifa's attorney suffered a heart attack and Trifa reportedly suffered a slight stroke.

Van Tiem said following Trifa's deposition there may be another delay for gathering of evidence and taking depositions from other witnesses, followed by a pre-trial examination. Following this, Judge Cornelia Kennedy could set a trial date.

LONDON (JTA)--A week-long exhibition of Israeli books and printing was opened Monday by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. More than 500 titles are on show at the National Book League. There will also be a reading of Israeli poetry.