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ISRAEL REINFORCEMENT ON LEBANESE BORDER; SYRIA WARNED TWICE BY ISRAEL ON ITS TROOP MOVEMENTS

By Yitzhak Shargil and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (JTA)--The Cabinet met in special closed session today, sitting as a ministerial defense committee, to consider the movements of large Syrian forces in Lebanon and the potential threat they may pose to Israel's security. The Cabinet meeting followed an announcement last night that Israel has sent reinforcements of artillery, infantry and armored units to the Lebanese border to be ready for any contingency.

Security sources said the move was precautionary and anticipatory and was not prompted by any specific act by the Syrians. The sources said that to the best of their knowledge, Syrian units have not crossed the Litani River into southern Lebanon but are in occupation of certain strategic roads leading to the Lebanese border.

It was learned today that Israel sent two warnings to Syria over the weekend concerning the movement of Syrian troops in Lebanon. The warnings were conveyed to Damascus through American channels, one Friday and the second Sunday night following a meeting of Premier Yitzhak Rabin with U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon. The latest warnings were believed prompted by the Katyusha rocket attack on Nahariya Sunday night and the bazooka attack on an Israeli border-patrol Friday.

The messages were said to have made it clear that Israel will hold Syria responsible for curbing terrorist activities in southern Lebanon. Sources here said that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is strong enough to impose restraints on the relatively small terrorist concentrations in the southern portion of that country without Syria itself sending troops into the zone adjacent to Israel's border.

Syrian Strength In Lebanon

Syrian strength in Lebanon is said to exceed 30,000 troops and auxiliaries and 300-400 tanks. They comprise eight commando battalions, the 65th infantry brigade south of Baalbeck, the 21st infantry brigade at the Zaharani oil refineries near the port city of Sidon and the 132nd infantry brigade at the port of Tripoli.

The Syrians control two key north-south roads. One runs from Beirut to Rosh Hanikra, the Israel-Lebanon border checkpoint on the Mediterranean coast and the other from Baalbeck to Marj-Ayoun, a village close to the Israeli border. The Syrian forces deployed near Sidon are about 40 kilometers from the Israeli border and those holding the Marj-Ayoun road are placed at about 60 kilometers from the Israeli border town of Metullah.

Today's Cabinet session was briefed by Defense Minister Shimon Peres, army Chief of Staff Gen. Mordechai Gur and Gen. Shlomo Gazit, chief of army intelligence. No details were released. It is believed, however, that one of the subjects discussed was the so-called "red line" which has been defined as not a geographical location but a security situation. If the movement of

Syrian forces altered that situation, Israel could be expected to react.

It is believed, for example, that if Syria sent token forces into Tyre or Nabatiyyeh, both south of the Litani River, Israel would not regard that movement as a provocation. But Israel would not allow Syrian troops to approach any closer to its borders. Israel would expect Syria to control the terrorists in that region who are believed trying to precipitate an Israeli-Syrian confrontation.

SCRANTON DENOUNCES PALESTINE COMMITTEE REPORT; SAYS U.S. WILL VOTE 'NO' ON RESOLUTION CALLING ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO ENDORSE REPORT

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 23 (JTA)--The United States today strongly condemned the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. U.S. Ambassador William W. Scranton called the committee's report "totally devoid of balance with conclusions that are unworkable and recommendations which prejudice the outcome of negotiations" and "frankly and bluntly, that make the UN look ridiculous." He declared flatly that the U.S. would vote "No" on a resolution calling on the General Assembly to endorse the report. The voting will take place tomorrow. (See separate story from UN on anti-Israel resolutions adopted today.)

The report of the 20-member committee recommends Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories by June, 1977 and the establishment of a Palestinian entity under the aegis of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Scranton stated, in his address to the General Assembly today, that the "legitimate aspirations" of the Palestinians are one of the central issues in the Middle East conflict. The committee's report is based on that premise but "without consideration of other vital and absolutely essential issues" in the Middle East, he said.

"There is no mention of the right of an Israel to exist in the Middle East," the American envoy said. "The need for the Palestinians to accept the legitimacy and reality of the State of Israel is utterly ignored. The maintenance of normal and peaceful relations with Israel within the framework of an overall peace settlement is not mentioned."

Moreover, Scranton pointed out, "nowhere in the recommendations is there the stipulation that the Arab states as well as Israel must join in ending the state of war and in arriving at a peaceful settlement in the area. Even these few examples make clear the one-sidedness and lack of balance in the committee's report," Scranton said.

Rejects A Number Of Recommendations

He also charged that the committee's recommendations "pre-judge the outcome of negotiations--negotiations that must take place between the parties themselves in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338." He said the General Assembly cannot impose a solution. "It is senseless because it will not work."

Scranton rejected the recommendation that Israel pull out of the occupied areas by next June. That demand conflicts with Resolutions 242 and

338 which called for "negotiations between the parties concerned for the purpose of settling all outstanding problems," he said. He also objected to the recommendations proposing that the Palestine committee's mandate be extended for another year. "No constructive purpose will be served by this action" and it would not contribute in any way to future negotiations between the parties themselves," he said.

Referring to another recommendation that the committee's report be re-submitted to the Security Council, Scranton maintained that no progress would be achieved thereby toward a resolution of the Middle East conflict. He noted that the Security Council considered the Palestine committee's report when it was submitted last June and was vetoed by the U.S.

Concluding, Scranton said: "Recently we have been reading and hearing about the possibility of another effort for peace in the Middle East. I am one of those who believes that such an opportunity exists. I hope and pray it will be undertaken. For the General Assembly cannot impose peace in the Middle East dispute. Lasting peace can come only through negotiations by the parties directly involved. The talking should stop and the negotiating begin. The framework for these negotiations exists--the framework established by the UN. Diplomatic channels are open. This Assembly should get on with its other work."

UN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS TWO ANTI-ISRAEL RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH REFUGEES
U.S. Votes For One, Abstains On Other
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 23 (JTA)--The General Assembly adopted today a resolution by a vote of 118-2 with three abstentions calling on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of Palestinian refugees to the camps from which they were removed in Gaza Strip by Israel, and to provide for adequate shelter for their accommodation.

The resolution, which also called on Israel to desist from further removal of refugees and "destruction" of their shelters, referred to Israel's actions in constructing new housing for the refugees in the Gaza Strip. Israel and Costa Rica voted against the resolution while the United States, Malawi and Papua New Guinea abstained.

In another resolution, adopted by the Assembly, the right of the refugees to return to their homes, and camps in the territories taken by Israel since 1967 was reaffirmed. The resolution called on Israel to take immediate steps in this direction, and deplored Israel's refusal to take such measures. The vote on the resolution was 118 in favor, with Israel and Costa Rica opposed, and Malawi and Papua New Guinea abstaining. The United States supported that resolution.

Taking the floor immediately after the vote, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog, deplored the resolution calling on Israel to relocate the refugees from what he described "decent housing equipped with all the proper facilities available in modern dwellings," to the hovels where they had lived before. "Can this Assembly call on these refugees with a clear conscience to return to those miserable shacks? Have you no heart?" the Israeli envoy asked.

The Assembly also adopted today three other resolutions dealing with the problem of refugees, with the financial situation of the UN Relief and Works Agency and with assistance to the refugees.

Toward the end of the discussion today about

the refugees, the Libyan Ambassador Mansur Rashid Kikhia, took the floor to express reservations about the fact that Israel's credentials to this year's General Assembly were approved by the credentials committee. Herzog, using his right of reply, said that he rejected out of hand the statement by the Libyan envoy who, Herzog said, claimed he was speaking on behalf of the Arab bloc at the UN. Herzog said the credentials of the Israeli delegation were "in due and proper order" and were found to be so by the credentials committee.

Herzog added, however, that he thanked the Libyan delegate for expressing the true Arab voice on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Israeli envoy said that in the last few days "we have heard all sorts of noises from the Arab world indicating, as it were, an interest in peace." But Israel, Herzog said, has no illusions about "this verbal smokescreen designed to influence gullible visitors to the area." The real approach of the Arabs was represented by the Libyan statement, Herzog said.

RIBICOFF: TIME RIPE NOW FOR AN ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE SETTLEMENT
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (JTA)--Sen. Abraham D. Ribicoff (D, Conn.) said today "the time was never more ripe" for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement and he again urged the continuation of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in the peace-making role for the United States.

Ribicoff and Sen. Howard Baker Jr. (R, Tenn.) also joined in approving the proposed U.S. sale of nuclear reactors to both Egypt and Israel. Baker specifically ruled out opposition to the sale to Israel because he and other Senators were not permitted to see the Israeli French-made reactor in Dimona during their recent visit to the Jewish State.

The two Senators commented at a news conference following their return with 11 other Senators from a visit to Israel, Egypt and Iran regarding the sale of reactors to them. "We didn't confine ourselves" to that purpose Ribicoff said, mentioning that King Hussein was also "more than pleased to meet with us" in Jordan.

Baker disclosed that President-elect Jimmy Carter told him at a meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier today that he will meet with Ribicoff regarding Kissinger's continued service as a Mideast negotiator and also with Baker and Ribicoff on the proposed sale of the reactors to Egypt and Israel. No date was set for the meeting.

Sadat's Proposal Termed New

Questioned on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's statement to him in Cairo that he would meet the Israelis "without preconditions" for peace talks, Ribicoff said that Sadat's proposal was "new to me and I gather to the Israelis." He also said that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy had indicated "the time was ripe for a package deal."

Ribicoff pointed out that Egypt and Saudi Arabia "had established workable relations with Syria" and, he added, "have a unity of purpose." He reported Sadat as saying that once a state of non-belligerency was adopted, Israeli flagships could go through the Suez Canal. He also said that Sadat expects the same security for Egypt as Israel would expect for itself.

Ribicoff explained that the time was never more

ripe for a peace settlement because of the situation in Lebanon which "deeply hurt the PLO," the Arab states' approval for Syria to "take over" Lebanon, Egypt's present difficult economic situation, the realization that "Israel is here to stay as a viable nation" and "recognition of this by the Arab countries."

"This was demonstrated by Sadat's willingness to go to Geneva without preconditions," Ribicoff said. "But Sadat did say you cannot solve the problem of the Middle East without solving the problem of the Palestinians--that doesn't mean the PLO."

Ribicoff said that the question of open borders between Egypt and Israel, according to Sadat, would have to wait some time for a change in public attitude in the Arab countries. Under questioning, Ribicoff refused to "lay down conditions for anyone." He said "I believe some adjustments" must be made on territories but "how much I don't know."

Asked how he reconciled Sadat's peace statement and Egyptian attacks on Israel and Zionism in the United Nations and elsewhere, Ribicoff replied that "right now these people are in a state of war. They are antagonists. Sadat is talking of the future. I decried the attacks on Israel but one thing has nothing to do with the other."

Saying that everywhere he went it was apparent that "nothing would be achieved without U.S. intervention," Ribicoff declared; "I feel strongly that the best step Carter could make would be to designate Kissinger as his special envoy to carry on these negotiations." He said Kissinger is the "one man" the Middle Easterners respect. He said he had not talked to Kissinger but "my feeling is he would be willing. If he were requested to take up such an assignment, he would do so."

PLO REP ORDERED OUT OF THE U.S.

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (JTA)--The State Department announced today that it has ordered Sibri Jiryis, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to leave the country by Nov. 30 because he gave a false place of birth in his application for a U.S. entry visa. Jiryis entered the U.S. via New York on Oct. 19 and was to open a PLO information office in Washington.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth disclosed that he obtained his visa at the U.S. Consulate in Nicosia, Cyprus Oct. 8 and that he carried a Sudanese passport. His application was for a single entry to the U.S. for business and pleasure. The State Department did not reveal the place where Jiryis claimed he was born. It is believed he was born in what is now Israel and left there in 1970. Funseth said that Jiryis' visa expires Nov. 30 but that he was ordered to leave the country regardless of that fact. Isa Satawi, who accompanied him to the U.S., has already left, Funseth said.

Asked to explain the State Department's political view with respect to the opening of a PLO office in Washington, Funseth said there was no question of objecting but that "it is a question of timing." He added that from a foreign policy point of view "this is not a propitious time to open an office in Washington" but declined to say when it would be a propitious time. Asked why it was not propitious to open a PLO office in Washington when one exists in New York, Funseth noted that the New York office has been operating

for 10 years.

He said it was not forbidden to open an office under the Foreign Agents Registration Act if it is properly staffed under U.S. laws and agreed that, hypothetically, a PLO office in Washington could be operated by members of the PLO New York office staff. He noted, however, that most registered foreign agents are American citizens.

Funseth disclosed that the subject of the PLO office in Washington was raised this morning at a breakfast meeting between Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But he said that the State Department's decision to oust Jiryis was made last night after an investigation with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Funseth said that Kissinger and Dinitz also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon. He said the U.S. was keeping a close watch on developments there and was urging restraint on all governments concerned.

YADIN FORMS NEW PARTY

By Tuvia Mendelson

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (JTA)--Yigal Yadin, a former chief of staff and a world-renowned Hebrew University archaeologist, announced yesterday that he is forming a new political party to be called "The Democratic Movement" which will seek to win enough Knesset seats next year to be able to form a government.

At a press conference here, Yadin introduced a list of 78 people who form the "founding group" of his new movement. Among those on the list are: Mrs. Renana Leshem, daughter of the late Premier David Ben Gurion; Isser Harel, former chief of Israel's intelligence services; Mrs. Yael Uzzai, a former Cabinet secretary; Pinhas Koppel, former inspector general of the police; and Gen. (Res.) Meir Zorea.

Yadin said that the principal objectives of Israel are to create a secure homeland for the Jewish people and a spiritual center for the Jews of the diaspora. "Unification of our people, closing of social gaps and the fostering of immigration and our ties with the diaspora are essential conditions for the attainment of these objectives," he said.

On the question of peace in the Middle East, Yadin said that a true peace must come through good faith on both sides. "We should refrain," he said, "at this point from presenting final and detailed plans for peace, since for the present no plan has been accepted by the other side." However, Yadin said any peace must be based on the acceptance of a united Jerusalem as Israel's capital, Israel's willingness to relinquish territory, to a single Arab state that will exist on both sides of the Jordan River and that Israel will be able to hold on to areas on the West Bank that are essential for its security.

NEW YORK (JTA)--Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League, Tuesday led a group of about a dozen JDL members in a sit-in at the HIAS office to protest what they claimed was a decision by HIAS to stop providing aid to Soviet Jewish dropouts. They carried signs and distributed leaflets urging HIAS not to "cave in to Israeli pressure" on the issue. Gaynor Jacobson, executive vice-president of United HIAS Service, said that while HIAS understands the demonstrators' concern, it resents the occupation of its office by the JDL. HIAS has made no decision about the aid to Soviet Jews. An eight-member committee is presently studying the problem.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUP BELIEVES HELSINKI ACCORD HAS PRODUCTIVE EFFECT ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Nov. 23 (JTA)--Despite their being refused entry to the Soviet Union and its satellites to study implementation of the Helsinki Accord, a group of U.S. Congressmen declared here yesterday that the Helsinki Accord was beginning to have a productive, though still limited effect on the improvement of East-West relations.

However, they told a press conference at the U.S. Embassy that while practices in some countries had become more lenient, procedures for emigration to reunite divided families--not to speak of ordinary travel or tourism--have not markedly altered. The speakers, members of a study mission to Europe, were Sen. Claiborne Pell (D,RI) and four members of the House of Representatives: Jonathan Bingham (D,NY); Dante B. Fascell (D,Fla.); Mrs. Millicent Fenwick (R,NJ); and Paul Simon (D,III.).

Asked by the Jewish-Telegraphic Agency whether the Helsinki Accord had eased the flow of Jewish emigrants, Rep. Fenwick said that there seemed to be a steady flow, suggesting that there might be a quota on the volume of people allowed to leave. She also claimed that it was no longer necessary to acquire a "characteristika"--a character reference from an employer--in order to obtain a visa.

She agreed that leading "refuseniks" like Profs. Lerner, Levich and Azbel were still banned from leaving. However, she pointed to the emigration of Prof. Anatoly Rubin, an expert on ancient Chinese philosophy. She said that "in August, 1975, I was told it was impossible to mention his name to the Russians."

Confident Of Carter's Support

Although unable to visit the Eastern bloc, the Congressional study mission had visited 17 non-Communist countries in Europe as well as Yugoslavia. They spoke to many refugees from the Eastern bloc in Vienna, where they met Jews who had just arrived from the Soviet Union, and officials of the Jewish Agency and HIAS.

Fascell, chairman of the mission, said he was confident in assuming that President-elect Jimmy Carter would support the Helsinki Accord "as long as implementation is part of the process, and with human rights right at the top."

The Soviet Union's refusal to permit the study mission to visit its territory was "contrary to the whole concept of Helsinki," he said. He was non-committal about a suggestion that the mission had been barred because the Soviet authorities feared it would seek to consult with the unofficial Soviet Helsinki "watch-dog" group set up under Prof. Yuri Orlov, a non-Jewish Soviet dissident. Rep. Fenwick pointed out that she and some of her colleagues on the study mission had been attacked as "enemies of detente" in the Communist bloc press.

Refuseniks Encountering Difficulties

Meanwhile, it has been reported that Jewish refuseniks in several Soviet cities are encountering difficulty in obtaining medical prescriptions from pharmacies and believe that this marks a new form of pressure against them. Dr. Ernest M. Axelrod, a Moscow psychiatrist, told this to two visitors from Britain last week, requesting that they should make it known in the West. But he did not want drugs to be sent from abroad.

Axelrod, himself a refusenik, heard about the

difficulties in obtaining vitamin pills and anti-depressant and blood pressure pills during visits to Jewish families in Kaunas, Vilnius, Kiev and Kaliningrad. According to the visitors, George Evnine and Israel Medad, refuseniks have set up their own informal medical service, which, among other things, sends supplies to Prisoners of Zion. Evnine and Medad are leaders of British Herut.

ISRAEL BONDS LAUNCHING CAMPAIGN IN 425 U.S. CANADIAN COMMUNITIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (JTA)--A nationwide cash campaign to promote the collection of outstanding commitments for Israel Bonds was inaugurated today in 425 communities across the United States and Canada to help Israel meet urgent economic development needs, it was announced by Sam Rothberg, general chairman of the Israel Bond Organization. Under the slogan, "Cash is Crucial," the closing weeks of 1976 will witness intensive activity on all levels of community organization to spur the sale of bonds, he said.

The cash collection program was adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the National Campaign Cabinet. Golda Meir, who spoke to the meeting by phone from her home in Tel Aviv, cited the importance of Israel Bonds. She asserted that "if there is not enough money for development, the economy is bound to suffer. Then it means that we have more unemployment. It means that it will take that much longer to return to a level of growth and expansion. And we need a growing economy to be able to absorb more immigrants. We need a strong economy to help us negotiate peace from a position of strength."

During the special cash campaign, members of local Israel Bond committees throughout North America will engage in an intensive effort to speed remittances from subscribers with outstanding commitments as well as from individuals who will be invited to buy Israel Bonds at various meetings to be held between now and the end of the year.

As part of this drive, a person-to-person approach will be used in the case of bond purchasers in the top brackets who are eligible for membership in special honor societies established for purchases of substantial amounts. Those who buy a minimum of \$25,000 in Israel Bonds this year will become members of the Israel Prime Minister's Club, while individuals who buy \$10,000 or more in bonds will be enrolled as members of the Israel Ambassador's Society of Trustees.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--Gen. (Res.) Shmuel Gonen predicted Tuesday that the Arabs would launch another surprise attack on Israel. The officer, who commanded the Sinai front when the Yom Kippur War broke out in October, 1973, and was subsequently blamed for Israel's initial setbacks, told Bar Ilan University students that he was convinced the Arabs were preparing for a new war. He said there was no rift between the Arab countries and that reports of an Egyptian-Soviet split or of Egyptian differences with other Arab countries were part of a plan to lure Israel into complacency.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--The Knesset approved Monday a bill commemorating the life of David Ben Gurion. The bill calls for the creation of a Ben Gurion House, a museum and a memorial day.