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TWO ARAB-INSPIRED RESOLUTIONS ON THE MIDEAST OVERWHELMINGLY ADOPTED BY UN; U.S. RAPS BOTH RESOLUTIONS By Yitzhak Rabin

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Two Arab-inspired resolutions on the Middle East sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries were overwhelmingly adopted by the General Assembly today. They were declared unacceptable by Israel and forcefully rejected by the United States. (Earlier in the day Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog withdrew the draft resolution he had introduced in the Assembly Monday and explained the reasons for the move. See separate story P.3.)

The first and more extreme of the resolutions, L-26; approved by a vote of 91-11 with 29 abstentions, called for resumption of the peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, demanded Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories and declared that the fulfillment of Palestinian rights is essential to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The second resolution, L-27, was described by many delegates as "moderate" and, like the first, did not mention the Geneva conference. It was approved 122-2 with eight abstentions. Only the U.S. and Israel cast negative ballots. The resolution called for convening a Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices by the end of March, 1977.

Israel's UN Ambassador, Chaim Herzog, explaining his objections to the second resolution before the voting, said that while it indicated a "softening" of attitudes and a move toward Israel's position, regrettably the delegates of Egypt and Syria had pointed out that the two resolutions must be taken as a whole and this made them completely unacceptable. He charged that the two resolutions changed the ground rules of the Geneva conference, proposed a dictated settlement and were "one-sided, biased and hostile to Israel."

In voting against the first resolution, Israel and the U.S. were joined by Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Costa Rica, West Germany, United Kingdom, Norway, Nicaragua and The Netherlands. The countries abstaining included Sweden, Mexico, Venezuela, Luxembourg, Belgium, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, France and Finland.

Measures Termed One-Sided, Artificial

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton denounced the first resolution as unbalanced "in its references to the potential elements of a peace." He declared that "One side cannot be expected to give everything and gain nothing." He noted that the draft does not refer to the end of the state of war in the Middle East but refers only to the interests of the Palestinians while ignoring the security of Israel and the right of a "free, independent Israel" to exist in the region.

Scranton said the U.S. was "compelled to vote against" the second resolution because it sets "an artificial deadline for reconvening the Geneva conference." Elaborating on that later in

his remarks, Scranton said that with a new Administration soon to take office in Washington the U.S. does "not consider it appropriate to join now in a definition or detailed options or time limits governing valuation of this crucial negotiating process" toward reconvening the Geneva conference.

He said that timing the resumption of the Geneva conference and its procedure must be determined by the parties themselves and by the co-chairmen, the U.S. and USSR. "This is obviously a question that will be addressed by the new American Administration," he said.

Rejects Implied Role Of PLO

Scranton said the U.S. also objected to the request contained in the second resolution to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to resume his contacts with the parties to the conflict because "it is phrased in such a way as to imply that the PLO should be one of the parties consulted in preparation for reconvening the Geneva conference." In that connection, the American envoy stressed that the U.S. believes that additional participants in the Geneva conference is a question "which can only be addressed by the original parties themselves."

Referring to the general situation in the Middle East, Scranton said that conditions in the area "are now conducive" to the resumption of efforts to solve the problems of the area. He said the U.S. therefore welcomes the recent statements by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

FIRST OF 25 F-15S PURCHASED FROM U.S. DUE TO ARRIVE SOON IN ISRAEL By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Israel is planning a ceremonial welcome for the first of 25 F-15 (Eagle) jet interceptors, purchased from the United States at a cost of \$625 million, due to be delivered here shortly. The F-15, one of the most sophisticated combat planes in the world, is described as 20 years ahead of the F-4 Phantom jet with respect to its performance capabilities and equipment.

The initial consignment consists of F-15s that have already seen service in the U.S. Air Force but were thoroughly renovated and serviced for delivery to Israel. Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Chief of Staff Gen. Mordechai Gur, Air Force Commander Gen. Benjamin Peled, and other senior officers, dignitaries and guests from the U.S. will be on hand when the planes land at an air base in Israel.

These latest acquisitions of the Israel Air Force will constitute the nation's long distance combat arm. The F-15 has an effective range of 5000 kilometers, sufficient to deliver significant "payloads" to any target in a potential enemy state. It can reach with ease potential trouble spots as distant as the Straits of Bab el Mandeb at the southern end of the Red Sea. The supersonic aircraft can develop speeds of over Mach 2.5 and has an effective ceiling of 67,000 feet.

Equipment includes a Hughes radar system,

said to be a decade in advance of any system in use today. It has a target detection range of 100 miles and a missile tracking and guidance system that automatically eliminates ground clutter from the pilot's display console.

The plane can carry 16,000 pounds of armaments including an MK-84 laser, infra-red and electric-optic bombs and the BLU-27 series incendiary bombs that President Ford promised to sell to Israel shortly before the U.S. elections last month. The F-15 is also a formidable fighter plane, equipped with Sparrow-type missiles, Sidewinder AIM 9-E missiles and 20 mm. machineguns for aerial combat.

SOVIET JEWS WARNED ON SYMPOSIUM

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Soviet Jewish activists planning a three-day symposium on Jewish culture in Moscow this month have been warned by a Soviet Culture Ministry official that the event would be illegal but planned to go ahead with it anyway, according to reports received here today.

The sponsors had issued a call to Jewish scholars throughout the world to come to Moscow to participate and four American scholars have made plans to accept the invitation. The symposium, scheduled to open Dec. 21, has 13 sponsors.

According to the report, the warning was made by Deputy Culture Minister Vladimir Popov during a lengthy meeting at the Ministry yesterday with five of the symposium sponsors, including Benjamin Fain, a Soviet physicist who is chairman of the symposium. Popov told the Jewish activists that preparing and organizing the meeting was in direct contradiction to Soviet law but reportedly did not say how it would be illegal.

In response to the invitation, an American Academic Committee was organized and chose Marvin Herzog of Columbia University, Baruch Levine of New York University, Jacob Neusner of Brown University and Marshall Sklare of Brandeis University to attend. They were among 20 Jewish scholars from the United States, Israel, Sweden and Britain planning to attend. The report from Moscow did not indicate whether the Soviet Union would give them visas to come.

52 FIRMS SAY THEY WILL NOT COMPLY WITH ARAB BOYCOTT

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Fifty-two major U.S. corporations have agreed in writing to resist Arab boycott demands in response to an American Jewish Congress-sponsored shareholder campaign, the organization reported today. Will Maslow, general counsel of the Congress, told a news conference that 42 additional corporations and banks, most of them engaged in "substantial" trade with Arab states, would be asked at company annual meetings in 1977 to reveal their policies on the Arab boycott of Israel and U.S. firms that deal with Israel.

Among the corporations that have given written pledges to the Congress in opposition to various phases of the Arab boycott, he said, were Borden, Control Data, Eastman Kodak, Ford, National Can, Reynolds Aluminum and Scott Paper. Beginning next February, stockholders will be voting on AJCongress resolutions at meetings of Alcoa, Bethlehem Steel, Dow Chemical, DuPont, Goodyear, Mobil Oil, Pfizer, Proctor and Gamble, Reynolds Industries, Tenneco and 23 other firms.

In a separate shareholder resolution, banks and bank holding companies will be asked to

cease processing letters of credit from Arab buyers that require certificates of compliance with boycott regulations as a condition of payment. Targets of the campaign are J.P. Morgan & Co., First Chicago Corp., Philadelphia National Corp. and six other financial institutions.

New Phase In AJCongress Drive

For the first time, pension funds, foundations, university endowments and other large institutional investors will be solicited to support the anti-boycott resolution, Maslow disclosed. The resolutions are being submitted by the AJCongress on behalf of 200 individual shareholders who are members or supporters of the organization. Each resolution carries with it a request that in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, it be included in the annual meeting proxy materials that are distributed to shareholders.

The effort to win support from major institutional investors such as mutual funds and insurance companies marks a new phase in the AJCongress drive, which Maslow termed "the most massive stockholder campaign ever presented on an issue of public interest."

The shareholder drive was launched last December when the AJCongress, acting on behalf of individual shareholders, submitted resolutions asking the companies to disclose any involvement in the Arab boycott against Israel. These resolutions were voted on at 33 company meetings last spring. In 22 of the 33, the Congress resolution received more than 3 percent of the vote, automatically qualifying for re-submission.

TREASURY ACCUSED ON BOYCOTT By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D, Conn.) has accused the U.S. Treasury Department of having both "failed to implement" and "seriously undermined" the anti-Arab boycott provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Ribicoff was the principal author of the legislation that prevents U.S. firms from receiving tax benefits related to their overseas trade if the firms participate in the boycott. The Treasury Department on Nov. 4 issued "proposed guidelines" interpreting the anti-boycott measures. Ribicoff attacked the guidelines in a letter Dec. 7 to Treasury Secretary William Simon which he made public today. He sent a copy to President Ford.

The guidelines provide information on how American companies can participate in the boycott and, at the same time, continue to take the tax benefits, Ribicoff charged. He said the guidelines "are an affront to the Congress, the President and his administration, and a disservice to the Treasury Department."

In his letter, Ribicoff recalled that Ford, on signing the legislation said that it "would prevent companies in the United States from taking a tax deduction if they have in any way whatsoever cooperated with the Arab boycott."

Ribicoff also criticized Assistant Secretary Gerald Parsky whom he described as a "leading opponent" of the anti-boycott legislation. Parsky, the Senator wrote, had kept up his opposition even after Ford had signed the measure by playing a major role in the writing of the guidelines.

ISRAEL WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION AT UN; CHARGES ARAB MANEUVER SABOTAGED IT By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Israel withdrew today the draft resolution it introduced Monday to the General Assembly, its first in that body, charging that an Arab-inspired amendment to the resolution distorted "the entire content and purpose of our resolution."

The Israeli resolution called for the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference "without delay" with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union, "to resume negotiations without prior conditions on the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East as called for in Security Council Resolutions 242 of November 22 1967 and 338 of October 22, 1973."

Shortly after Israel introduced the resolution in the Assembly, an amendment to it was introduced by Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and India. The amendment called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in "a United Nations peace conference" and in addition to Resolutions 242 and 338, cited General Assembly Resolution 3375, which calls for PLO participation in all Mideast peace efforts.

Herzog: 'We Have Been Vindicated'

Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog, explaining Israel's withdrawal of its resolution, told the Assembly this morning "we did not trust this General Assembly. Now we have been vindicated. We gave you a chance. You could have seized upon it. Had you done so, we might have well been on the eve of the reconvening of the Geneva conference. But no. This would have not been in accordance with the true policy of the Arab states. This would have meant negotiation."

Herzog also said that the amendment vindicated Israel's conviction that the General Assembly "is not a body which can be entrusted with an impartial peace-making role." The Israeli delegate also pointed out that the amendment to the Israeli resolution "is a contradiction in itself."

He explained that the amendment calls for PLO participation in peace negotiations and reaffirms Council Resolutions 242 and 338, while the PLO is repeatedly rejecting those resolutions. Herzog also said the amendment was introduced for one purpose--to "sabotage Israel's move toward peace."

AMERICAN JDC ADOPTS BUDGET OF \$35,100,000 FOR 1977 TO MEET FUNDAMENTAL JEWISH NEEDS

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (JTA)--The American Joint Distribution Committee adopted yesterday a budget of \$35,110,000 for 1977. The expenditures for 1976 were \$35,262,500, an increase of \$3,725,000 over 1975.

The 1977 budget "will cover most bases and meet fundamental Jewish needs overseas," Donald M. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the budget and finance committee, told the more than 300 Jewish communal leaders from the United States and Canada at the JDC's 52nd annual meeting at the New York Hilton Hotel. "Our programs and services in Israel will be maintained and in some instances expanded. Unexpected expenditures will continue to be met."

Robinson said 38 percent of the 1977 budget

will go for welfare programs; 20 percent for the aged, sick and handicapped; and 25 percent for Jewish education and religious and cultural programs including subsidies to Jewish schools in Europe, the Moslem countries, Israel, ORT and the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

Jack D. Weiler, a New York realtor and builder, was elected to his third one-year term as president. Robinson, who is a private investor and director of Revco Drug Stores Inc., was elected vice-president and president-elect. He will assume the presidency Jan. 1, 1978.

Weiler called attention to the year-long study of the JDC by a team of consultants. He said a booklet on the study which was distributed to those present "summarizes the first formal, in-depth study of the Joint Distribution Committee in its history. We have had other evaluations and reports over the years but we have never had this kind of exhaustive, year-long, area by area evaluation of our work carried out by top consultants and top lay and professional leaders." (See details in Dec. 7 Bulletin.)

Judge Nochem S. Winnet of Philadelphia, chairman of the study committee and chairman also of the JDC National Council, paid tribute to the more than 8000 members of the Council which was discontinued as the major governing body of the JDC as a result of the study.

425,000 Jews Aided In 1976

Ralph T. Goldman, JDC executive vice-president, reported that in 1976 the JDC aided over 425,000 Jews in over 25 countries around the world. This included a broad range of health, welfare, educational and religious and cultural programs. About 31 percent of the budget, almost \$11 million, was spent in Israel including JDC's traditional program of aid to the yeshivot and other religious and cultural programs.

Of the expenditures, about two-thirds for Western Europe went for care and maintenance of transmigrants, Jews who came out of the Soviet Union and other East European countries and were en route to countries other than Israel. In Israel the JDC integrated its last five directly operated institutions, four old age homes and geriatric hospital with Israel's national network of facilities for the aged by turning them over to local authorities. The JDC will continue to provide operating funds for the five facilities for the next few years, Goldman said.

CIVIL MARRIAGE, DIVORCE BILL KAYOED

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9 (JTA)--A bill to establish civil marriage and divorce in Israel was struck from the Knesset's agenda yesterday. Justice Minister Haim Zadok said the bill could not be considered because the government is bound by a status quo on religious matters. Meir Payil, of Moked, who introduced the bill, said that a recent survey by the Institute of Applied Social Science showed that 60 percent of Israel's population favored civil marriage and divorce.

His bill would establish civil marriage and divorce as an alternative to the religious marriage and divorce rites, leaving the choice to the individuals concerned. In that respect it differed from a civil marriage bill introduced last year by Independent Liberal Party MK Gideon Hausner which would have applied only to couples ruled ineligible for marriage by the Chief Rabbinate.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW **CHURCH REJECTS PLO MOVES TO** **BECOME ACCEPTABLE TO THE U.S.**

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Idaho's Senator Frank Church, the most senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after chairman John Sparkman of Alabama, is wary of the flood of statements and activities related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and will not comment on them yet except on one major matter. On the Palestine Liberation Organization's efforts to become acceptable to the United States, he is firmly negative.

"I have always said the Palestine question has to be settled in a peace conference," Church said in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "Who should represent the Palestinian people is a very sensitive matter. Terrorist groups are hardly qualified to pose as governments, in or out of exile."

In recent weeks, the PLO has thrown up hints that it may become a provisional government and consider Israel's existence "in Palestine" if the PLO is seated in a peace conference equal to other participants. The United States has insisted it will not accept the PLO as a party to negotiations until it recognizes Israel's sovereignty within UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which the terrorist organization continues to oppose.

Church said he will not comment "right now" on other aspects of the Middle East political process pending his close study of their meaning. His position is much like that being taken within both the Ford Administration and by the principals in the incoming Carter Administration.

The interview was sought with Church in the light of the PLO moves, Egypt's view that the U.S. is obliged to provide it with weapons, and its call for a conference that it says would bring non-belligerency in the Near East, the Syrian-Saudi Arabian-Egyptian "unity" of Arab "moderates" towards negotiation for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories.

Sees USSR Reneging On Helsinki

On human rights in international affairs and Soviet emigration, Church found the Soviet Union had "solemnly promised" in the Helsinki accords of August, 1975 to adhere to the right of emigration which, he said, "surely include Russian Jews" but "the evidence is that rather than opening doors, the Russian government has tended to pull them more closely shut."

"The United States should give emphasis and publicity to the failure of the Russians to adhere to the Helsinki agreement and should endeavor to get other governments to do the same," he said. "In this way, we don't have to rely on citizen groups to protest, although that is very helpful." He stressed that "expressions" by the government "would add to the moral force that could be brought to bear on the Soviet Union."

Recalling President-elect Jimmy Carter's recent remarks, Church said he has "reasons to hope" that the Carter Administration will attach "greater importance to basic human rights" in its international operations--a point Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance emphasized in his first remarks after his appointment.

Suggests Alternative To J-V Amendments

Church, who delivered a major address at the Second Brussels Conference for Soviet Jewry last

spring, has reiterated that the Jackson-Vanik provisions of the Trade Reform Act has "failed to work" and suggested its disappearance when the act expires in 1980. He urged "an alternative course" that would arouse a maximum effort of public opinion "as expressed by citizen conclaves and governments" to "persuade the Russians that it would be in their own interest to begin opening the gate (of emigration) again."

It would be a "mistake" to continue the Jackson-Vanik provisions because "this kind of approach has proved counter-productive," he said, a reference to the drop in Soviet Jewish emigration from the high mark of about 35,000 in 1974 to an average of about 12,000 in each of the last two years.

"On the other hand," Church, added, "Congress must exercise oversight on how detente is implemented." He warned against "ideals" such as the proposal by American corporations for the U.S. to lend the Soviet Union seven or eight billion dollars for development projects near Moscow and in Siberia, respectively.

In this connection, he noted, the provision he authored in the Export-Import Bank Act that limits U.S. credits to \$40 million for such projects. The limitation, he said, is designed to block use of U.S. taxes by private companies for Soviet development of resources the Soviet Union could "at any time" divert from the U.S.

BRAIN DRAIN IN ISRAEL

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (JTA)--Rabbi Bernard Cherrick, vice-president of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, expressed concern that the "retrenchment" by all of Israel's universities is causing some of the best young intellectuals in Israel to leave the country. He said if the money used by the government and the Jewish Agency to get a "few Americans" to make aliyah went to the universities it could "be used to keep the best brains in Israel."

Cherrick spoke last Sunday to some 300 persons at a dinner of the American Friends of Hebrew University at the Essex House Hotel, at which the organization presented its highest honor, the Scopus Award, to Julian Venezky, a Peoria, Illinois lawyer, who is chairman of the board of directors of AFHU and deputy chairman of Hebrew University's board of governors.

Explaining his statement, Cherrick said the cutbacks at the universities meant that many young faculty members would lose their jobs. He said many persons who wanted to stay in Israel would leave because there were no places for them on university faculties. He urged AFHU members to provide the needed funds.

Venezky, who was one of the four founders of the Israel Bond Organization and a founder and first chairman of the National Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal, was presented the award by Dr. Max Kampelman, president AFHU. Samuel Rothberg, of Peoria, chairman of Hebrew University's board of governors, was chairman of the dinner.

Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, told the gathering that if the Arabs wanted peace they should begin negotiating with Israel instead of promoting anti-Israel resolutions at the United Nations. He said the Arabs talked of peace to the news media while attacking Israel at the UN. He also noted that the PLO was telling the Western news media that it was ready for peace with Israel while its leaders were telling the Arab world just the opposite.