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FOUR ANTI-ISRAELI RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 16 (JTA)--Four anti-Israel resolutions were overwhelmingly adopted by the General Assembly today. Three of them condemned Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories, its establishment of settlements there and its alleged mistreatment of the Arab population. The fourth demanded that Israel pay compensation to Syria for its alleged destruction of the Golan Heights town of Kuneitra.

Addressing the Assembly before the voting, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog, charged that the draft resolutions "obscure the truth instead of highlighting it" and that they "only serve to prolong the dispute instead of resolving it."

The resolutions were based on the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israel's Practices Affecting Human Rights of the Population of the Territories Occupied by Israel. Israel has refused to recognize or cooperate with the special committee which consists of Senegal, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Nature Of The Resolutions

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 129-3 with four abstentions. The negative votes were cast by Israel, the U.S. and Haiti. It strongly deplored Israeli measures altering "the demographic or geographic" character of the territories occupied since 1967 and declared invalid Israel's change of the legal status of Jerusalem and measures taken by Israel for the "expropriation" of Arab land.

The second resolution was approved by 134-0 with Israel and Haiti abstaining. It reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime should apply to all territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

The third resolution deplored Israel's refusal to cooperate with the special committee or allow it access to the territories. It also condemned Israel for its policies of "annexation and settlement" and for alleged interference with religious freedom in the territories. The vote was 100-5 with 30 abstentions. The countries opposed were Israel, the U.S., Nicaragua, Haiti and Costa Rica.

The fourth resolution strongly condemned Israel for its alleged destruction of Kuneitra and supported Syria's demand for compensation. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 97-3 with 36 abstentions. Only Israel, Nicaragua and Costa Rica were opposed. The U.S. abstained.

Herzog Rejects Charges

Herzog, in his pre-vote address, defended Israel's policies in the administered territories. "The truth is," he said, "that in the administration we have created the foundation from which to advance further toward the solution of the Palestinian-Arab problem on a basis of growing understanding."

He declared that Israel rejects "out of hand"

all condemnations in the third resolution and rejects the thesis that the establishment of settlements is an obstacle to peace. "An obstacle to peace is not what Israel is doing after having waited for well nigh three decades. The obstacle to peace is Arab refusal to recognize the Jewish people's right to sovereignty in its ancient homeland," he said, and the refusal by the Arabs to negotiate with Israel.

Referring to the specific charges about Kuneitra, Herzog noted that it had been a front line town for almost six years during which two wars were fought over it in addition to the damage that occurred as a result of the war of attrition between the two wars. He said damages were also inflicted on Israeli cities and villages as a result of Syrian operations and shelling. But while Israel repaired the damage, the Syrians, hoping to score "a propaganda point," did not repair the damages inflicted on Kuneitra, Herzog said.

ISRAEL, EEC TO SIGN MORE PROTOCOLS

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (JTA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will sign the additional protocol between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Israel here on Dec. 21. The nine-member European Community will sign additional protocols with a number of Arab Middle Eastern states on the same date.

The signature with Israel was originally scheduled to take place Dec. 10 in Jerusalem at about the time the EEC was to have signed similar protocols with Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon. The signing was postponed after the Arab states asked the EEC to reconsider the time limit for their loans. The additional negotiations took more time than expected, resulting in the postponement and shift to Brussels.

JEWISH SCHOLARS, DENIED VISAS BY USSR TO ATTEND MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM, STRONGLY PROTEST TO CONGRESS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (JTA)--The Association for Jewish Studies strongly protested to Congress today on the Soviet government's refusal to grant visas to four of its representatives and others to attend a three-day symposium in Moscow on Jewish culture.

Three members of the Association, which consists of more than 800 Jewish and non-Jewish scholars in American and Canadian colleges and universities, appeared before the Joint Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to voice their grievance at being barred from "presenting scholarly papers of interest to the participants."

The organizers of the symposium, set for Dec. 21-23, are Soviet Jewish scholars who, the Commission was told, have been threatened with arrest and whose apartments in Moscow have been searched by the Soviet secret police. The organizers have appealed to President Ford to intervene with Soviet authorities to allow the symposium to be held.

The problem of visas for the Association delegates and other Americans prepared to deliver

papers at the symposium has been undertaken at the State Department where it was indicated to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the Department was taking a lukewarm attitude on pressing the Soviets in view of U.S. policy to take a low-key approach towards "Soviet internal affairs."

A Department source informed the JTA that the State Department has raised the matter with the Soviet Embassy "on the working level" but he would not identify the participants or their ranks. Asked if the Department would take it up on a higher level here or in Moscow, the source said that was a "possibility."

Those Who Were Denied Visas

Baruch Levine, professor of Ancient Near Eastern Languages at New York University, and a former president of the Association; Brandeis University sociology professor Marshall Sklare and history professor Henry Feingold of City University of New York, who appeared before the Commission chaired by Rep. Dante Fascell (D. Fla.), were told by Fascell that the full Commission, which comprises Senators, Representatives and members of the Executive branch to monitor the Helsinki accord, will consider their case after the new Congress convenes next month as a part of its record on Soviet compliance. Fascell himself and other members of Congress were refused Soviet visas last month in their attempt to visit the USSR.

Besides the three professors who appeared here today, the Association was also to have been represented in Moscow by Jewish studies professor Irving Greenberg of CUNY.

Others refused visas, the Commission was told, are Brown University Prof. Jacob Neusner; Rabbi Harold Schulweis, a professor at the University of Southern California; Prof. Charles Liebman of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Brandeis Prof. Leon Jick; Eli Wiesel, a French citizen; and Columbia University professor Joshua Herzog, a Canadian. They reported their understanding that the French and Swedish delegations also have been rejected by Soviet authorities.

Neusner said in Providence, R.I. yesterday that the group was informed shortly before their scheduled departure for Moscow that their visa requests were denied. He said Soviet officials gave as reasons the fact that the invitations to the symposium had not been issued by the Soviet government and that there were not enough chairs in the apartment where the symposium was to take place.

In addition they noted that Joshua Fishman, a Yeshiva University professor of linguistics, had been refused a visa for a general linguistics conference in the Soviet Union. As a result, a group of U.S. colleges refused to send representatives to it in opposition to such discrimination.

JEWISH GROUPS HAIL YOUNG AS NEXT U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (JTA)--President-elect Jimmy Carter announced in Plains, Ga. today that he has named Rep. Andrew Young (D. Ga.), a former associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Young, 44, was the first Black elected to Congress from the deep South in this century and the first Black that Carter has appointed to a high post in the incoming Administration. Young

served as executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership during the civil rights struggle headed by Dr. King in the 1960s.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, hailed Young's appointment and praised him as "a man of courage and intellect, of deep compassion and broad understanding."

He said Young "will bring to his post not only these personal qualities but also a close knowledge--based on his own leadership in the civil rights movement--of the contributions of American Jews to the struggle for racial justice in America and the aspirations of Israel's people to live in peace, in dignity and in security."

Support For Israel Cited

Schindler noted that "as a member of Congress, Andrew Young has compiled a distinguished record as a warm friend, ardent supporter and eloquent advocate of American economic and political support of Israel."

The National Council of Young Israel expressed its "substantial pleasure" at the appointment of Young. Herman Rosenbaum, president of the organization of Orthodox synagogues, recalled Young's "continuing support for Israel both during the recent Presidential campaign and for several years before the campaign."

Rosenbaum declared that "Andrew Young is one of the men most able to stand up in the United Nations for justice, security and peace for Israel. By his manner and background, he will work for the benefit of the United States and Israel in the UN and with the representatives of its member states, including those of the Third World."

Critical Of Arab Policies

Young has spoken out in defense of Israel during his tenure in Congress. In 1973, at the time of the Yom Kippur War, he joined in a statement by the Congressional Black Caucus proclaiming that "the U.S. has a moral obligation not only to the Israeli people but to ourselves to preserve Israel's sovereignty." In August, 1975 he was one of 10 Black members of Congress to condemn Arab attempts to suspend Israel from the UN and to call on Congress to declare to the world that suspension was "morally untenable."

In another statement, Young asked, "Are we so dependent on the oil reserves of the Arab states that we are willing to abandon our moral obligations to the State of Israel and permit those (Arab) countries to dictate our foreign policies?"

This week, when television newsmen questioned Young in New York about his views on urgent matters before the UN, such as the Middle East conflict, he observed that the Arab states were using Israel as a "whipping boy" to get at the U.S.

CARTER NAMES BRZEZINSKI NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (JTA)--President-elect Jimmy Carter's appointment of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Warsaw-born history professor at Columbia University as National Security Advisor at the White House was seen as bringing about a "much more moral foreign policy" by the United States, seasoned Capitol observers said. Brzezinski was asked by American Profes-

sors for Peace in the Middle East last May 21 how his policy would differ from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's in respect to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I am more perhaps inclined to stress the need to focus on what might constitute the basic principles of an eventual settlement, including the necessary trade-offs," Brzezinski replied. "But it has to be very clear to all the Arab parties concerned that there is not the slightest chance of obtaining a settlement unless they are prepared to formalize and to institutionalize their acceptance of Israel as a permanent and legitimate presence in the Middle East."

Brzezinski said, after his appointment was announced in Plains, Ga. that he does not believe that Soviet-American detente will be the same as it was during the past eight years because, to be "enduring and accepted by the American people, it has to be reciprocal." There have been some imbalances in the past, he said, but he did not specify them.

He envisaged his post not as policy-making but as helping Carter in decision-making. In this capacity, his responsibilities will include tying together the views of the United States foreign affairs establishment, including the Departments of State, Defense and Treasury.

5 JDL MEMBERS SENTENCED

By Ben Gallo

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (JTA)--One of the five Jewish Defense League members sentenced Tuesday and yesterday on weapons charges in a federal indictment is in custody here awaiting a decision on where he will serve his sentence, three will surrender to federal marshals this month and next, and one was given a suspended sentence for cooperating with the prosecution, the prosecutor reported today.

Those sentenced were Russel Kerner, 35, former JDL operations officer; Steven Ehrlich, 21, of San Francisco; Jeffrey Weingarten, 22 and Stephen Rombom, 18. Kerner, Weingarten and Rombom are from Brooklyn. Thomas Macintosh, 36, of Woodbury, N.J., described by the JDL as a convert, was given a suspended sentence, for his cooperation, according to Joseph Jaffe, the prosecutor.

Kerner, sentenced to a three-year term, is now in the Manhattan Correctional Center awaiting transfer to a federal prison. He will be eligible for parole after serving one year. Kerner also pleaded guilty to probation violation on a sentence for threatening, on a television program, the life of Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, when Arafat came to New York in 1975 to address the United Nations General Assembly.

Jaffe said Kerner will be sentenced by another federal judge on the probation charge and faces up to a one-year term which will be either concurrent or in addition to his three-year term on the federal weapons indictment. He said he did not know when Kerner would appear on the probation violation plea.

Sentences Up To Six Years

Federal Judge Lloyd MacMahon imposed the sentences on Ehrlich on Tuesday and on the others yesterday. He sentenced Ehrlich, Weingarten and Rombom to up to six years. These are indeterminate sentences under the Youth Corrections Act under which the defendants can be paroled at any time if they convince a parole board they have

been rehabilitated.

Judge MacMahon recommended that Ehrlich serve his indeterminate sentence near his San Francisco home and he was released on bail with orders to surrender to the federal marshal in San Francisco by Dec. 26. Weingarten was ordered to surrender to the U.S. Marshal in Manhattan by Jan. 19. The defense asked for an extension so that Weingarten would have time to complete a college examination and Judge MacMahon agreed. Rombom must surrender here by Jan. 19.

Each defendant had pleaded guilty to one count of the multi-count indictment which accused the five JDL members of using heavy explosives and guns to carry out attacks against buildings occupied by Soviet and Iraqi diplomats. Pipe-bombings also were charged. The specific charges involved a number of bombing and sniping incidents from August, 1975 to April, 1976 at the Soviet and Iraqi missions and the Soviet residential complex in Riverdale, N.Y. No one was injured in the shootings.

During the hearing, Jaffe stressed that the government "did not bring an indictment against the Jewish Defense League," but rather against five individual defendants who violated federal law. Judge MacMahon, in imposing sentence, agreed that "we are not here talking about ideals" but he added that "history's greatest monsters would swear to this day that they were right."

Bonnie Pechter, national JDL director, declared after the sentencing that "there are two standards of justice in this country, one for Jews and one for other people." She added that the sentences "have shown the way the government feels when it comes to Jews." The "greatest tragedy," she asserted, "is that when Jews are in trouble, other Jews do not come to their aid." She specified she meant moral and financial help.

GOLDMANN CONFERS WITH CEAUCESCU

BUCHAREST, Dec. 16 (JTA)--Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, conferred here yesterday with President Nicolai Ceausescu. After the meeting, of which no details were released, Goldmann and WJC political director Armand Kaplan left for Belgrade where they were due to meet today Yugoslav President Tito.

(In Paris, Jewish sources said Goldmann discussed the Middle East situation with Ceausescu and the possibility of reconvening the Geneva conference. The sources said Goldmann also asked for Ceausescu's intervention with Moscow for the development of Jewish life in the Soviet Union. It was stated that Goldmann hopes that the Soviet Union's 3.5 million Jews will be allowed to organize themselves into a national Jewish federation.)

Goldmann addressed representatives of Rumania's 50,000 Jews in Bucharest's main synagogue, the Choral Temple. He stressed that in his view "there is no objective contradiction between Socialism and a Jewish desire to remain Jews and lead Jewish lives." Goldmann said that "Rumania is an example that the two can co-exist."

JERUSALEM (JTA)--Heart disease was the biggest single cause of death among Israeli Jews in 1975, an official study shows. It was responsible for 209 deaths per 100,000 population, double the rate of the period 1950-54.

ZIONISM IN ACTION**WZO URGED TO REVAMP OPERATIONS**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (JTA)--M. B. Meiri, Comptroller of the World Zionist Organization, said here this week that the WZO must be thoroughly reorganized to eliminate waste, inefficiency, duplication and other faults revealed in a study of its operations abroad. He said the worst deficiencies were found in the work of the Israel Aliya Center in North America and the Department of Torah Culture and Education.

The WZO Executive has responded in writing to the Comptroller's report. It admitted that many of the faults existed but claimed that corrective measures have been taken, or were about to be taken. It listed a series of recommendations that have been approved.

The Comptroller found some of the worst defects in the activities of Zionist emissaries sent abroad by the various departments of the WZO. He said that in many cases there was no coordination between newly arrived emissaries and the outgoing ones with the result that many projects are suspended until the new emissary has time to study them.

Some Of The Findings

The Comptroller urged the Executive to make sure that emissaries are thoroughly prepared for their jobs, are knowledgeable about Jewish tradition and religion and speak the language of the country to which they are assigned. He said the Torah Education Department's chief emissary in Great Britain did not speak English and his colleagues in some Latin American countries could not speak Spanish.

He said that the Department, moreover, allocated funds to educational institutions abroad without any clearly defined set of criteria. He said an inspection of aliya offices in the U.S. showed that some of them were in a serious state of neglect. Many cases were dragged out over a long period of time, sometimes for years. Often an emissary who sent an urgent cable to Jerusalem had to wait several weeks for a reply.

The Comptroller's report found that during 1974-75, almost IL 1 million was spent on food by WZO officials who claimed they were entitled to their expenditures on food for official purposes. Some employees receive car allowances but do not have drivers' licenses. Others were provided with WZO-owned cars they were not entitled to, the report said.

WZO Executive Recommendations

The WZO Executive said in its response that it has approved recommendations dealing with the selection and activities of overseas emissaries. These include the selection of a single institution to prepare emissaries for their duties and the goal of having a single emissary serve more than one WZO department.

The WZO also recommended that the assignments of emissaries should be reviewed to eliminate large concentrations in one location and none in another. Where a number of emissaries work together, one should be appointed to be in charge of them all. In addition, it was recommended that an emissary or teacher who returns from a mission abroad cannot be assigned to another overseas mission until he has remained in Israel for a period equivalent to his previous term of service abroad.

WZO Executive Chairman Yosef Almagi stated

in a foreword to the Executive's replies that a Comptroller Report Unit would be established to follow up implementation of all recommendations. The unit, that will report directly to the chairman, will be headed by Ms. Ela Shapiro, a lawyer. Almagi said that another step taken to improve the WZO's efficiency was the reorganization of the internal control system by means of internal controllers appointed in each department. In some cases this recommendation already has been implemented, he said.

DRINAN EXPRESSES VIEW THAT ANTI-SEMITISM IS RIFE IN ARGENTINA

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (JTA)--Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D. Mass.) believes that anti-Semitism in Argentina may be a good deal worse than the Jewish community there dares to acknowledge. He made that assessment in an article published in the Jewish Advocate this week. The article was based on his visit to Argentina last month as a member of a three-person study team commissioned by Amnesty International to investigate the state of political prisoners and religious persecution in Argentina.

Drinan, who is a Roman Catholic priest, wrote that many observers hope that the recent wave of synagogue bombings, attacks on Jewish students and anti-Semitic graffiti are only incidents "reflective of the unstable political and economic conditions in Argentina. But their hopes may not be well founded."

Asserting that "anti-Semitism has almost been endemic in Argentina over the past several decades," he said its most recent manifestation has been the flood of anti-Semitic literature over the past 18 months, much of it originating with neo-Nazi groups in West Germany. He said that the West German Ambassador "has expressed acute embarrassment at the broad dissemination of anti-Semitic books originally published in his nation."

Drinan wrote that despite disclaimers, "I received the impression in Argentina that perhaps overt and covert anti-Semitism might well be a good deal more severe than members of the Jewish community ordinarily reveal. Jewish citizens in Argentina are understandably reluctant to say or do anything which would identify the Jewish community as involved in any way in criticism of the present regime."

According to Drinan, while Argentine officials point to constitutional bans against religious persecution, "one cannot avoid the impression that there are forces and factions in Argentina which would be prepared to blame the nation's economic and political problems on the tiny minority of Jews in a nation of 25 million citizens."

LONDON (JTA)--Amnesty International has launched a world-wide petition for the release of all Prisoners of Conscience during 1977 which it has designated as "Prisoners of Conscience Year." It plans to present the petition, containing at least two million signatures, to the United Nations in a year's time.

GENEVA (JTA)--The Swiss federal government has agreed to ratify the Montreal Convention of 1971 concerning illegal actions against civil aviation. So far 70 states have ratified this convention. Its purpose is to punish and extradite terrorists accused of crimes against civil aviation.