

## CARTER TELLS UN THAT THE U.S. DOES NOT INTEND TO IMPOSE SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDEAST BUT REAFFIRMS NECESSITY TO RECOGNIZE PALESTINIANS' RIGHTS

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 4 (JTA)—President Carter declared before the UN General Assembly this morning that the United States does "not intend to impose from the outside a settlement on the nations of the Middle East." He asserted that "the commitment of the U.S. to Israel's security is unquestionable" but he also reiterated that "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognized."

The President, emphasizing the "menace" of the Middle East conflict, declared that "peace embodied in binding treaties is essential." He said that "Israel and the Arab countries have a right to exist in peace, with early establishment of normal diplomatic relations, economic and cultural exchanges." He spoke of Israel's right to "borders that are recognized and secure."

Carter's remarks were viewed as an effort to allay fears in Israel, provoked by the U.S.-Soviet joint declaration of Oct. 1, that the U.S. was moving toward an imposed settlement of the Middle East conflict along lines favorable to the Arabs. In his speech, the President noted that "the United Nations Security Council has provided the basis for peace in Resolutions 242 and 338," adding that "negotiations in good faith by all parties is needed to give substance to peace."

One of Israel's criticisms of the U.S.-Soviet statement was its failure to mention the two basic Security Council resolutions on the Mideast. The President also reiterated, as the joint statement indicated, that "the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to call for the resumption of the Geneva conference before the end of this year."

Carter arrived here this morning amid heavy security precautions. Hundreds of police surrounded UN headquarters and police helicopters hovered in the flawless autumn sky around the cluster of buildings housing the world organization. The text of the President's speech covered only six pages of which barely one was devoted to the Middle East. However, the President stressed the gravity of the conflict there.

### Notes Gravity Of Mideast Conflict

"Of all the regional conflicts in the world, none holds more menace than the Middle East," he said, noting that "War there has carried the world to the edge of nuclear confrontation... has disrupted the world economy and imposed severe hardships on the people in the developed and developing nations alike."

The bulk of Carter's speech was devoted to the need for nuclear disarmament. It was interrupted by applause only once—when the President pledged that the U.S. would never use nuclear weapons unless itself or one of its allies was attacked with such weapons. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the UN, were both in the Assembly hall listening to the President although Israel's UN Mission was officially closed today because of Succoth.

Carter, in his speech, stated that the U.S. "has been meeting with the foreign ministers of Israel and

the Arab nations involved in the search for peace." He noted that "while a number of procedural questions remain, if the parties continue to act in good faith, I believe they can be answered."

Carter was scheduled to meet separately with Dayan and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy this afternoon and the President and Dayan are due to meet again tomorrow afternoon in New York. Dayan had a two-and-a-half hour dinner meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance here last night but refused to talk to reporters as he left Vance's hotel. Earlier, Dayan sharply criticized the U.S.-Soviet joint declaration. He said it was "a bad agreement" that represented a shift in U.S. policy in its reference to the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians.

At a briefing with reporters here after Carter's address, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's National Security Advisor, was asked what are the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to which Carter referred in his speech earlier. Brzezinski answered that the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians will be defined at the Geneva peace conference.

### TEXT OF CARTER'S STATEMENT ON MIDEAST

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 4 (JTA)—The text of President Carter's statement on the Middle East, which was a part of his address to the General Assembly, follows.

"Of all the regional conflicts in the world, none holds more menace than the Middle East. War there has carried the world to the edge of nuclear confrontation. It has disrupted the world economy and imposed severe hardships on the people in the developed and developing nations alike. So true peace—peace embodied in binding treaties—is essential.

"It will be in the interests of the Israelis and the Arabs. It is in the interest of the American people. It is in the interest of the entire world. The United Nations Security Council has provided the basis for peace in Resolutions 242 and 338 but negotiation in good faith by all parties is needed to give substance to peace.

"Such good faith negotiations must be inspired by a recognition that all nations in the area—Israel and the Arab countries—have a right to exist in peace, with early establishment of normal diplomatic relations, economic and cultural exchanges. Peace must include a process in which the bitter divisions of generations—hatreds and suspicions—can be overcome.

"Negotiations cannot be successful if any of the parties harbor the deceitful view that peace is simply an interlude in which to prepare for war. Good faith negotiations also require acceptance by all sides of the fundamental rights and interests of everyone involved.

"For Israel, this must mean borders that are recognized and secure. Security arrangements are crucial to a nation that has fought for its survival in each of the last four decades. The commitment of the United States to Israel's security is unquestionable. For the Arabs, the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognized. One of the things that binds the American people to Israel is our shared respect for human rights and the courage with which Israel has defended such rights. It is

clear that a true and lasting peace in the Middle East must also respect the rights of all the peoples of the area. How these rights are to be redefined and implemented is, of course, for the interested parties to decide in negotiations, not for us to dictate. We do not intend to impose from the outside settlement on the nations of the Middle East.

"The United States has been meeting with the foreign ministers of Israel and the Arab nations involved in the search for peace. We are staying in close contact with the Soviet Union with whom we share responsibility for reconvening the Geneva conference. As a result of these consultations, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to call for the resumption of the Geneva conference before the end of this year. While a number of procedural questions remain, if the parties continue to act in good faith, I believe they can be answered."

#### HERZOG CRITICIZES CARTER'S SPEECH

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 4 (JTA)--Chaim Herzog, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, expressed regret today that President Carter spoke about the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in his speech to the General Assembly this morning. He said that expression is interpreted by many delegates as a PLO state and Israel is going to reject it strongly. Herzog gave his reactions to Carter's speech in remarks to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency outside the Assembly chambers.

He said he was surprised at the role the President gave the Soviet Union in the negotiating process and warned of the danger of increased influence and Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Herzog said he was pleased that Carter clarified the need to implement Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and his expressed desire that the parties to the conflict reach peace treaties. The Israeli envoy noted, however, that Carter's speech did not contain references to human rights. He asked, "Where did the issue of human rights disappear? Is this a sign of further understanding of the Soviets?"

#### STATE DEPARTMENT DEFENDS RIGHT OF U.S. CITIZENS TO CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (JTA)--The State Department today firmly defended the right of American citizens to criticize and question policies of their government and of foreign governments to brief their diplomatic representatives here on those governments' policies. The matter arose when reporters raised questions at the State Department about the legality of Israeli officials and Americans sympathetic to Israel to criticize the Carter Administration's Middle East policies.

Assistant Secretary of State Hodding Carter, the Department's chief spokesman, declared that foreign governments have a right to inform their representatives of their positions and Americans can take whatever view they like about a government's policy. Carter said he was expecting questions relating to the Logan Act which concerns the representation by American citizens of a foreign government.

One reporter asked whether the U.S. government would protest to Israel over the "activities" of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan which included a meeting with 24 Israeli Consular officials purportedly to "map strategy" to block the Carter policy. Hodding Carter replied that what Dayan has done with Israeli officials here are "after all" within "his province." He added, "It is not the first time in history that an official explained in full" his

government's policy to its representatives "so that they might make it publicly evident."

When the reporter referred to visits Dayan is to make to several American cities accompanied by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, the State Department spokesman replied: "American citizens have a right to oppose, support or be neutral about any policy of this government. If their views happen to coincide with somebody else then it happens to coincide. I would not suggest any American has to endorse wholeheartedly what obviously is correct and good policy enunciated by this Administration."

#### SOLONS SCORE CARTER FOR JOINT STATEMENT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (JTA)--Democratic and Republican supporters of Israel in Congress and two candidates for Mayor in New York City have strongly attacked President Carter for the joint United States-Soviet declaration on the Middle East issued last Saturday.

Both Rep. Edward Koch, who is the Democratic candidate for Mayor in New York City, and New York Secretary of State Mario Cuomo, who is his Liberal Party opponent, wrote letters to Carter accusing the President of pressuring Israel to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East negotiations. However, Koch, who was in an official welcoming party today for the President when he arrived in New York to address the United Nations General Assembly, delivered his letter personally to Carter.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D.NY) warned here that the U.S.-Soviet joint declaration "can only contribute to the erosion of Israel's right to a secure existence" and to "a corrosive enhancement of Soviet influence in the Middle East." His statement noted that "it is particularly ominous" that the declaration makes no mention of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

In what he called "a strongly worded letter of protest" to Carter, Rep. William Brodhead (R. Mich.) urged the President not to impose a solution but to work for a settlement negotiated by the parties themselves. He said while seeking a solution for the Palestinian refugee problem, the U.S. must not encourage a Palestinian state on Israel's borders since this would be a threat to peace. Brodhead also said there should be "some sort of Palestinian representation in the negotiations, but the U.S. must not force, or even appear to suggest, acceptance of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people."

#### Further Erosion Noted

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D.NY) a Deputy House Whip and a member of the House International Relations Committee, said the joint statement "marks a further erosion of American support for Israel" and is "a major step towards the imposed settlement that the United States has long promised would never happen." It also "demonstrates a disturbing pro-Arab bias on the part of the conveners of the Geneva conference, thus destroying their objectivity and prejudging any possible outcome."

Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D.Mass.) charged the Carter Administration with violations of its commitments to Israel in the 1975 Sinai agreements. He said the joint statement places on Israel "an unfair and possibly dangerous burden before negotiations have even commenced."

Rep. Jack F. Kemp (R.NY) said "There is mounting evidence that the Administration is about to make a historic reversal of American policy in

the Middle East by recognizing the PLO without any concessions on their part to mitigate their threat to destroy the State of Israel." Rep. John Cunningham (R, Wash.) said he cannot accept "this immoral and indeed illogical policy" being pursued by the Carter Administration in the Middle East.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D, N.J.) said the joint statement "could hinder rather than help efforts" to achieve peace and called on the Carter Administration to "clarify the extent to which the statement condones participation by the PLO in the Geneva conference."

Sen. Clifford Case (R, N.J.) said the joint statement does not represent a real change in the Carter Administration policy. "It really amounts to a step-by-step acceptance of the PLO," Case told the Senate in describing the policy. The Administration, he said, by encouraging the PLO is retarding moderate non-terrorist Arabs such as the West Bank mayors.

#### Seen As Ominous Signal

Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the American Section of the World Zionist Organization, expressed shock that the U.S. "would repudiate agreements made to Israel and confirmed by Congress. It is quite obvious that the omission of any reference to Resolution 242, which was the basis of the agreements on the Sinai disengagement, must be taken as a signal that the United States is ready to accept the PLO, and must be seen as a step toward a Palestinian state on the West Bank, despite previous American assurances to the contrary."

Bernice S. Tannenbaum, president of Hadassah, observed that the joint declaration "constitutes through its introduction of such language as the 'legitimate rights of the Palestinian people' an indirect alteration" of Resolution 242. "Furthermore, the premature involvement of the USSR as guarantor of Mideast peace preempts U.S. leadership in this effort."

Richard Maass, president of the American Jewish Committee, declared that the joint statement "appears to confirm recent disconcerting signs, past assurances from Washington to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Carter Administration is laying the groundwork for an imposed settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict" and "gives new hope to the PLO that it can become a party to the negotiations in Geneva without changing its covenant calling for Israel's destruction."

The B'nai B'rith criticized the joint declaration and "other recent Administration pronouncements on the Middle East which appear to be a reversal of policy" described to Jewish leaders by Carter last July, and urged the government to "honor its commitment to Israel." In a letter delivered to the White House this morning, David M. Blumberg, B'nai B'rith president, said these statements by the Administration "seem to point toward the imposed Middle East solution which the U.S. pledged it would never attempt" and to "foreordained PLO participation at Geneva."

Burton M. Joseph, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, urged the U.S. today to reconsider its "shameful and dangerous change" of position toward Israel and its encouragement of "a direct reintrusion of Soviet influence in an area that was comparatively well rid of it."

Similar statements condemning the U.S.-Soviet joint declaration were issued today by the B'nai B'rith Women, the Pioneer Women and the Hapoel Hamizrachi Women's Organization. In another move in reaction to the joint statement, the Jewish Com-

munity Council of Greater Washington and its 185 constituent organizations announced a rally for noon Thursday in Lafayette Park, facing the White House, to protest the statement.

#### PLO GETS OBSERVER STATUS IN THE ICAO

MONTREAL, Oct. 4 (JTA)—The Palestine Liberation Organization was voted observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) yesterday by 70 Third World and Communist nations with only three countries—the United States, Israel and South Africa—opposed. The ICAO is a United Nations affiliate.

Canada, the host country, approved the resolution permitting the adoption vote but abstained on the substantive vote, as did 32 other members. The vote enables the PLO to sit in as an observer at ICAO meetings but without the right to vote. The vote yesterday had been foreshadowed by a 1974 ICAO vote to allow the PLO to attend regional ICAO meetings as a non-voting observer but only as a member of a delegation from the Organization of African Unity or the Arab League, a right never used by the PLO, according to an ICAO spokesman.

The admittance resolution, introduced by 20 Arab nations, pointed out that the PLO had been given observer status for United Nations General Assembly meetings and in other UN agencies.

Israel's Consul General, Zvi Caspi, in opposing the resolution, said the PLO was neither a state nor an international agency such as the International Air Transport Association and accordingly was not entitled to membership by the ICAO charter. Caspi called admission of the PLO a "travesty" of ICAO goals of air safety and orderly progress in civil aviation.

#### U.S. Issues Statement

The U.S. delegation issued a statement declaring that observer status would give the PLO a standing "which goes beyond that which ICAO previously granted to national liberation movements." The U.S. also objected to a phrase in the resolution which referred to PLO "territories" which could prejudice a question which it said was properly a subject for the parties to the Middle East dispute to decide in negotiations.

The U.S. denounced the PLO's "history of activity especially in connection with unlawful interference with aviation inconsistent with the principles which ICAO seeks to promote throughout the world."

#### ORDER PROBE OF NEO-NAZI ACTIVITIES

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (JTA)—The Belgian Attorney General has ordered an investigation into the activities of neo-Nazi movements and possible arms-smuggling into the country. The investigation was started at the request of the District Attorney of Liege where the "Rexist" neo-Nazi movement is believed to be particularly active.

The first investigations have disclosed numerous posters and pamphlets which the "National Popular Front" was preparing to disseminate throughout the country. Police also found Nazi insignias, photographs of former Belgian Nazi collaborator Leon Degrelle, flags with Nazi emblems as well as former Hitlerite marching songs. Besides a few daggers, no weapons have been found.

LOS ANGELES (JTA)—Some 5000 people participated in the Los Angeles "Dance for Freedom in Solidarity with Soviet Jews," Sunday evening. The event was sponsored by the Commission on Soviet Jewry of the Jewish Federation-Council.

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES

### 50 YEARS OF WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (JTA)—Women's American ORT will be celebrating 50 years dedicated to providing quality vocational education along with a knowledge of Jewish heritage to Jewish youth throughout the world when it holds its 24th biennial convention in Jerusalem Oct. 23-27, the first time this meeting has been held in Israel.

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Beverly Minkoff, chairman of the National Executive Committee of Women's American ORT, traced the growth of the group from its founding by five women in Brooklyn in 1927 to an organization of 135,000 members in 1055 chapters across the United States. It is also the largest group within World ORT.

Mrs. Minkoff noted that the original founders of the women's group were the wives of men who were members of the American ORT Federation which had been founded a few years earlier or had come from Europe where they had been familiar with the work of ORT since it began in Russia in 1890. One of the original founders, Florence Dolowitz, now 88, is honorary president of the organization.

Women's American ORT grew slowly in its first quarter century. By 1950 it had only 13,000 members in 105 chapters. Mrs. Minkoff said the growth began because of the need for ORT schools in post-Holocaust Europe and the new State of Israel and because Nathan Gould, now its national executive vice-president and executive director, joined it and worked to expand the organization.

#### Numerous Worldwide Activities

During the post-war period, Women's American ORT provided materials for classes held in DP camps and sponsored the construction of the Aron Syngalowski Center in Tel Aviv, which Mrs. Minkoff said revolutionized vocational education in the Middle East. The women's group also helped as ORT moved in with vocational aid for Jews in Morocco and South America, areas where Jewish organizations had not gone before, according to Mrs. Minkoff. She said as Jews left North Africa the American group sponsored projects in France, such as a school in Lyons.

In Israel, ORT has some 80 different types of schools including apprenticeship centers sponsored by American Women's ORT and the new Engineering School at Hebrew University. Women's American ORT recently started a program with the Israeli Ministry of Education and the World Zionist Organization which allows American youngsters to take American 10th and 11th grade curriculum courses in Israel while undergoing a work-study program which gives them a chance to get to meet and know Israeli youths of the same age.

One of American Women's ORT's proudest achievements was the opening of the Bramson ORT Training Center in New York to train electronic technicians and other related fields. Mrs. Minkoff said it took the women's group 10 years to convince ORT that "American Jewish kids would go to a technical school."

She said the school opened with its full complement of 50 students and with more wanting to get in. She noted that some of the students are college graduates who found that they could not get a job with a degree in liberal arts. ORT has always stressed that "vocational education is not just for dropouts," Mrs. Minkoff noted.

A large percentage of ORT's members are young women between the age of 20 and 30, Mrs. Minkoff

said. She said about 20,000 new members join each year and she believes most of these are also young women. She said that most of them are married, but as women today are getting married later ORT has chapters for singles.

#### ORT's Attracting Powers

Mrs. Minkoff believes these women are attracted to ORT because they believe in quality education. She noted that ORT chapters take an interest in the education in the public schools in their communities because they believe an educated public is the basis of a sound democracy. Women are also attracted to ORT because of its "dynamic approach" to the Jewish community, Mrs. Minkoff said, its "ardent support of Israel," the opportunity to discuss public issues and because it allows each member to demonstrate her potential in the local group and move onto the national scene.

Mrs. Minkoff said she joined Women's American ORT 25 years ago after attending a meeting in Malverne, Long Island, and learning of the group's interest in education. She said she had a teaching degree but had gotten married and had not taught. She noted that the Malverne group grew to 300 members in two years and eventually spawned two other chapters.

She explained that ORT's growth has also come about because it has always believed that the Jewish communities in the United States must care about the other Jewish communities of the world and because ORT "recognized the strength of Israel depends on the strength of the diaspora and vice versa."

Mrs. Minkoff said that ORT will continue to grow because "we are entering into an age of technology." She said that at the convention, at which some 2000 persons are expected to participate, ORT will plan to increase its membership to 200,000 over the next 10 years and to double its present annual contribution of \$3 million to the World-ORT Union. Mrs. Minkoff noted that at the Jerusalem convention, husbands, for the first time, will be allowed to participate.

#### PINOCHET GREETS JEWISH COMMUNITY

SANTIAGO, Oct. 4 (JTA)—President Augusto Pinochet of Chile visited the Jewish temple here during Yom Kippur services to pay his respects to the Jewish community on the occasion of the High Holidays. He was accompanied by Minister of Interior Gustavo Benavides, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Gustavo Leigh, and Chief of the Air Force Staff Gen. Jose Berdichevsky.

The Presidential party was greeted by Gil Sinay, president of the Committee of Jewish Communities. Rabbi Angel Kreiman recited prayers for the well-being of the Chilean Republic and for Israel. The visitors remained through the Yizkor (memorial) services. Another member of the governing junta, Cesar Mendoza, Director General of the Police, attended Yom Kippur services in the Sephardic community synagogue.

Earlier, Pinochet sent official Yom Kippur greetings to Chilean Jewry. His message, addressed to Sinay, said: "On this solemn date which has such profound significance for the Jewish world, I want to bring you a cordial and fraternal greeting both in the name of the government over which I preside as well as my own. The 'Day of Pardon' invites us today to meditate more than ever, and it is for this purpose that I join in with your prayers in the hope that God will enable us to comprehend the necessity of brotherly feeling."