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KENNEDY HITS U.S. VOTE IN UN; U.S. DEFENDS VOTE, SAYING IT DOES NOT SIGNIFY CHANGE IN BASIC POLICY

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, March 3 (JTA) — Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) has denounced the Carter Administration for the U.S. vote in the United Nations Security Council Saturday supporting a resolution that condemned Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem. In a statement issued yesterday, Kennedy assailed the U.S. vote "as a shameful moment in the diplomatic history of our nation" and said it was a reversal of past policy.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said today that he "disagreed" with Kennedy's statement and defended the Administration's position in the Security Council vote. In a prepared statement, Reston said "There is no change in our basic policy on settlements or Jerusalem" but declined to say if Jerusalem is or is not part of the West Bank. "The future status of Jerusalem is for the parties to negotiate," the State Department spokesman said.

A White House spokesperson told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency earlier today that it was uncertain whether the Administration would respond to Kennedy but suggested that the State Department might have additional comments. Kennedy, who is seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination, was the first Presidential aspirant of either party to react to the U.S. vote. His statement said:

"By joining the latest UN attack against Israel, the Carter Administration has turned its back on the single democracy, the most stable government, the most vital strategic asset and the closest ally of the U.S. in the Middle East. To condemn Israel, as the Carter Administration has done, in voting for this one-sided resolution, is to pre-judge the negotiations called for in the Camp David accords, to undermine the possibility of a just and lasting peace and to give aid and comfort to the enemy of our friend and ally, Israel."

The statement added: "A Kennedy Administration would never cast such a vote. It would do all in its power to support a negotiated solution which is agreed to by the interested parties, rather than imposed by the bloc politics of the United Nations."

Explains Basis For U.S. Vote

Reston, who was questioned at length today on the U.S. vote in the Security Council, insisted that "Our policy has been consistently stated over a number of months and remains unchanged." Asked how that position on settlements and East Jerusalem squared with Vice President Walter Mondale's statement last November that President Carter and he stood for "an undivided Jerusalem," Reston said he would not comment on the matter.

Asked why the U.S. voted for the resolution he replied that "The thrust of the resolution is consistent with U.S. policy. Having expressed our opposition to dismantling settlements, we decided to vote for it." Reminded that in past years the U.S. had obtained in Security Council votes on the same issue, Reston said that "apart from includ-

ing the phrase 'dismantling,' we have consistently opposed Israeli policy of developing settlements in occupied territories."

When it was pointed out that by such reasoning the U.S. could agree to a resolution in favor of a Palestinian state, Reston repeated, "What we have said before, we have made clear our opposition to any effort to change or amend Resolution 242 in any way."

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) reported last week that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had asked Yale social science Prof. Colin Williams last year to draft a substitute for Resolution 242 that would placate the Palestinians and not embarrass the State Department. In connection with that report, the State Department said Friday that it would not discuss something that happened a year ago.

Asked about a report that Carter's special Ambassador to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, had opposed U.S. approval of the Security Council resolution but was overridden by Carter and Vance, Reston said, "I don't know if it is true." Asked if Israel's protests against the U.S. vote were justified, Reston said the Israelis would "have to speak for themselves." He said "I hope not" when asked if the issue would jeopardize future U.S.-Israeli relations.

Reston said he would not express a viewpoint as to whether the vote pre-judged the issue in the current tripartite talks on Palestinian autonomy. Asked about reports that the French government now favors self-determination for the Palestinians following President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Kuwait, Reston declined to comment, saying, "that is up to the French and the Kuwaitis." (See related story.)

Livid With Anger

Friends of Israel here were livid with anger at the Administration's vote in view of the fact that in Washington, only five days earlier, Carter, in a personal appearance before the Young Leadership Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, pledged support for Israel's security and defense; and last November, before another nationwide Jewish gathering, Mondale pledged that the Carter Administration stood for "an undivided Jerusalem."

The State Department, on three subsequent occasions, refused to adhere to the Mondale statement, telling the JTA that it should ask the Vice President about the policy of the U.S. and pointing out on another occasion that U.S. policy had been previously defined with respect to Jerusalem.

In noting that the Security Council vote posed potential politically grave consequences, friends of Israel here observed that the Carter Administration, in effect, was making an alliance for the protection of oil interests and propping up the royal families of Morocco, Jordan and Saudi Arabia and the sheikhs of the Persian Gulf, rather than defend the only reliable, pro-American state in the area.

FRANCE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES CREATION OF PALESTINIAN STATE

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 3 (JTA) — France today officially recognized "the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," thus implicitly accepting the creation of a Palestinian state. The recognition came in a joint communique by President Valéry Giscard

d'Estaing, who is on an official 10-day tour of the Persian Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, and the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed Al-Sabah.

"The French President and the Emir of Kuwait express the conviction that the Palestinian problem is not one of refugees but that of a people which most enjoy, within the framework of a just and lasting peace, the right of self-determination," the joint communique said at the end of Giscard's two-day visit to Kuwait.

"This is the first time that France has officially supported Palestinian self-determination. Up to now, French officials have mentioned only "a Palestinian homeland" and have generally supported some sort of autonomy regime.

Diplomatic observers pointed out that for the first time France had not also insisted that the communique mention Israel's right to exist within safe and recognized borders as it has invariably done in the past. The joint Franco-Kuwaiti communique only mentions that the two countries "have expressed their opinions on the subject." Kuwait was the first stop on Giscard's trip. He arrived in Bahrain later today and is scheduled to visit Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Stronger Declaration Anticipated

It is generally expected that Giscard will make an even stronger pro-Palestinian declaration after his meeting with Saudi Arabia's King Khaled and Prince Fahd scheduled for March 10. Diplomatic sources in Paris believe the French President will announce that France will press for a revision of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 to include a paragraph dealing with "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

French sources say Giscard is speaking only on France's behalf but add that before leaving for the Gulf he had been in close contact with many leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC). On the eve of his departure he conferred by telephone with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who was reportedly informed at length of Giscard's plans. France had also been in contact with Italy, Belgium, Ireland and Luxemburg.

Heavy Blow To Israel Seen

France's open pro-Palestinian position, as expressed by Giscard today, could be a heavy blow to Israel. France serves as the uncrowned political leader of the nine-member EEC and its newly-formulated policy could swing the rest of Western Europe in the same direction.

Giscard's declaration also foreshadows an official recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the recognized Palestinian representative and raises the possibility of an official visit to France by PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Israeli diplomats here fear that other West European countries may follow France's lead in this respect also.

Jewish organizations in France expressed "shock" at the President's statement and called on the government to reverse its stand "before it is too late." The French Jewish weekly, "Tribune Juive," said "France has decided to trade Jews for oil."

'Arms For Oil' Gambit

Giscard's tour was originally seen as an "arms for oil" gambit. France is the world's third largest arms exporter after the United States and the Soviet Union and last year sold \$1 billion worth of weapons to the Gulf area. The addition of Saudi Arabia to Giscard's trip was seen here as evidence

that France will try to work out some kind of Middle East plan with Saudi Arabia and Jordan, two countries opposed to the Camp David agreements.

French political analysts see the situation ripe for a West European initiative. They believe that Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are disappointed with the United States both because of Washington's failure to try and rescue the regime of the Shah of Iran and because of what they claim to be America's continued pro-Israeli attitude. France believes that it, and its West European partners could move in and at least partially replace American political and economic influence.

The French believe that their tough military interventions in Africa on behalf of allied regimes such as in the Chad, Zaïre, Mauritania, the Central African Republic and more recently in Tunisia, as well as what they describe as a "neutral and objective" stance in the Arab-Israeli conflict, have given them the possibility to strengthen their ties with the oil-rich Gulf states. France imported last year \$6 billion worth of oil from Saudi Arabia and another \$3 billion from Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

French sources say that France would propose a change in Resolution 242 only if the autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the U.S. are not successfully concluded by the May 26 deadline. The French will first consult with their West European allies, the sources said. Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary, has already proposed to the EEC that it support a change in the UN resolution and recognize the PLO as the official representative of the Palestinians. Italy, Ireland and Belgium have indicated their support.

After the Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. meeting on autonomy talks in The Hague ended last week, both Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special envoy for Middle East negotiations, and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil briefed French Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet. Khalil, who stayed in Paris for medical and dental treatment and who met this morning with French Premier Raymond Barre, welcomed Giscard's statements in Kuwait. "Egypt welcomes any resolution that can lead to self-determination for the Palestinians," Khalil said. He said this principle is Egypt's guideline for the autonomy negotiations.

CABINET TO MEET OVER UN VOTE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) -- The Cabinet will meet tomorrow united in anger over U.S. support for the Security Council resolution condemning Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories and East Jerusalem but apparently divided over how to respond. The Cabinet is to deal with the controversial issue of resettling Jews in Hebron. A number of ministers are expected to insist that no decision be taken at this time.

These ministers are expected to argue that any decision to move Jews into Hebron might be interpreted as a deliberate provocation of Washington. Some circles here are suggesting that the government do a little more thinking on the subject before making its next move. Premier Menachem Begin is said to favor a compromise proposal to establish a yeshiva in Hebron but not to place Jewish families there at this time. According to one political analyst, that proposal "will alienate both the hawks who want a real Jewish presence in the city and the doves who want to stay out of Arab populated areas altogether."

Unexpected Support From Rabin

Meanwhile, the government's settlement

policies won unexpected support today from former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, a leader of the opposition Labor Party. Rabin charged that the Carter Administration's backing for a resolution that called for dismantling settlements on the West Bank and East Jerusalem was, in effect a demand that Israel "return to the indefensible 1967 lines and the surrender of East Jerusalem and this we almost all oppose."

According to Rabin, who is an outspoken critic of the Begin government, Israel's response should be "to put up new settlements, at least in those areas such as the Jordan Valley and around Jerusalem where a national consensus agreed they are necessary for our security." He suggested that Israel launch a massive information campaign against the American vote but advised against recalling Ephraim Evron, Israel's Ambassador from Washington, a move suggested by some Knesset members and newspapers.

Rabin described the Security Council vote as an "unprecedented and stinging slap in the face for America's only real ally in the Mideast." He charged that the U.S. vote was part of an effort to recruit Moslem countries in a campaign against the Soviet Union at Israel's expense.

The reaction of West Bank leaders to the Security Council vote was a mixture of satisfaction and skepticism. The East Jerusalem newspaper Al Quds said it was "just another resolution for the archives." But Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem said U.S. support for the resolution was a new phenomenon at the right time.

ISRAELI OFFICIALS RAP U.S. VOTE

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, March 3 (JTA) -- Officials at the Israel Consulate here sharply criticized today the United States for its support of a United Nations Security Council resolution last Saturday condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. The U.S. support of the resolution was like "stabbing Israel in the back," Shmuel Moyal, a spokesman for the Consulate, told reporters at a briefing here.

Benjamin Abileah, Deputy Consul General, charged at the briefing that the resolution, adopted unanimously by the 15-member Council, is "pre-judging" the outcome of the current negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States on autonomy for the Palestinians, because it declares that "all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem," have no validity.

Abileah contended that the wording of the resolution in effect rejects the Camp David agreements. He said that the United States should have rejected the resolution outright because it was "initiated and motivated by rejection of the Camp David accords."

Moyal pointed out that by declaring that all "institutional structure" undertaken by Israel in Judaea and Samaria are legally invalid, the resolution "a-priori" determined the current negotiations on autonomy.

Both officials underscored the fact that the resolution calls on Israel to dismantle its settlements in Jerusalem and criticized the fact that "this is supported by the United States." Diplomats and observers at the UN, however, said today they did not regard the U.S. vote as a major shift in American policy toward Israel.

JEW EJECTED TO CANADIAN CABINET

By Michael Solomon.

OTTAWA, March 3 (JTA) -- Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau named two Jews to his 32-member Cabinet today. They are Herbert Gray, 48, of Windsor, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Robert Kaplan, also 48, of Toronto, as Solicitor General. The Cabinet was sworn in this afternoon bringing the Liberal Party back to power after nine months of Joe Clark's Progressive Conservative government.

Kaplan is a newcomer to the Cabinet while Gray was Minister of Revenue under Trudeau from 1972-76. When he was named in 1972, he was the first Jew to be a Cabinet member in Canada.

Gray and Kaplan were among four Jews re-elected in the Feb. 18 election. The others were David Berger of Quebec, who, like the two Ministers, is a member of the Liberal Party, and David Orlikow, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a member of the New Democratic Party.

The new Minister of State for External Affairs is Marc MacGuigan, an Ontario MP who is a newcomer to the Cabinet and who is not known to have taken any previous stands on foreign affairs.

DROP IN NUMBER OF WOMEN DRAFTED INTO THE ARMED FORCES

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) -- The number of women drafted into the armed forces decreased by three percent between 1976 and 1978 because greater numbers of them are claiming exemption on religious grounds. Gen. Moshe Nativ, head of the army's manpower branch, told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that 52.2 percent of draft age women were inducted in 1978 compared to 55.2 percent in 1976. He said exemptions on religious grounds increased by more than seven percent last year.

This was apparently the result of an amendment to the draft law, demanded by the Orthodox Aguda Israel faction that provided exemption for women claiming to be religious on the basis of a written affidavit. Previously, the claimant was required to appear before a panel. Nativ said the number of claimants dropped after the army began spot checks of affidavits and prosecuted those whose affidavits appeared to be false.

Committee chairman Moshe Arens said his committee had been promised by supporters of the amendment that it would not reduce the number of women conscripts. In practice, this has not been the case, he said.

WASHINGTON (JTA) -- The House Monday approved a Congressional gold medal for Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal in recognition of his work in finding escaped war criminals. The vote in favor of the medal was 289-38. The bill was identical to one passed by the Senate in November and the legislation now goes to President Carter for final approval.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The capital was paralyzed by a snow storm Sunday as a cold front passed over the country. Most Jerusalemites spent the first day of Purim at home. Government offices resembled ghost towns. Stores were closed and the main intersections were littered with stranded cars whose drivers did not know how to cope with the snow. The city established an emergency headquarters to cope with the storm. The army contributed heavy vehicles to remove the snow from the main roads, but traffic was still moving slowly by Monday morning. No major accidents were reported. Emergency medical cases were transported to hospitals without delay.

JEWISH CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE U.S. SEEN AS DECLINING

NEW YORK, March 3 (JTA) — Jewish charitable contributions in the United States are likely to decline in the years ahead, with serious consequences both to Jewish health and welfare agencies in this country and to social services in Israel. In addition, this projected decline may reflect "a partial unraveling of the ties that bind Jews together."

These conclusions are reached by Prof. Steven Martin Cohen, of Queens College, in a feature article in the 1980 American Jewish Year Book. The new edition, Volume 80 in the annual series, has just been published jointly by the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society of America. Its editors are Milton Himmelfarb and David Singer.

In his article, "Trends in Jewish Philanthropy," Cohen traces the consistent increase in annual campaigns in local Jewish communities in the U.S. from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s. In 1975, he reports, this trend was reversed and the total amount raised nationwide plummeted by \$185 million from 1974. Since that time, he continues, the amount raised has remained fairly constant, notwithstanding the eroded value of the dollar due to inflation.

Reasons For Pessimism

Cohen maintains that one of the main reasons for a pessimistic outlook for Jewish philanthropy is the lesser attachment to the Jewish community by today's younger Jews, as distinguished from their elders when they were young. Present-day younger Jews, he reports, are generationally removed from the immigrant heritage and, "like members of other ethnic groups, less frequently undertake expressions of religious or ethnic attachment such as Jewish charitable giving."

Another reason for pessimism, he adds, is that "younger Jews have been shifting away from those occupations that have been characteristic for federation stalwarts; they are entering the salaried professions rather than becoming independent entrepreneurs."

The resulting shifts in type of work (from business to professions) and sources of income (from self-employed to salaried) means that younger Jews will less often enter the pool of multi-millionaires, that group which has most generously supported federation drives in the past. The shift in source of income also means that a smaller fraction of total family income (even if it remains at a high level) will be of the disposable variety.

A third reason, the author continues, is the increase in "alternative" Jewish households: singles, childless couples, and divorced or separated individuals. Since Jewish communal participation may be heightened by marriage and is almost certainly increased by the presence of children in the home, then the reduction of the proportion of conventional Jewish households means that "Jewish giving will eventually suffer."

In previous years, Cohen points out, Jewish philanthropic giving was "largely the province of affluent and relatively assimilated Jews." Today, however, "philanthropic activity is becoming increasingly confined to those Jews who regularly act out their Jewishness; they maintain traditional level of giving even as growing numbers of less-involved Jews turn away from philanthropy."

To cope with these negative factors, Cohen

suggested that Jewish federations, in their own self-interest, should seek to stimulate and improve Jewish involvement by members of the Jewish community. Among other policies, he suggests that federations might make efforts to incorporate alternative families into the Jewish community, or they may choose to focus fund-raising efforts on those families who have the greatest propensity to give, for example, conventional households.

Cohen suggested also that because of the changing Jewish occupational picture, fund-raising efforts should be shifted from being constructed around business circles to a concentration on the professions. He also noted that "the classical preponderance of a small number of wealthy families in each community's philanthropic circle may not obtain in the future. Federation leadership may pass to individuals of more moderate means who have a relatively strong commitment to Jewish life."

Concluding, the author stresses that "fewer donors and decreased giving would have far-reaching implications for the future of American Jewry. Such an eventuality would mean not only weakened financial support for Jewish agencies, but, in addition, lessened unity within the Jewish community, poorer recruitment of lay leaders for all aspects of organizational life, and, quite possibly, diminished Jewish political influence."

EX-NAZI RELEASED FROM JAIL PENDING APPEAL

By David Kantor

BONN, March 3 (JTA) — Convicted Nazi war criminal Ernst Heinrichsohn was released from prison today on 200,000 Marks bail pending the outcome of his appeal against the six-year sentence imposed by a Cologne court last month for his role in the deportation of French Jews and others to Nazi death camps during World War II. The bail was raised by 10 citizens of Buerstadt, the small Bavarian town where Heinrichsohn was mayor until his conviction.

The Cologne court which set the bail, ordered Heinrichsohn to report to the police station once a week and to surrender his passport. At the same time, it rejected a related plea to set free Martin Hagen and Kurt Lischka, Heinrichsohn's co-defendants, who were sentenced to 12 and 10 years, respectively. All were former Gestapo officials in Paris.

In another development, the court in Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, announced that the trial will begin shortly of Werner Best, 76, who was a deputy of Gestapo chief Reinhard Heydrich. Best is accused of the murders of 8700 persons in German occupied areas of Eastern Europe during the war where he organized the activities of the SS Einsatzgruppen. He was arrested in 1972 but released on bail. His trial is expected to last 2-3 years during which time he will remain free.

ANNA TICHO DEAD AT 86

JERUSALEM, March 3 (JTA) — The first lady of Israeli painting, Anna Ticho, died here last Saturday at the Bikur Holim Hospital of a heart attack. She was 86 years old. Ticho, who was born in Vienna, arrived in Jerusalem in 1914. Many of her paintings were devoted to the city of Jerusalem and the Judean Mountains. She painted landscapes entirely from memory and imagination — hills, rocks and terraces, glimpses of tombs and Arab villages. Ticho was awarded this year's Israel Prize and twice had exhibitions at the Israel Museum.