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'COMMUNICATION FOUL-UP' BLAMED FOR U.S. VOTE IN SECURITY COUNCIL

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 4 (JTA) -- President Carter late last night repudiated the U.S. vote in the United Nations Security Council in support of a resolution that demanded that Israel dismantle all settlements in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. The stunning reversal, made in a written statement by the President, was described this morning by Ambassador Donald McHenry, the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, as "obviously a communications foul-up somewhere along the line."

At a breakfast meeting with reporters at the Carnegie Endowment Center, McHenry said he received his instructions to vote for the resolution from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after a paragraph, No. 7 in the resolution, was to have been deleted because it contained a reference to Jerusalem and freedom of worship and access to the holy places there. (Late story P. 2.)

"Those communicating with me said that if paragraph seven were deleted, that would be consistent with the President's objections," McHenry said. The resolution, as adopted unanimously by the Security Council last Saturday, contained a reference to "Jerusalem" five times, including the one in paragraph seven. No distinction was made between East Jerusalem and West Jerusalem in the text of the resolution.

The President's statement said that "The U.S. vote in the UN was approved" by him "with the understanding that all references to Jerusalem would be deleted. The failure to communicate this clearly resulted in a vote in favor of the resolution rather than abstention." (Full statement P. 2.)

McHenry said today that U.S. policy "is one strongly disapproving of Israel with regard to settlements." The State Department made the same point yesterday in justifying the UN vote, saying that the thrust of the resolution was on the settlements.

Says Vance Gave 'Marching Orders'

Asked if he had received his "marching orders" from Vance, McHenry said first, "I can speak on only one end of the situation." When pressed to say specifically if he had his orders directly from Vance, he replied, "Yes." He said "I was not involved in the discussion" but "in my judgement" the resolution as voted Saturday did not change U.S. policy. "The President decided he wanted no mention of Jerusalem."

McHenry said "I have views that I do express and I make recommendations to the State Department." He would not say what his views are but he observed, quoting from his own remarks in the Security Council Saturday, that "it is impractical" to demand dismantling of settlements and that "this issue should be resolved in the context of the autonomy negotiations." He added, in that connection that "It is important to note" that there is "really no inconsistency" between the State Department and his views "in New York Saturday."

Asked what the impact of the foul-up would be on the autonomy talks between Israel, Egypt and the U.S. and on Saudi Arabia which has been pressing the U.S. on Jerusalem and on dismantling settlements, McHenry replied, "Speaking very

candidly with you, the effect in the Arab world will not be loving. They feel very strongly on the question of settlements" and "the basic point" of the resolution "was settlements."

He said the Arabs would be "opposed to the remarkably candid statement today by the President with regard to what his intentions were" and that "some of them (Arabs) will repeat statements we have heard over and over again -- that some kind of pressure was brought on the (U.S.) government." Asked if he thought that the President's statement was made under "political pressure," McHenry said "I was not pressured. As far as instructions were sent to me, we followed them to the letter."

McHenry said the resolution "should have no effect on the autonomy talks. This was a statement with regard to settlements. On the contrary, the point we were making was that the settlements themselves had an impact on the autonomy talks," he said.

Asked if the U.S. ever accepted a UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem before, the American envoy replied, "I think you will find ample precedents." When he was reminded that the U.S. had abstained on two previous resolutions considered less objectionable to Israel, McHenry said, "I don't know." Asked if the President's statement was a "good thing," he replied, "The President made the statement."

Shifts Blame To Israel

In the course of the press conference, which had been arranged a week ago by Foreign Policy magazine, McHenry seemed to put much of the blame for the U.S. position Saturday on the Israeli delegation to the UN. He said "The Israelis wanted it (paragraph seven) out." Asked if Israel objected to the settlements section, he replied, "Yes" but added, "they didn't like any of it."

Asked if he felt there was an east and west Jerusalem or an undivided city, McHenry said "I can only refer you to the President's statement." The President has said on several occasions, "we strongly believe Jerusalem should be undivided" with its status to be determined in negotiations.

McHenry noted that Saturday's resolution is "not binding" but is a "recommendatory one. It is not under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. If it were, it would have been legally binding on Israel and the U.S. It was the advice of the Security Council to Israel on settlements and asked Israel to heed that advice," he said.

Report Carter Approved Text

McHenry came to the news conference following a meeting with William Maynes, Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs. The President's statement was issued some 50 hours after the Security Council vote and in the wake of bitter protests -- officially from the Israeli government -- and by friends of Israel in the U.S. According to usually reliable sources, the President had in fact approved the original resolution as it had been presented to him without noting the implications of the provisions on Jerusalem. One report said the President approved every "jot and tittle" of the text.

Other sources said that far from being an error in communications, the action taken was considered State Department policy to pressure Israel. Only yesterday, the State Department again refused to

affirm Vice President Walter Mondale's statement of last November that the President and himself wanted Jerusalem to be "an undivided city."

The President's statement, repudiating a U.S. vote in the UN, was seen here to be without precedent. The closest approximation that could be recalled immediately occurred in 1948 in connection with a Security Council resolution that would have had the effect of delaying Israel's statehood. Sen. Warren Austin, then the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, was prepared to vote for it on instruction from the State Department when President Truman ordered him to vote against it. According to sources who recall the incident, a furious Warren put on his coat and walked out.

CABINET REJECTS UN RESOLUTION

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 4 (JTA) — The Cabinet today angrily rejected the United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and Jerusalem and expressed "deep resentment" that the United States had voted for it. A government statement issued after the meeting categorically rejected the resolution's call for dismantling settlements in the territories and Jerusalem.

Claiming that Jewish settlements in the territories were an inalienable right, the statement declared that there was no difference whatsoever among the residential quarters of Jerusalem, that the city was one, under Israeli sovereignty and "the eternal capital of the State." The Security Council resolution was termed "repugnant" and American support for it gave rise to "deep resentment and sharp protest among the people of Israel," the statement said.

While united in anger over the Security Council's action, the Cabinet remained sharply divided over the issue of resettling Jews in the West Bank Arab town of Hebron and deferred a decision on that matter until its next regular session Sunday. It was the third postponement in as many weeks. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the Liberal Party and Democratic Movement ministers are opposed to any settlement of Jews in the town. The government is under heavy pressure from nationalist and religious militants to move Jews into Hebron immediately.

Begin To Issue Political Statement

It was announced, meanwhile, that Premier Menachem Begin would deliver a political statement to the Knesset Thursday, apparently in response to the Security Council's resolution and other international criticism of Israeli policies.

Following today's Cabinet session, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of Israel's negotiating team in the autonomy talks with Egypt and the U.S., expressed concern that the resolution would be harmful to those negotiations. He told a meeting of the National Religious Party's Knesset faction that he had personally expressed his shock to Ambassador Sol Linowitz, the U.S. representative in the autonomy talks, over American support for the resolution.

He said that several clauses in the resolution were familiar to him from his talks with American officials and therefore he believed the U.S. had a hand in drafting the document. The Cabinet met today because of a snow storm that paralyzed Jerusalem last Sunday when its regular weekly meeting was scheduled. Before the meeting, a small group of Peace Now demonstrators tried to hand out leaflets to ministers entering the

Prime Minister's Office urging them to vote against settling Jews in Hebron. The ministers refused to accept the leaflets.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 4 (JTA) — The following is the text of President Carter's statement which he issued late last night on the United States vote in the UN Security Council:

"I want to make it clear that the vote of the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations does not represent a change in our position regarding the Israeli settlements in the occupied areas nor regarding the status of Jerusalem.

"While our opposition to the establishment of the Israeli settlements is long-standing and well-known, we made strenuous efforts to eliminate the language with reference to the dismantling of settlements in the resolution. This call for dismantling was neither proper nor practical. We believe that the future disposition of existing settlements must be determined during the current autonomy negotiations.

"As to Jerusalem, we strongly believe that Jerusalem should be undivided with free access to the Holy Places for all faiths and that its status should be determined in the negotiations for a comprehensive peace settlement.

"The United States vote in the United Nations was approved with the understanding that all references to Jerusalem would be deleted. The failure to communicate this clearly resulted in a vote in favor of the resolution rather than abstention.

"I want to reiterate in the most unequivocal of terms that in the autonomy negotiations and in other forums the United States will neither support nor accept any position that might jeopardize Israel's vital security interests. Our commitment to Israel's security and well-being remains unqualified and unshakable."

VANCE TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOUL-UP IN THE U.S. VOTE

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, March 4 (JTA) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today took responsibility for the foul-up that resulted in the United States voting for a resolution on West Bank settlements and Jerusalem.

In a statement to the press today following President Carter's statement last night repudiating the U.S. vote and UN Ambassador Donald McHenry's report this morning that he had followed his instructions to the letter, the State Department's chief spokesman Hodding Carter said:

"The Secretary of State accepts responsibility for the failure in communications. I'm not going to go into it further nor am I going into technical or staff procedures in which the failure occurred. The statement is simple on this: The Secretary accepts responsibility for the foul-up."

Asked why the Administration took more than 48 hours before announcing its repudiation of the Security Council vote, spokesman Carter replied, "it was a matter of internal deliberations" about which he was not going to discuss. Some 10 hours before the Presidential statement was made the State Department was publicly defending all aspects of the resolution.

Reporters appeared highly skeptical that a failure of communications was basic to the foul-up. They questioned whether the Presidential election and protests against the resolution were factors. Hodding Carter refused to be drawn into discussions on this. He said at one point "the President is speaking here to his own consideration what should or not be in it (the resolution)."

The spokesman indicated that the timing of the resolution was a factor in the President's repudiation of it. In response to a question as to where the resolution stands now, Hodding Carter said "there were aspects that do not at this point accurately reflect what we think should be the proper stance in the anticipation of the autonomy negotiations."

The spokesman emphasized that "the policy on Jerusalem has not changed. Insofar as the Security Council resolution is concerned we were prepared to support a resolution which reiterated our policy on settlements without raising the issue involved in the question of Jerusalem itself. It simply did not seem useful at this point from our point of view, to have that reiteration. That is the reason for the President's statement last night."

Spokesman Carter also said "it was not a useful thing at this point" to involve the Jerusalem issue. In this connection he said, "We have to make policy based" on the reference to the Camp David proceedings in which the U.S. based its Jerusalem policy on statements made by the U.S. officials in 1967 following the Six-Day War, which Carter stressed, is still the basis for U.S. policy.

Raps Carter For Double-Talk

In a related development, Patrick Lucey, manager of Sen. Edward Kennedy's campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said "President Carter's labored explanation of the latest foreign policy blunder of his Administration is bizarre and unbelievable" and "calls into question his competence in the management of foreign policy."

Lucey, in a statement issued in New York City, said "It is incredible that the President of the United States, after consulting with his top foreign advisors, would recommend that the United States reverse its policy of support for Israel in the United Nations. It is outrageous that, at this delicate moment, the United States would shift its position and give aid and comfort to the enemies of our friend and ally, Israel."

According to the Massachusetts Democrat's campaign manager, "The President has compounded that failure by attempting to double-talk his way out of responsibility for a decision that is extremely damaging to the United States and Israel both."

AJCongress Not Satisfied

Meanwhile, the American Jewish Congress said it was "not satisfied" by Carter's repudiation of the U.S. vote. AJCongress president Howard Squadron charged that by voting for the Security Council resolution the Carter Administration "has betrayed its commitments to Israel and has caused a disservice to our own country's interests."

He said that while the President admitted error insofar as the resolution pertained to Jerusalem, "there are many other aspects of this resolution which contradict earlier U.S. positions and which undermine the Camp David process. We are not satisfied with the Administration's error, limited as it is to the resolution's references to Jerusalem."

According to Squadron, the resolution "preempts" the negotiating process called for in the Camp David accord by "identifying the West Bank as Palestinian territory." Our government has never before taken that position," Squadron said. He also claimed that by supporting the res-

olution that called for the dismantling of all settlements on the West Bank "the Carter Administration has placed Israel's security in hazard. Our government has never before taken this position."

Squadron charged that "the clear intention of the UN Security Council resolution is to sabotage the very Camp David process in which the Carter Administration has taken such pride. That our country should have acceded to this maneuver in the vain expectation of carrying favor among Islamic states is disheartening and disillusioning," he said.

Late this afternoon the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations met in special session in New York to discuss the developments of the past several days dealing with the U.S. vote in the Security Council.

CONCERT MARKS PEACE TREATY

By David Kantor

BONN, March 4 (JTA) -- The Egyptian and the Israeli Ambassadors in Bonn, Omar Sirry and Yohanan Meroz, attended a concert together Sunday organized to mark the peace treaty between the two countries. In the crowded hall of Bahnhof Rolandseck, south of Bonn, a couple of hundred prominent German and foreign guests, including many colleagues of the two Ambassadors, enjoyed the music of Beethoven, Brahms and Mozart played by Israeli violinist Pinchas Zukerman and American pianist Mark Neikrug.

Meroz expressed pleasure with the unusual event, which he described as very moving. Adding a political note to his short address he said the peace process is still to be widened and deepened. Although some patience is required, Meroz said, he was sure that the process will bring about a lasting peace with all of Israel's neighbors.

"Sirry expressed the hope that in the near future more peace treaties could be signed. "I think above all about a peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians," he said. Referring directly to Meroz's remarks, he said it might be disadvantageous if too much time elapsed to bring about the desired results.

The mayor of the small community of Rolandseck called on the two Ambassadors to promote young artists from their countries. The concert was initiated and launched by Zukerman who also helped make possible its sponsorship by the local authorities. Sirry and Meroz had previously met on several occasions in Bonn.

MEXICO CITY (JTA) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference here that Israel is justified in opposing a Palestinian state since such a state would become a Soviet military base. He praised the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. Kissinger was a special guest at a luncheon for Max Shein, an industrialist and philanthropist, given by the Mexican, United States and Canadian branches of the Friends of the Haifa Technion. Shein received the Technion's Albert Einstein Award from Gen. Amos Horev, the Haifa school's president.

COPENHAGEN (JTA) -- The Danish Jewish community has launched a subscription to plant a 10,000-tree forest in Israel in honor of Queen Margarethe's 40th birthday. Thousands, including Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, have already subscribed. The forest will be inaugurated on the Queen's birthday, April 16.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Mayor Walter Wallmann of Frankfurt and Mayor Shlomo Lahav of Tel Aviv signed a friendship pact between their two cities calling for cooperation in education, culture, tourism, and student exchange programs.

STANDARDIZED HEBREW TESTS FOR DAY SCHOOLS TO BE LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, March 4 (JTA) — The American Association for Jewish Education (AAJE) announced this week that it has undertaken the development of the first standardized Hebrew language tests for Jewish day schools. Dr. Shimon Frost, AAJE acting director, said the agency has received a \$10,000 private grant to initiate the project, "which will provide a long-needed instrumentality for helping day school educators measure both the efficacy of their Hebrew language programs and evaluate the progress of their students."

Frost said the tests, to be designed for grades 3 and 6, will be developed under the supervision of the AAJE's National Curriculum Research Institute (NCRI). The NCRI had for many years administered a National Testing Bureau which produced tests in a wide variety of subject areas; however, the Bureau was forced to cease operations in the mid-1970s because of a shortage of funding.

Frost, who also serves as director of the NCRI, said a "blue ribbon committee" of prominent day school principals and teachers will be convened to establish guidelines for the project and appoint a test developer. In consultation with the committee, the developer will prepare preliminary tests and try them out in controlled day school settings.

Frost said that following a careful evaluation of these tests and appropriate revisions, as may be necessary, the AAJE plans to have the final versions ready for national dissemination before the end of the year.

Increase in Israeli Hebrew Teachers

In a related development, the AAJE reported that it administered the placement of 105 Israelis as Hebrew teachers in 84 Jewish schools in the United States last year through its Exchange Visitors Program.

Dr. Hyman Pomerantz, director of the AAJE's Department of Personnel Services, said the Israelis were recruited, screened and placed in fulltime teaching positions in day and congregational schools in 67 communities. The placements were for two- and three-year terms at both the elementary and secondary levels, he said.

Pomerantz said the 1979 totals represented a rise of 61.5 percent over the past two years in both the number of Israeli teachers passed through the program and in the number of schools which engaged them. Moreover, he said the number of communities in which the teachers now serve jumped 81.8 percent during the same period.

"These dramatic increases underscore a significant desire on the part of more and more schools to deliver quality Hebrew instruction to the students in their charge," Pomerantz said. "At the same time, they draw attention to the fact that there is a dearth of American-born Hebrew teachers with the background and training to meet the professional standards of these schools."

FIRM FINED FOR ANTI-BOYCOTT VIOLATION

WASHINGTON, March 4 (JTA) — Library Bureau Inc. of Herkimer, N.Y. has been ordered to pay a civil penalty of \$10,000 after being charged with a violation of the anti-boycott law, the Department of Commerce has announced.

The company has been charged with agreeing, in a contract with the government of Libya,

to "obey all laws and rules concerning the boycott," which the Department said was a violation of the prohibition against knowingly agreeing to do business with or in a boycotting country. The law was designed to protect companies doing business with Israel. The order requires the library, a community-owned business, to pay \$5000 of the total fine, with the payment of the other \$5000 to be suspended for one year if no further violations occur.

PLAN TO RENOVATE JEWISH SITES AND MONUMENTS IN HAMBURG

HAMBURG, March 4 (JTA) — A detailed plan to renovate 18 monuments and other Jewish sites in Hamburg has been prepared by Wolfgang Tarnowski, a member of the Hamburg Senate in charge of cultural and education affairs in this major north German city.

The one million Mark project is due to be ratified by Hamburg's parliament before the summer break. The city's government intends to get the money needed through a fund-raising campaign. This is being done not for financial reasons, but rather as an act of solidarity and an example.

The plan was initiated by the Hamburg-based Scientific Institution for the History of German Judaism, which has picked the 18 sites.

They include the former Central Hamburg Synagogue, where a bronze model will be built as a reminder of what was the second largest Jewish community in pre-war Germany; the Reform Synagogue in a northern suburb, which is used today by a local radio station, and will get a decorative memorial sign with original Hebrew characters; several houses of famous Hamburg Jews and former Jewish schools, which will be placed under protection accorded to historical monuments; and the interesting tombstone on Gabriel Riesser's grave (1806-1863), considered as one of the very first human rights activists in Germany.

WEEK OF MOURNING FOR ALLON

TEL AVIV, March 4 (JTA) — The Labor Party declared a week of mourning for Yigal Allon and suspended all political activity for that period. But this has not restrained speculation over how the death of one of its top leaders will affect the party's future. Allon died of a heart attack last Friday at the age of 61 and was buried on Sunday.

Among the questions being raised are who will replace him as No. 2 man in the party's leadership and what will be the fate of the Ahdut Haavoda faction that he headed. According to some sources, political activity will be resumed by Israel Galili, one of Labor's elder statesmen who was a close confidant of the late Premier Golda Meir but has remained in the background in recent years. But he may be challenged by the younger generation, represented by the energetic Jacob Zzur, secretary general of the Ahdut Haavoda-sponsored Kibbutz Meuchad movement.

Observers are also wondering whether the party faction led by Shimon Peres with Allon as both his rival and designated second in command, will continue to dominate Labor or will be replaced by a new grouping. For the time being, it appears that Peres will remain unchallenged for the party leadership. According to some circles, he will select either former Minister of Commerce and Industry Haim Barlev or former Foreign Minister Abba Eban as his second to replace Allon. A question remains as to the role of former Premier Yitzhak Rabin who has challenged Peres for the party leadership in the past. He has been quoted as saying, "All options are open to me."