

**ISRAEL CABINET APPROVES ANOTHER \$550 MILLION BUDGET SLASH, BUT NOT WHAT SPECIFIC ITEMS TO CUT**  
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18 (JTA) -- The Cabinet agreed today to slash an additional \$550 million from the State budget, at the urging of Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai. But the sensitive matter of where the half-billion dollar plus cuts would come from was left in abeyance.

Those details are to be worked out by a special four-man ministerial committee which is expected to come up with a plan in about 10 days. It was clear nevertheless that there must be a major cut in the defense budget. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin will brief the Cabinet at its next regular weekly session next Sunday on how further reductions in defense spending would affect Israel's security.

The Cabinet also discussed another politically sensitive matter -- the inevitability of large scale unemployment resulting from the contraction of government expenditures. The Minister of Labor and Welfare, Moshe Katzav, predicted a 50 percent increase in unemployment in the first six months of 1985 and stressed the urgency of retraining unemployed workers for new jobs. He warned that if unemployment is higher than expected, the economy could not cope with it.

**Histadrut Seeks Way To Prevent Unemployment**

Meanwhile, Histadrut, fearing massive dismissals in the public service sector, called today for an urgent meeting of the joint Histadrut-government social and economic council to discuss ways to prevent the jobless rolls from rising.

Avraham Sharir, the Minister of Tourism, maintained that cost cutting alone would not solve the economic crisis. He stressed the need to improve Israel's balance of payments equation by renewing economic growth and exports. Tourism is an export of sorts in that it provides services which bring in foreign currency.

An optimistic note on the battle against inflation was sounded by Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amorai who reported today a substantial drop in sales by the large shopping and supermarket chains. As a result, they reduced their prices, he said. Prices are in any event subject to the freeze package instituted November 2. According to Amorai, if the government implements its budget cuts, the economy will cool off and there will be no "inflationary explosion" after the freeze expires in three months.

**Peres Hopeful On Price Index**

Premier Shimon Peres is also hopeful that the next consumer price index will show a "considerable drop." He said in an interview published Friday in Yediot Achronot that the 24.3 percent rise in the October price index--less than expected--was a good sign. He also insisted that the government has no intention of using unemployment as a tool to fight inflation.

Peres was optimistic that Israel would weather its economic crisis. He said the economy is undergoing a transformation and will emerge stronger and healthier within not too long a time. "We must switch over to productive industry," he said. "The present situation is unbearable -- a small productive layer carries on its narrow shoulders the public services."

**KISSINGER WARNS AGAINST SEEKING COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION IN MIDEAST**  
By Murray Zuckoff

TORONTO, Nov. 18 (JTA) -- Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night that he did not believe there is an opportunity at this time to make a breakthrough toward peace in the Middle East and warned that "any attempt to achieve a comprehensive solution at this moment will lead to an extraordinarily difficult and dangerous situation."

He also emphasized that involving the Soviet Union in any Middle East negotiations would make the effort to achieve peace "infinitely more difficult." The basic reason for his skepticism about the possibility for a breakthrough is the continuing internecine warfare between the Arab states, the domestic turmoil within the Arab states and the fear on the part of some of the Arab leaders that making peace with Israel would undermine their continued existence.

**CJF Told Limited Agreements Possible**

Addressing the closing plenary of the 53rd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations, he told the more than 2,000 delegates that "simple, limited arrangements that can ease the situation are possible and should be pursued in such areas like the Gaza Strip and non-strategic areas of the West Bank, especially those with heavy Arab populations, be given the autonomy which was in the Camp David arrangements together with military arrangements that would make surprise attacks by anyone more difficult."

Kissinger pointed out that one such successful limited agreement has existed between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights since 1974. He said this agreement has never been violated, even in the middle of the Lebanese War, and that the United Nations force which was established to keep Israeli and Syrian troops apart under that arrangement has had its mandate renewed every six months at the request of Syria.

He said that the United States "has learned that attempting too sweeping an approach can lead to setbacks and even humiliation and may achieve nothing substantial." While he did not elaborate on this theme, some saw this as an implied criticism of President Reagan's 1982 Mideast initiative and the eventual withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the multinational force after Reagan affirmed that the U.S. would not withdraw in the face of terrorist bombings of American military installations and armed forces personnel in Beirut.

**No Experiments For Israel**

Kissinger also pointed out that Israel too is not in a position to attempt experimental approaches to peace. "Israel's margin of survival is very narrow, and there are certain experiments it cannot try," he said.

Israel's policy "in the nature of things cannot afford great experiments," Kissinger added. "This leads to a peculiar situation that there is no people in the world as prepared to pay a price for peace, for legal peace, as are the people of Israel because it has never had legal peace. It is in fact a somewhat paradoxical situation."

But he pointed out that legal peace alone is a technicality which does not guarantee that real peace will be maintained. He noted that France and Germany have signed legal peace agreements every 50 years.

"For Israel, the quality, the possibility to dream and to maintain its faith in itself is more important than any of the technical issues," Kissinger declared.

He stated that "no diplomatic progress can be made and that the security of Israel cannot be maintained if Israel loses its distinguishing feature, which was, that it was an idea before it became a reality, that it was a community before it became a state, and that it was the community that made the state inevitable. That is our challenge and our big opportunity."

#### Israel's Major Problem Internal

Kissinger said that Israel, with its unity government is capable of making decisions "within a realistic framework." The biggest trouble facing Israel is internal, not its foreign policy, he observed. "And that is why groups like this (the CJF) symbolize the fact that Israel is not alone that it has friends outside that can contribute spiritual strength."

This was his only reference to friends of Israel. He made no reference whatsoever to U.S.-Israel relations or to any statements of friendship for Israel by the Reagan Administration.

Kissinger stated that in spite of all the problems facing Israel in its quest for peace, "they can all be dealt with by our own actions. None of them require a structural solution. There is no other peoples or groups of peoples in the world that can say that the solution of their problems is almost entirely in their own hands."

#### COHEN CITES TORAH AS 'AUTHORITY' FOR ORDINATION OF WOMEN RABBIS

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y., Nov. 18 (JTA) -- Dr. Gerson Cohen, Chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, cited the Torah as his "authority" for ordaining women as Conservative rabbis.

Addressing 2,000 delegates at the biennial national convention of the Women's League for Conservative Judaism here last week, Cohen cited the scholar Saadia, who taught that in every age, the Sanhedrin or its equivalent assumes the role of Moses and Aaron, and keeps the Torah alive with blessings and rituals.

While the Torah did not specifically discuss rabbis, "male, female, or neuter, it recognized the role of teacher," Cohen said.

"The Torah knew only such titles as priests, prophets, kings, judges," Cohen said. "The very term 'rabbi' as a teacher of scripture is post-biblical and grows out of the experience of the Diaspora after the destruction of the Temple. Thus I get the authority to ordain women from the same place I get the authority to ordain men."

Cohen made his remarks during his teaching session to the convention on the theme, "History as the source of observance." Cohen said, "History is not only a catalogue of events. It is the reasoned explanation of why we are a people and why we behave the way we do."

#### Women's League Takes Aim At Problems

Dr. Simon Greenberg, octogenarian scholar and Seminary Vice Chancellor, was presented with the Mathilde Schechter award from Selma Weintraub of Hartsdale, N.Y., who was installed here for her second two year term as president of the Women's League.

Weintraub, in her address to the delegates, pledged to seek "innovative responses to the pressing problems of our era." She said the plight of battered women, the terminally ill, alcoholism, Jewish singles and day care centers, were issues that will be high on the agenda for the Women's League for the next two years.

#### NAVON STRESSES ISRAEL'S UNITY GOVERNMENT WANTS TO WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

By Murray Zuckoff

TORONTO, Nov. 18 (JTA) -- Yitzhak Navon, Israel's Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Culture, said here Thursday night that the unity government, which he described as a "very unique creature," is unanimous in its agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon without any conditions involving Lebanon or Syria.

Addressing more than 2,000 Jewish community leaders from the United States and Canada attending the 53rd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations, Navon declared, to thunderous applause, that the unity government agrees that "we want to pull out our forces from Lebanon, at the earliest possible time after securing the northern border of Israel; no intentions of changing the regime in Lebanon or making war or peace with Lebanon or demanding the pulling out of the Syrian government from Lebanon. We want to secure our borders, make sure that there will be no terrorist infiltrations from Lebanon into Israel and to pull out our forces and let our boys go back home."

#### Egyptian Propaganda Worries Israel

Navon said the government is also in agreement that Egypt's attitude toward Israel must change. "We are concerned about the freezing of relations between Egypt and Israel. I have heard that a frozen peace is better than a hot war, but that's not what we look for or aspire towards," he said. What worries Israel, Navon said, is the anti-Jewish and anti-Israel propaganda in the Egyptian press.

"There are articles whose tone remind us of the notorious Der Sturmer, Pravda -- that Israel is the cancer of the Middle East and should be removed, that Israelis are bloodthirsty, that it is part of the Jewish faith, that it is inherent in the Jewish faith. These are the things we were used to before the peace, but we thought that peace would put an end to it," Navon said.

He observed that even if the Egyptian government will one day wish to move forward in unfreezing its relations with Israel, it will be difficult for it to do so after public opinion has been inflamed against Israel.

#### Government United On Dealing With Economy

The unity government is also unanimous in trying to solve the burgeoning economic problems that are playing havoc with the nation's essential human needs and equally essential military needs, Navon said. He noted that the unity government's first order of business, after it was formed, was to cut \$1 billion from its national budget, "ten percent across the board," and that it plans to cut \$500 million more.

Navon pointed out that Israel's current national budget is \$21 billion of which \$10 billion are internal and external debts. Of the remaining \$11 billion, \$4.5 billion is earmarked for defense and the rest for all other needs. This, he said, has created a dilemma. "Do we want an economically strong and militarily weak nation or do we want a militarily strong and economically weak nation?" he asked. "You have to exist to survive because if you don't exist, no economic program will help," he said.

Navon said that in addition to pruning the budget, the unity government has also taken other steps to deal with the economic situation including reaching an agreement with Histadrut for a wage-price-tax freeze for three months and a six-month freeze on contracts for construction of schools, factories, buildings and housing.

But this, he observed, has created another dilemma -- the specter of increased unemployment and the awesome social consequences of rendering individuals obsolete and depriving them of social goals attached to gainful employment.

Navon said that the present disaster was the result of past subjective mismanagement, "not bad intentions," but the end result of a political policy. The economy also is suffering because the war in Lebanon cost not only lives but in terms of the national budget it cost \$2.5 billion. He also noted that peace with Egypt cost between \$6 billion to \$7 billion for the relocation of settlers and settlements from Sinai and building new camps and facilities for them.

#### Door Open For Hussein

Navon pointed out, however, that while the unity government is in agreement on the issues of Lebanon, Egypt and the economic situation, "there are topics on which we cannot agree -- the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian issue, and negotiations with Jordan." But in spite of the disagreement about negotiations with Jordan, "we let it be known that if there would be an initiative by King Hussein, we will discuss that initiative and not close the door," Navon said.

However, he said, "I don't see any political breakthrough in the Middle East with Egypt or Jordan. Because of differences of opinion in the unity government on the ultimate solution with Jordan, the issue will remain unsettled."

As for the West Bank settlements, Navon said "those that were agreed to by the previous (Likud) government will be established, but any new settlements require a majority. But to get a majority, it is necessary for one side to get a vote from the opposition. This may happen when the Messiah will come."

Dealing with the elections in Israel last summer, Navon quipped that it was "a unique experience." He said that Labor and Likud "couldn't beat each other so they joined hands. I am very surprised that this unique creature is alive and functioning." It is, Navon said to gales of laughter, "difficult for me to sit next to an opponent whom I fought in the elections, but the consolation is that it is also difficult for him to sit next to me." He said that it took Moses 40 days to hand down the Covenant and only 42 days to form the present government of Israel.

#### Tensions In Israel Have Abated

Navon said that a by-product of the unity government is that tensions between the political parties have abated, that tensions between the Sephardic and Ashkenazic communities are disappearing "and we are learning to live together."

Returning to the economic problems of Israel, Navon said that a number of factors are developing that will help provide the necessary relief and solutions to the situation. One is the "generous response for aid from the United States government." Another is the creation of an Israel-United States free trade area "which will help heal Israel's economy" by providing an export market.

A third factor, he added is the establishment of a joint economic development group from Israel and the United States to examine ways to grapple with Israel's economic problems.

President Reagan announced on October 9 that he and Premier Shimon Peres have agreed to the establishment of a joint economic development group

to cooperate toward the goal of "revitalizing the Israeli economy and putting it on the road to sustained recovery." Peres and his senior economic aids met on October 31 with United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bond leaders in Jerusalem to lay the groundwork for a planned "gathering" of about 200 leading Jewish businessmen from all over the world to be held in the United States in December and January.

#### Diaspora Jews Urged To Act Now

Navon emphasized the recent agreement reached between Peres and diaspora Jewish leaders for world Jewry to actively participate in Israel's efforts to achieve economic independence. The Jewish leadership, Navon said, will explore ways and means to provide maximum financial resources to help Israel. He urged the Jewish community to waste no time and to spare no efforts in implementing plans to assure Israel's economic independence.

"What is required is first, increase, increase the funds of the UJA (United Jewish Appeal) and Israel Bonds, increase the contributions and submit them quickly to Israel; two, increase the share of Israel in the UJA; and three, invest in industry in Israel," Navon declared.

#### ANTI-SEMITISM CONTINUES IN EUROPE BUT INCIDENTS SEEM TO HAVE DROPPED By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Nov. 13 (JTA) -- Anti-Semitism in Europe nearly 40 years after the defeat of Hitler, was examined by representatives of nine European Jewish communities at a day-long session here last week under the auspices of the European Committee on Anti-Semitism of the World Jewish Congress.

The sober assessment was that anti-Semitism still exists to a degree that demands constant vigilance and preventive measures. The discussants, all specialists in the field, agreed that the anti-Semitic pressures which European Jews have felt in recent years, has lessened somewhat.

They noted that the strength of neo-Nazi type organizations has not increased and the number of anti-Semitic incidents has declined. But it takes only a few extremists to commit acts of terror and vandalism and therefore security measures must be kept fully operative, the experts concluded.

They found significant danger signs for Jews in the growing xenophobia in Europe which has been directed so far against foreign workers by rightwing propagandists. Jews are especially disturbed by the electoral successes in France of the far right National Front, headed by Jean Le Pen who insists he is not anti-Semitic but has a record of long association with some of the worst anti-Semitic elements.

The discussion, which was chaired by Martin Savitt, vice president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, also emphasized that the anti-Zionist propaganda coming mainly from the extreme left, caused the greatest concern because, whatever its motivation or purpose, it easily produces anti-Semitic effects.

The meeting agreed that all manifestations of anti-Semitism are best fought by legislative measures against hate propaganda. The panel urged that such legislation be introduced or tightened in all countries and called on Jewish communities to establish or strengthen relations with the ethnic and religious minorities in their respective countries.

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NEW YORK (JTA) -- Madeleine Kunin is the first Jewish woman elected governor in the U.S., not just in Vermont as stated in the Nov. 8 Daily News Bulletin.

## VOTER SURVEY FINDS JEWS MORE LIBERAL THAN MOST AMERICANS; BUT YOUNG JEWS ARE INCREASINGLY MORE CONSERVATIVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (JTA) -- While American Jews remain more liberal than most Americans, the findings of a survey released by the American Jewish Committee suggests that younger Jews are growing increasingly conservative.

"There is no question that Jews are far more liberal than the average American," according to Milton Himmelfarb, research director for the American Jewish Committee. "However, there is evidence of a growing conservative political trend, at the college freshmen level, for instance, based on figures compiled by the American Council on Education. These figures show college freshmen are less liberal than their older brothers and sisters and parents."

At a news conference last week at the headquarters of the AJCommittee, preliminary findings of Jewish voting patterns in the November 6 Presidential election showed that American Jews voted by a margin of two to one in favor of Democratic candidate Walter Mondale.

These findings corroborated the conclusions of a major pre-election survey of 959 Jews nationwide on their political attitudes, done by sociologist Steven Cohen of Queens College. Cohen's survey showed 57 percent of Jews identifying themselves as Democrats, 12 percent as Republicans and 31 percent as independents.

### Jews Supported Liberal Positions

On a broad range of issues, from gun control to opposition to tuition tax credits for parochial schools, Cohen's survey found Jews consistently siding with the liberal positions on these issues in an approximate ratio of two to one.

According to Himmelfarb, one reason for the seemingly small size of the Jewish vote for President Reagan in 1984 is the fact that the President's better showing among Jews in 1980 was due to an anti-Carter vote, rather than a pro-Reagan choice.

In 1980, Jimmy Carter received about 44 percent of the Jewish vote to 39 percent for Reagan. In 1976, Carter received 68 percent of the Jewish vote to 32 percent for Republican Gerald Ford.

### Becoming More 'Pluralistic'

But the change in voting patterns, however small, is viewed as a shift toward what Himmelfarb described as a more "pluralistic Jewish electorate."

Jews voted for the party of their choice in 1976, since both Ford and Carter had no basic appeal for the Jewish electorate, Himmelfarb said. In 1976, Jewish voters went by a margin of three to one for the Democratic Party.

Continuing, Himmelfarb said: "This year, when the Democratic nominee did carry special attraction for Jewish voters, they went only two to one for the Democratic candidate. This would suggest a definite trend away from the Jews' established liberal-Democratic voting patterns of the past, toward a more pluralistic Jewish electorate willing to vote for Republican Presidential candidates."

Hyman Bookbinder, Washington representative of the AJCommittee, noted that while the national trend of the Jewish voters had been to support the Democratic ticket in the recent election, Texas Jewish voters cast ballots for President Reagan over Mondale by a three to one margin.

Bookbinder added, "While Jews were the only ethnic group that showed less support for Reagan in his second bid for the Presidency than in 1980, I would argue that a base support of 30 percent for the Republican candidate in 1984 is a figure that neither party can ignore. Jews are not a monolithic group, and this election clearly proves that."

Bookbinder contended that if the election were held last summer when the Rev. Jesse Jackson's campaign was still a factor, "the vote may very well have been fifty-fifty." But, he added, Reagan's speech during the Republican Party convention in Dallas at which time he termed those who oppose school prayer in public schools as being "intolerant of religion" and the prominence of the religious right at the convention, may have contributed to Jews voting in majority for the Democrats.

### Jewish Views Outlined

In the survey by Cohen, who directed similar surveys of American Jewry's attitudes on various issues since 1981, it was determined:

- \* Jews opposed quotas in hiring minorities by 64 to 22 percent with 14 not sure, but supported affirmative action in other forms by 70 to 20 percent, with 10 not sure.

- \* Jews supported the goals of social welfare by 75 to 20 percent with 8 percent not sure, but split on their effectiveness and on maintaining financial support by 64 to 23 percent with 13 respondents not sure.

- \* Jews overwhelmingly supported gun control and capital punishment.

- \* Jews tended to support "gay rights," but appeared "troubled" by the rise of homosexuality.

- \* Jews support the separation of church and state, opposed tuition tax credits for families which send their children to private schools, and opposed silent meditation in public schools.

- \* Support "dovish" or "detentist" U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union.

- \* The respondents were generally for less military spending but also for a strong U.S. military to back up Israel.

On other public issues, Cohen found that American Jews were split on protecting extremists' civil liberties, supported capitalism over socialism, were split on the use of U.S. military force, opposed nuclear power plants, and supported staying in the United Nations.

Cohen explained that his data was derived from 959 mail back questionnaires returned from households with "distinctive Jewish names" as listed in the nation's telephone directories. He added that the characteristics of this sample were compared with data from a more costly data collection technique used in the 1981 Greater New York Jewish Population Study, conducted by Cohen and Paul Ritterband, pointing out that such comparisons revealed "few if any significant differences."

### SHULTZ TO CONTINUE AT STATE

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (JTA) -- President Reagan has requested that George Shultz continue in his post as Secretary of State in the next term, according to State Department spokesman John Hughes. Hughes stated last week that Shultz "is honored to continue."

Shultz and the President have had several conversations and meetings recently including one last Wednesday which included the national security adviser, Robert McFarlane. Hughes stated that the three officials discussed the course of foreign policy. The White House is said to have described the meeting as "a rich discussion on a broad range of foreign policy matters."