

**ISRAEL HIT BY WILDCAT STRIKES**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 10 (JTA) — Organized labor in Israel, furious over the government's emergency economic program which it claims will place the heaviest burden of sacrifice on working men and women, partially paralyzed the country with a series of wildcat strikes today and seems intent on staging a nationwide general strike as early as this Sunday.

Local trade unionists and their rank-and-file constituents are proving even more militant than Histadrut. While leaders of the trade union federation continued to negotiate with government officials to mitigate the effects of the new economic measures on workers, so far without results, they were being urged by local union heads to take tough measures now.

One of the immediate issues is the government's plan to dismiss 10,000 civil service workers and cut the wages of most of the others. The government employees' union announced today that it has ordered a general strike of all civil servants, starting tomorrow. The announcement was made late in the day to allow no time for the courts or government to prepare back-to-work orders.

**TV, Radio Broadcasts Shut Down**

Histadrut itself ordered employees of the State-run television and radio to walk off the job at 9 p.m. local time this evening, except for the 30-minute news program at that hour.

Premier Shimon Peres was scheduled to appear on a special TV interview at 9:30 p.m. The TV newscasters, however, shut down all broadcasts at 8 p.m., including news bulletins. Their apparent reason was to make clear they were not acting simply to prevent Peres from stating the government's case on economic issues.

Employees of the State-owned Bezek Telephone Corp. and seamen of the merchant fleet, also government-owned, returned to their jobs today after a one-day strike yesterday. But workers of the Israel Electric Corp., who also walked out yesterday, continued their strike today, creating near havoc in many parts of the country.

**Power Blackouts Paralyze Cities**

Power output was reduced by 20 percent. It was cut off entirely on an area-by-area rotation basis throughout the day. Although each blackout was supposed to last only 20-30 minutes, wide areas were without electricity for more than three hours at a time.

As a result, banks and businesses using computers and other electronic equipment were forced to close. Traffic jams built up in the cities and on highways where traffic lights failed to function. Food in supermarkets and in thousands of household refrigerators were threatened with spoilage. Many people found themselves stranded in stalled elevators.

Histadrut Secretary General Yisrael Kessar met several times during the day with Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai. It was their third successive

day of meetings, but little progress toward a compromise was reported. The government earlier agreed to postpone invoking the special emergency measures by which it plans to implement the economic program.

One of the chief stumbling blocks between Histadrut and the government is partly the result of different methods of calculating the erosion of real wages under the new economic program. The Treasury claims an average decline of 15 percent. Kessar insists that a 50 percent erosion is more likely.

The government bases its figures on net wages and income since last year and says workers will benefit from tax rebates to be granted in September. Histadrut compares gross incomes at the end of the current three month period with gross incomes in 1978-1980. Both sides use the equivalent Dollar value as their yardstick. In terms of Shekels, gross incomes have increased many hundredfold because of inflation.

**U.S. DELEGATION TO DO ALL IT CAN TO PREVENT ADOPTION OF ANTI-ZIONIST RESOLUTION AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 10 (JTA) — Maureen Reagan, head of the United States delegation to the world conference ending the United Nations Decade for Women, pledged yesterday that her delegation will do everything possible to prevent adoption of anti-Zionist resolutions at the conference which opens in Nairobi, Kenya, Monday.

If such resolutions are adopted, Reagan said it will be up to her father, President Reagan, to decide what action the U.S. delegation takes. But she indicated that the delegation would be reluctant to walk out as some Jewish groups and members of Congress have been urging.

She explained that at preparatory meetings for the conference, "radical delegations" sought to find what the "bottom line" is for the U.S. that would force it to leave so that these delegations could try to have such resolutions adopted. "We are not going to leave," she said. "We have important business to carry out."

Reagan said that unlike the earlier women's conferences in Mexico City in 1975 which contained the "Zionism is racism" resolution, and in Copenhagen in 1980 which accepted a "radical" resolution on the Palestinians, the proposed Nairobi document contains a catch-all proposed by the Soviet bloc which includes anti-Zionism among other "obstacles" to the development of women.

**Catch-All Resolution Contains Anti-Zionism**

The paragraph, which calls the arms race the main obstacle, adds: "Other major obstacles to the implementation of goals and objectives set by the United Nations in the field of the advancement of women include imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, exploitation, policies of force and all forms of occupation, domination and hegemony, and the growing gap between the levels of economic development of developed and developing countries."

"We will work to get it out, we will argue against it, we will vote against it," Reagan said. "We will do whatever it is we can do. I cannot guarantee you it

will never come up. I cannot guarantee you it will not pass. I can tell you that we will do our best effort to see that it does not."

Reagan said that when the U.S. and other countries were unable to vote for the Mexico City and Copenhagen declarations it meant that "a tremendous number of women in the world" were not part of those documents even though "we had sweat blood" to see that issues important to women were in them.

#### U.S. Proposal At The Conference

She said to prevent this from happening in Nairobi the U.S. is proposing that the resolution dealing with the "forward looking strategy for women" be adopted on a consensus vote and that political issues be dealt with in some separate manner.

"There has to be a place for radical views to be heard," Reagan said. "There has to be a place for political debates to take place. But there also has to be a forward looking strategy for the next 15 years which deals with the very best agreement of women from all over the world with the things we have in common and we are working for and that doesn't eliminate any group of nations or any single nation simply because one group has more votes."

At the same time, Reagan said that unlike Mexico City and Copenhagen, she sought in the political debate to "exorcise those extreme views and come up with something positive in the middle."

She refused to take any position on a long section in the proposed document dealing with Palestinian women which criticizes Israeli policy. She said it was something to be discussed at Nairobi.

Asked about proposals to cut off U.S. funds if the conference becomes politicized, Reagan said this is impossible since the money the U.S. appropriated for the conference has already been spent.

#### NGO, UN Meetings To Overlap

The delegation headed by Reagan is the official U.S. delegation to the conference which will be run like all UN meetings with each country having one vote. She said that because it is an official delegation, all policy decisions are made by the Reagan Administration similar to U.S. participation in other UN bodies.

At the same time, starting today, members of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which include many Jewish organizations, are also meeting in Nairobi discussing at some 1,000 open informal workshops on issues affecting women.

The 10-day NGO meeting will overlap the official 12-day UN conference which begins July 15 (not July 26 as reported inadvertently in yesterday's Bulletin) and ends July 26 at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. Although NGO conference delegates cannot vote at the UN conference, they obviously hope to influence some of the issues. Reagan said her delegation will probably have daily meetings with the American NGO delegates.

#### 15 JEWISH UNDERGROUND MEMBERS FOUND GUILTY ON VARIOUS CHARGES By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, July 10 (JTA) — Guilty verdicts were handed down by a Jerusalem district court today on 15 Jewish defendants from the West Bank charged with a series of violent acts against Arab civilians and membership in a Jewish underground terrorist

organization. Sentences will be pronounced on Sunday. The three-judge panel found Menahem Livni, alleged ringleader, Shaul Nir and Uzi Sharbat, guilty of murder and attempted murder in connection with the 1983 machinegun and grenade attack on the Islamic College in Hebron in which three Palestinian students were killed. Two other defendants, Yitzhak Ganiram and Barak Nir, were convicted of attempted murder and manslaughter for their part in the attack.

#### One Of The Most Controversial Trials

The verdicts, rendered 13 months after the trial began, ended one of the most controversial legal proceedings in Israel's history. The defendants, all Orthodox Jews, including Gush Emunim militants, had strong support from religious and rightwing nationalist elements in Israel and among Jews abroad.

They claimed that whatever actions they engaged in were in defense of Jewish lives and property because the government allegedly failed to protect Jewish settlers from Arab terrorists.

But the judges, Yaacov Bazak, president of the court, Zvi Cohen and Shmuel Finkelstein, refused to buy that argument. They rejected a defense motion to admit as evidence examples of what the accused said was a deterioration of security for Jewish settlers in the territory.

The terrorist gang was rounded up after a foiled attempt to bomb four Arab buses in East Jerusalem in March, 1984 and exposure of a plot to blow up Islamic shrines on the Temple Mount in East Jerusalem. Originally, 27 defendants were put on trial.

Ten of them were convicted earlier on the basis of plea-bargained confessions and are either serving sentences or have completed their time. Two others, Israel Defense Force officers, are to be tried separately and are presently free on bail.

#### Plea Bargaining Played A Role

Plea bargaining played a part on the convictions of some of the remaining 15 defendants. A charge of attempted murder was reduced to causing grave bodily harm in the June, 1980 car bombings which maimed two West Bank Arab mayors and blinded an Israeli Druze border policeman when he tried to defuse a bomb in the car of a third Arab mayor.

One of the accused in that case, Yitzhak Novik, said in court that the verdict was unjust because "I did what I did in order to protect my family and neighbors." He claimed that "it's been proven" that the car bombings resulted in a diminution of Arab terrorism in the West Bank for two years.

Four defendants were convicted of attempted murder for planting time bombs in the chassis of four Arab-owned buses on March 4, 1984. The bombs were timed to explode while the buses were making their rounds through the crowded streets of an Arab neighborhood in East Jerusalem.

#### Judges Were Divided

The judges were divided over whether the plan to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque on the Temple Mount was a conspiracy. Bazak held it was not because no date was set for the attack. But Cohen and Finkelstein ruled there was a conspiracy because the defendants acquired wired explosives, prepared bombs and maintained surveillance of the mosque.

Yehuda Etzion, described as the No. 2 man of terrorist underground, was said to have been obsessed with the need to "cleanse" the Temple Mount, ancient site of the Second Temple. He considered the presence

of Islamic houses of worship there an "abomination." He told the court history would vindicate him because the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aksa mosque would, eventually, be removed.

The court heard character witnesses testify on behalf of the accused. These included Gen. Rehavam Ze'evi, former commanding officer of the Centra Command; Yahad Party Knesset member Binyamin Ben-Eliezer; and former Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad of Likud. All accused the present and past governments of laxity toward Arab terrorists in the West Bank and failure to protect Jewish settlers.

The trial, which began in the spring of 1984, was suspended until after the July Knesset elections and resumed last September, opened the court to charges of favoritism toward the defendants. Although bail was denied, the accused were allowed to mingle freely with family and friends. They were allowed to talk to reporters during recess and had access to telephones.

A minor scandal occurred last month when the defendants, being transported from the courthouse to jail, were permitted to take a swim in the Mediterranean enroute. The police officer in charge was severely reprimanded and demoted.

Sentences Are Being Awaited

The sentences are being awaited with keen anticipation. Life sentences are mandatory for the men convicted of murder and tough sentences seem likely for the others. But most Israelis doubt any of the convicts will serve more than token time.

Israel's release last May of 1,150 Palestinian and other terrorists serving sentences for murder and other serious crimes — in exchange for three Israeli soldiers held by Palestinian terrorists in Damascus — touched off demands for the immediate release of the accused Jewish terrorists. The issue became hotly political.

Premier Shimon Peres found it necessary to ask Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir for an opinion. Zamir ruled that the legal process must be followed through to its conclusion and only after sentences are pronounced can the defendants apply for clemency.

President Chaim Herzog, who alone has power to grant pardons, said he would consider applications individually on their merit, after sentencing.

IDF PLANES BOMB THREE PALESTINIAN TERRORIST BASES NEAR TRIPOLI  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 10 (JTA) — Israel Defense Force aircraft today carried out a bombing raid on three Palestinian terrorist bases near the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli. Accurate hits were reported and all Israeli planes returned safely to their base, according to an IDF spokesman.

Beirut Radio reported large fires blazing in the targeted areas, with many casualties. The Lebanese reports linked the mid-afternoon air attacks to yesterday's car-bomb attacks in the south Lebanon security zone which killed 10 Lebanese civilians and two soldiers of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA). Two IDF soldiers were also wounded in the suicide car bombing attacks.

Suicide drivers of bomb-laden vehicles have till now all been Shiite Moslems while the members of the terrorist organizations whose bases were raided today are usually Palestinians. There has been, however, an increase in recent weeks in the number

of terrorist attempts inside Israel and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The targets of today's raids were described by the IDF spokesman as two terrorist bases near Nahr El Baïda, some nine kilometers northeast of Tripoli, occupied by the faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Abu Mussa.

The target, consisting of a series of one story structures, housed the headquarters of the Abu Mussa faction and served as the staging point for its members going on terrorist raids. The other target, two kilometers northeast of Tripoli, was described as a base for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jibril.

PLO WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO OPEN AN OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (JTA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization will not be allowed to open an office in Buenos Aires, a ranking government official told Jewish leaders here. But Argentina will not move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Those two stands, though not related, reflect the even-handed approach the Argentine regime is seeking to adopt toward the Middle East. It was explained in some detail by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Sabato in an address to the monthly public affairs forum of B'nai B'rith Argentina.

Sabato indicated that the government of President Raul Alfonsín strongly supports the rights of the Palestinian and equally strongly supports Israel's right to exist as an independent state.

Argentina, he said, does not accept the equation of Zionism with racism or those who would have Israel labeled by the United Nations as a "non-peace loving nation." At the same time, it does not approve certain Israeli actions such as the bombing of Iraq's nuclear facility in 1981.

The Argentine official condemned the politicization of international organizations and promised that his ministry would show concern for the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union. He stressed however that "Argentina is part of the non-aligned countries and shares the fundamental principles of that movement." He observed that while Argentina recognizes the State of Israel's right to exist, the Palestinian people also are entitled to life and existence based on fair solutions and "violence is not the way to that."

Secretary of State Argentine Dio who was present at the meeting, pointed out that there were both Jewish and Arab communities in Argentina and the government is interested in their harmonious coexistence. Asked if Argentina would transfer its Embassy to Jerusalem as Costa Rica and El Salvador have done, he replied emphatically, "No."

MOSHE YEGAR IS ISRAEL'S NEW CONSUL GENERAL IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 10 (JTA) — Israel's new Consul General in New York, Moshe Yegar, will arrive at the beginning of September to assume his post. He will replace Naphtali Lavie who was appointed Director General of the United Jewish Appeal in Israel after a four-year term as Consul General here. Yegar, 55, was born in Argentina and came to Palestine in 1935 at the age of five. A career diplomat, he has been serving in the Israeli Foreign Ministry since 1956. He has represented Israel in various diplomatic posts, including that of Consul General in Philadelphia from 1969 to 1972. Currently, Yegar is Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

## Historic Court Decision: JUDGE UPHOLDS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF AN ERUV UNDER AMERICAN LAW

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, July 10 (JTA) — Justice Aaron Goldstein of Queens Supreme Court has handed down the first court decision in American history upholding the constitutionality of an eruv under American law, according to an official of the Jewish legal agency which served as attorney for the sponsors of the eruv, a device encircling a public area in which Orthodox Jews may carry objects on the Sabbath.

Goldstein ruled Monday that the eruv was a valid accommodation of the religious needs of certain members of minority religious groups and not a violation of the First Amendment separation of church and state.

The decision came in a lawsuit filed by Joseph Smith, a resident of Belle Harbor in Queens, against the City of New York and the Community Eruv of Belle Harbor, organized by Rabbi Jacob Reiner of Congregation Chab Zedek. Smith indicated he planned to appeal.

Smith contended in his lawsuit that the grant of permits to the Eruv Committee by the New York City Department of General Service and Parks and Recreation violated the church-state separation principle because public property was involved in the assembly of the Belle Harbor eruv.

The Community Eruv organization, which sponsored the disputed eruv, was represented by Nathan Lewin of Washington and Dennis Rapps of the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs. New York City was represented by Virginia Waters of the Corporation Counsel's office.

Attorneys for the Eruv Committee and the City moved to dismiss Smith's complaint, contending that the grants of the permits did not constitute establishment of religion but were a valid accommodation to religious practice.

### Background Of The Lawsuit

The filing of the lawsuit by Smith came against a background of animosity by non-Orthodox residents toward the 450 Orthodox families and four Orthodox synagogues in Belle Harbor.

While eruvim are widespread throughout the United States, particularly in heavily Jewish areas like many Brooklyn neighborhoods, the Belle Harbor eruv, which also covered Neponsit, is on the western end of the Rockaway Peninsula of Queens.

At the time Smith filed his lawsuit, acts of vandalism against the eruv were reported and both sides agreed to a moratorium on the construction, pending the court ruling.

Foes of the eruv were reported last March as fearing the eruv would change the character of the neighborhood by bringing more Orthodox Jews in as residents.

In a separate action before Goldstein, a friends of the court brief was filed on behalf of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, Agudath Israel of America, National Council of Young Israel, Rabbinical Council of America, Rabbinical Alliance of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

Commenting on the court ruling, Reiner said the Orthodox community was "delighted" and that he hoped it would now be possible to proceed with completion of the eruv.

## WILLIAM FROST ELECTED JTA PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, July 10 (JTA) — Martin Fox, outgoing president and chairman of the nominating committee of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, announced that William Frost of New York City has been elected president of JTA. Frost succeeds Fox who has been president since 1979. The announcement by Fox came at the annual meeting of the JTA Board of Directors.

Frost, a graduate of Harvard College, Yale Law School and the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, is an attorney and is president of the Lucius Littauer Foundation. Born in Larchmont, New York, Frost is currently Honorary Curator of Judaica of the Harvard University Library, chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Heart Association, trustee of Radcliffe College and a member of the Public Health Council of the State of New York.

Frost, formerly a Foreign Service Officer of the U.S. State Department in Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany, is a director of both P.E.F. Israel Endowment Funds and the Istel Fund, and is a trustee of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Frost's father, the late Charles Frost, was a long-time director of JTA.

### Three New Directors Elected

Fox also announced the election of three new directors. They are: Marshall Brachman of Fort Worth; Norman Lipoff of Miami; and Alan Marcovitz of Milwaukee. Mark Seal, a native of Montreal, was appointed executive vice president.

Brachman is president and founder of Computerized Business Systems, Inc., president of Brachman Oil vice president of Marco Chemical Company, all of Fort Worth. He received an MBA from the University of Texas at Austin. He is a regional chairman and vice president of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), vice president of the Jewish Federation of Fort Worth, and is a member of the Board of Directors of both the JWB and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. He is also active in numerous local charities and civic groups.

Lipoff, an attorney, is a partner in the Miami law firm of Greenburg, Traurig, Hoffman, Lipoff, Rosen and Quentel. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and New York University. He is a national vice chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, a member of the executive committee and Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations, chairman of the CJF Endowment Development Division and a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency and Tel Aviv University. Lipoff is a past president of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and a former chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal of Miami.

Marcovitz, an attorney, is a partner in the Milwaukee law firm of Peregrine, Marcovitz and Peltin. He is a graduate of Brown University and Marquette University Law School. He is a national vice president of the CJF and chairs the CJF Communications Committee. He is a vice president of the Milwaukee Jewish Federation and an officer of the Jewish Community Foundation of Milwaukee.