FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1980

DEMOCRATS, CARTER

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expressed their optimism at a press conference for Jewish media at the Carter-Mondale headquarters at a Manhattan hotel.

Klutznick, on leave as World Jewish Congress president, said that with Carter's renomination out of the way, the Administration hopes "to remove some of the misapprehensions" among Jews about Carter. Klutznick did not say how this would be done but Moses said that a committee for that purpose would be set up soon. He said Carter plans to meet Jewish leaders at the White House Aug. 26 and Aug. 28 and will make a major address at the biennial convention of B'nai B'rith in Washington next month.

Both Klutznick and Moses rejected expressions of fear among Jews that, if re-elected, Carter would feel free to pressure Israel and support the Palestinians. Klutznick said that "the notion that a man changes" because he is free of re-election worries "is an ignoble thought." He added that the Jewish community has "mistrusted Presidents since Truman. Moses said Jews can remember Truman's arms embargo on Israel, Eisenhower's threats during the 1956 Suez campaign; The few arms sent to Israel by the Kennedy Administration; Johnson's "slowness" to act when the Tiran Straight was closed in 1967 and in supporting Israel in the Six - Day war; the "dragging of feet" by the Nixon Administration in rearming Israel on Yom Kippur; and Ford's "reassessment" in 1975,

Moses said "this administration and this Congress' have provided the military needs so that Israel can now defend itself against any combination of enemies over the next five years. He said Israel had received \$10.5 billion during three and a half years Carter has been president, declaring that sum was half the total U.S. aid Israel has received since its birth.

Dismissing a "few votes or abstentions" in the United Nations on resolutions affecting Israel, Moses said that if the resolution, now in preparation by the Islamic-states asking the Security Council to condemn Israel for offi-

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cially proclaiming Jerusalem as its capital, continues to contain proposals for sanctions against Israel, the U.S. will veto it. He said that although the platform provision calls for moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv, the Carter Administration will follow what he called the Camp David accords calling for a negotiated agreement on Jerusalem.

Before the nomination on the night of Aug. 13, Carter stated in a written message to the delegates of his acceptance of the party platform: "It has been our policy that Jerusalem shall remain forever undivided with free access to the holy places for people of all faiths. It has been and it must remain our policy that the ultimate status of Jerusalem should be a matter of negotiations between the parties."

Klutznick said good Jewish education cannot be provided by private funds and that some way must be worked out to solve the issue of separa-

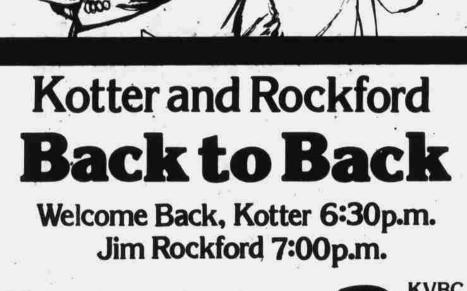
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tion of church and state as a barrier to government help, adding that provision of the constitution is more important to minorities than even the issue of aid to religious - sponsored schools. He also said that he was concerned about the "deterioration of European support" for Israel. He cited the fact that the U.S. was only one of four nations at the recent world conference of the UN Decade for Women in Copenhagen which rejected the 186 - point "plan of action" because it included a paragraph listing Zionism as a great evil, along with colonialism and apartheid.

Some 400 of the delegates, or more than 10 percent of the 3381 delegates to the Democratic convention were Jewish, according to data compiled by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. This compares with 93 Jewish delegates, about five percent of the 1994 delegates to the Republican Convention in Detroit in July.









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