

CANDIDATES ATTACK
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candidate seemed to putting the stress on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 for achieving a peace agreement rather than the Camp David accords whose "ambiguities" he said have resulted in the present Egyptian-Israeli "dangerous impasse" on West Bank-Gaza Strip autonomy.

The overflow audience of some 1500 persons interrupted Reagan's address 30 times with applause. Reagan charged Carter with "undercutting" Israel by his Mideast policies, including U.S. abstention in the Security Council and the sale of military hardware to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq with having opened the way for Soviet influence in the Mideast.

Speaking of Jerusalem's "centrality to Jewish life," Reagan said "unlike the days prior to 1967, Jerusalem is one and will continue to be one city, undivided with free access for all." He said "that is why I disagree with the cynical actions in pledging to preserve the status of Jerusalem in its party platform." Reagan said the problem of Jerusalem "can be solved by men of good will as part of a permanent settlement. The immediate problem is to make it easier for men of good will to come to the peace table."

Reagan strongly attacked the PLO saying that Carter refused to brand it as terrorist. "We live in a world in which any band of thugs clever enough to get the word 'liberation' into its name can thereupon murder school children and have it deeds considered glamorous and glorious," he declared.

Reagan stressed that "the touchstone of our relationship with Israel is that a strong secure Israel is in America's self-interest. Israel is a major strategic asset to America. Israel is not a client, but a very reliable friend which is not something that can always be said of the U.S. under the Carter Administration." Reagan assailed the Carter Administration's record of abstentions in the Security Council and Carter's moves for the Soviet Union to "join him in his effort to force Israel to accept the mockery of negotiations in Geneva." He said Egyptian

President Anwar Sadat was so "seriously disturbed" by the Soviet - American accord in October, 1977, he decided to make "his courageous trip to Jerusalem at the invitation of Prime Minister (Menachem) Begin and a bilateral peace program began, let me emphasize, without the participation of Mr. Carter."

Anderson, who spoke before some 1400 persons the next day, criticized Reagan's views on Israel and the Mideast as well as Carter. He said "the heart of the issue is the value the President attaches to Israel" and solemn promises and commitments made in an election campaign "will prove empty" when the candidate enters the Presidency.

"Commitments given this election year must be promises that are kept and you have a right to demand it," he stressed.

While he did not list his own positions on the Mideast, Anderson said "I intend to bring" to the Presidency the view that the U.S. is morally as well as materially committed to Israel. Anderson accused the President of "lapses of memory," noting that in 1976 Carter decried the sale of weapons to the Arab states but now is providing them "mountains of arms."

Anderson noted that "Who will deny there is a feeling of uneasiness" among Israel's friends? "Somehow there must be a reason for this feeling of concern," he said.

AMBASSADOR EVRON URGES RESTRAINT

WASH. (WNS) -- Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron, while criticizing the Carter Administration for not voting the recent United Nations Security Council resolution censuring Israel, urged restraint in criticism of the Administration's policy in the Middle East. Appearing before the 1000 delegates at B'nai B'rith International's 13th biennial

convention here, Evron said the U.S. "failed to follow the logic" of Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's statement strongly attacking the resolution when it abstained and did not veto it.

He said he hopes that the Carter Administration is "serious" that the "use" of the Security Council by "the Arabs and their Soviet friends should stop." He said that while the Western powers "cringe before Arab blackmail" the "United States has the power to stop it."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.) warned the convention that the "two most dangerous" trends faced by the West "is dependence on the Middle East for its oil supply" and the decline of its overall military power in relation to the Soviet Union.

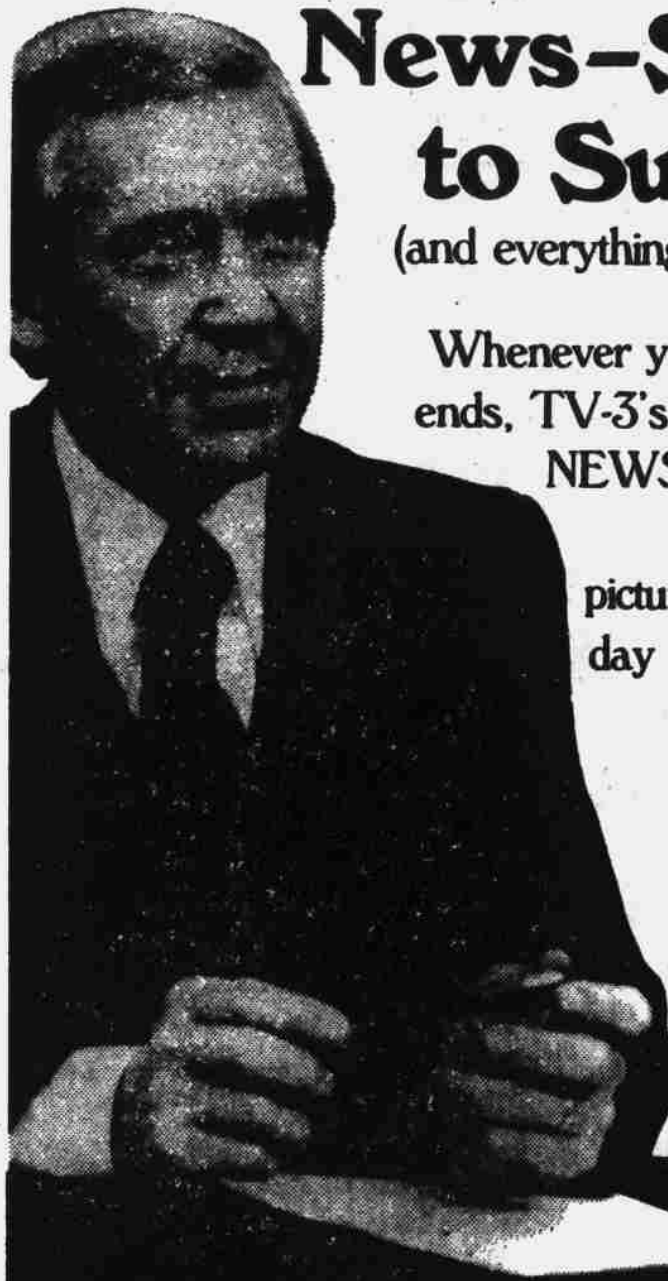
Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia, called for the preservation of democracy and strengthening of Western Europe's support of the U.S. against Soviet expansionism, "particularly" in the Middle East. B'nai B'rith International president Jack Spitzer presented Fraser with the organization's President's Medal for

Humanitarianism. Spitzer also presented an award to film star Danny Kaye for "lifelong concern for needy children all over the world" through his work with UNICEF for the last 26 years.

CARTER WILL RAISE EMIGRATION ISSUE

WASH. (WNS) -- President Carter promised the United States will raise the issue of the decline in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union at the meeting on compliance with the Helsinki accords in Madrid this November. He made this promise to a delegation from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) which called on him to ask for help in view of new Soviet restrictions on the number of Jews seeking to emigrate.

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