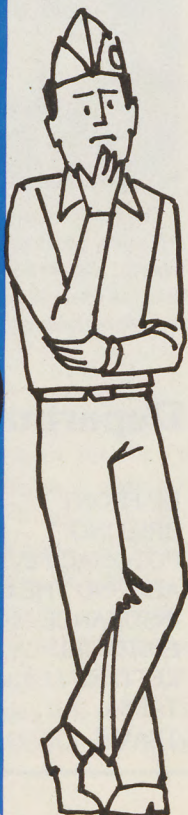
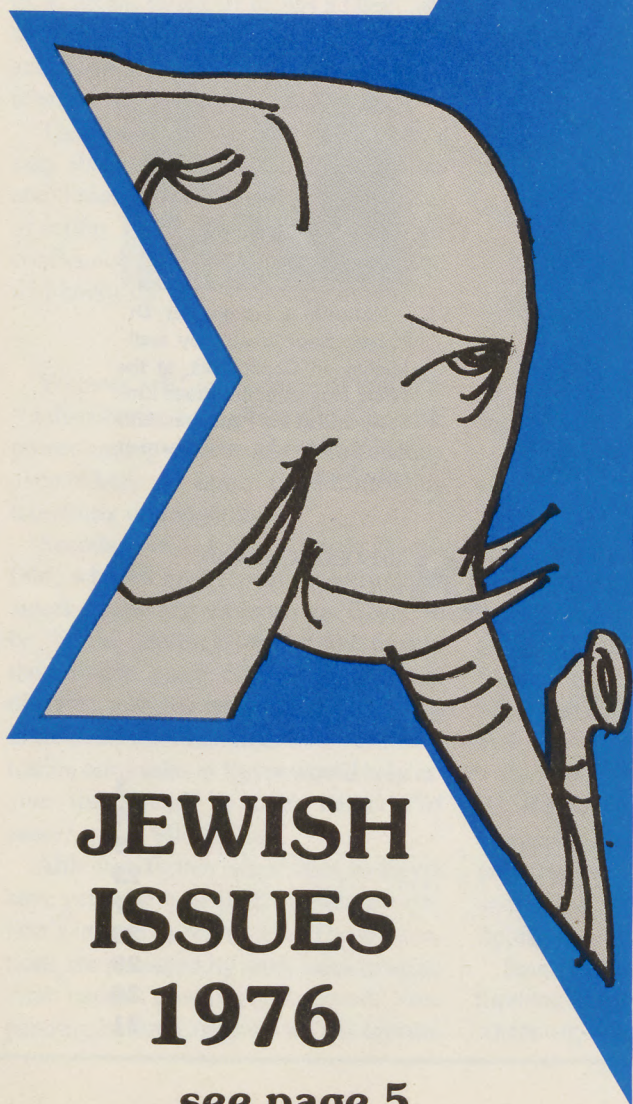


The Jewish  
**Veteran**

September-October 1976

**ISRAEL NATIONAL  
DEFENSE VETERANS  
ANTI-SEMITISM  
VIET JEW**

**NATIONAL DEFENSE  
VETERANS AFFAIR  
ANTI-SEMITISM  
VIET JEW**



**JEWISH  
ISSUES  
1976**

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# The Jewish Veteran

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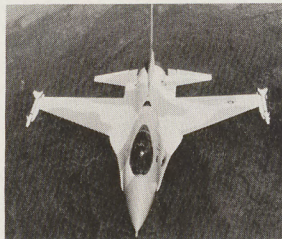
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### Our Hat's In The Ring



The presidential election this year promises to be a close one. In this article, issues of importance to JWV'ers, issues on which the election may turn, are discussed.

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The NATO alliance is beset by a dizzying proliferation of unintegrated weapons systems. How does this affect its ability to react? Is anything being done?

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To Whom Much is Given, Much is Required.

The Jewish War Veterans is your organization. It serves as a guiding light, leading and directing our Departments and Posts.

A National Commander is entrusted with much power within JWV. Authority is vested in him by the membership and he must never abuse it, for if he does, he betrays the trust placed in him.

Albert Schweitzer once said: "Anyone who proposes to do good must not expect people to roll stones out of his way, but must accept his lot calmly if they even roll a few more upon it."

We may hold different points of view but it is in times of stress and difficulty that we most need to remember that we have much more in common than there is dividing us. It is time to recognize that, in the end, we all depend upon each other.

In the words of Thomas Wolfe—"If a man has a talent and cannot use it, he has failed. If he has a talent and uses only half of it, he has failed. If he has a talent and only learns to use the whole of it, he has succeeded and won a satisfaction and a triumph few men ever know."

The Commander has only one year, a very short time. He must crystallize his convictions and outline his major courses of action. I will strive to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced and will honor the trust you place in me.

Webster's defines Balance of Power as "a distribution of military and economic power among nations that is sufficiently even to keep any one of them from being too strong or dangerous."

Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, whom I spoke with recently, considers supplying weapons to Egypt to be "in the interest of the Middle East in the broadest sense." Many of us would disagree with his sentiments. Further, it is difficult to understand how Administration arms sales to Egypt would help insure the already tenuous balance of power in the Middle East.

Although further arms sales to Egypt have yet to be requested, the Administration's intentions seem clear. Those intentions are presaged by arms sales to other Arab nations now being proposed. Now pending before Congress we see legisla-

tion for the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia consisting of Sidewinder missiles, Maverick missiles, TOW's and Cluster bombs; to Jordan consisting of 14 missile batteries; and to Iran consisting of 160 F-16 Fighter planes and more.

The United States' position astride both sides of the Middle East fence is, indeed, a dangerous one. It guarantees us nothing. Past experience should be providing us a more meaningful lesson. Our rewards for our past double-sided intervention in both the India-Pakistan and Greece-Turkey disputes have yet to materialize.

I made this point recently to President Ford himself. I reiterated our concern with the United States' accelerating pace of arms deliveries to Arab nations. Specifically, I voiced our disapproval of the arms now being considered for Saudi Arabia. That whole deal is especially

Armored personnel carriers; Aerospatiale Alouette III, Westland and Bell Sea Cobra helicopters; destroyer missile boats and coastal patrol craft; airbase and military construction; Rapier and HAWK SAM missile systems).

Jordan: \$1 Billion + (F-5E fighters; HAWK SAM missile systems).

Libya: \$2 Billion + (MiG-23 fighter/bombers; T-62 tanks; SA-3 and SA-6 missile systems; TU-22 bombers; Mi-8 helicopters).

Iraq: \$1 Billion + (MiG-23 and MiG-21 fighter/bombers; Alouette III helicopters; SA-3 and SA-6 missile systems; Su-20 fighter/bombers).

Kuwait: \$1 Billion (A4 Skyhawk fighter bombers; Mirage F-1 fighter/bombers; HAWK SAM missile system; Aerospatiale SA-341 and SA-330 helicopters).

## up front

Dr. Robert Shor  
National Commander



ill-conceived and goes way beyond the legitimate needs of that country.

The fact of burgeoning Arab arms stockpiles is easily substantiated. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1975 (Stockholm) reveals the following Arms Acquisitions by the major Arab States since 1973. *Egypt* \$2 billion + (Mirage F-1 and III fighter/bombers; MigG-23 fighter/bombers; T-62 tanks; Westland helicopters; SA-3 and SA-6 missile systems.)

*Syria*: \$2 billion + (MiG-23 fighter/bombers; Su-7 and Su-20 fighter/bombers; T-62 tanks; BTR-60 armored personnel carriers; SCUD missiles; SA-3 and SA-6 missile systems; MiG-21 fighter/bombers; Mi-8 helicopters).

*Saudi Arabia*: \$5 billion + (F-5E and F fighters; Mirage IIIIE fighter/bombers; AMX-10, AMX-30 and M-60 tanks;

United Arab Emirates: \$500 million + (Mirage V, VD and III fighter/bombers; Rapier SAM missile system; C-130 transports; PGM's (anti tank and anti radar missiles).

It is disheartening, and somewhat illogical, to have to accept the current notion that the Middle East "Balance of Power" is based upon a 3 to 1 Arab arms advantage. The recently proposed arms deals would only further erode that "Balance."

Balance of Power???? It will be but a hollow concept if the United States government continues to encourage an intransigent Arab belligerency by filling their arms coffers.

On behalf of Mimi and myself, may I wish to you and your families a Happy New Year filled with health and happiness.

# briefing

**SOVIETS UP ARMS ANTE . . .** Fred C. Ikle, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has accused the Soviet Union of attempting to alter the strategic nuclear weapons balance in Eastern Europe. Ikle cited the deployment of a new intermediate range intercontinental ballistic missile, the SS-X-20.



Ikle called the deployment "a massive unwarranted and unexplained expansion" which threatens to foreclose a second strategic arms limitation agreement.

Some U.S. experts were unsurprised by this development. They pointed to the Soviet's reluctance, during SALT II, to accept restrictions on intermediate ICBMs.

Those negotiations, for a second agreement, have been at a ten month standstill. At the center of the stalemate are the Soviet "Backfire" bomber and the United States cruise missile.

**HANOI LISTS 12 MIAs. . .** The Vietnamese government has given the U.S. Embassy the names of 12 American airmen it said were killed in the Vietnam war. The Vietnamese called the action a "goodwill gesture."

Reaction to the released list was both positive and guarded. Ron Nessen, President Ford's Press Secretary, said: "We are encouraged," but added that Vietnam had earlier "agreed to release all 1,000 names" of missing American servicemen.

The State Department had a similarly split reaction. A spokesman called the action "a positive step" but went on to say that the list "deals only with a small portion of the many hundreds of outstanding cases of men missing in action in Indochina."

**ARAB LEAGUE ACCEPTS PLO . . .** The PLO, its stature and standing now at an all-time low, was recommended for membership in the 31-year-old Arab League by the League's political committee.

The acceptance, though, seemed more meaningful to the other 20 members of the League, especially some who have been at odds with the PLO. The PLO's inclusion enables them to associate themselves politically (and harmlessly) with the Palestinian cause.

"Recognition in the Arab League is one thing, and real support is another," an Arab diplomat observed after the vote.

**KISSINGER BACKS U.N. ANTI-TERROR ACTION . . .** Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim have called for an effective international response to the problem of terrorism. Both urged "an approach" that would be widely accepted throughout the world. Neither was more specific.

Kissinger also affirmed the U.S. wait and see attitude toward the Arab-Israeli dispute only saying that "negotiations will have to be resumed; the situation should not be frozen."

**EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS EXPECTED TO BACK TERRORIST TREATY . . .** Eighteen European governments have tentatively agreed to a pact that would deny political asylum to terrorists.

Terrorists have escaped prosecution by seeking asylum in friendly countries—who then refuse to extradite the criminals on grounds that their crimes were political. This is now legal under international law.

Under the draft treaty, the signers would agree not to consider as political acts crimes in which a bomb, hand grenade, rocket, automatic weapon or letter bomb was used. For the purposes of extradition, its first article says, airplane hijackings, kidnappings, assassination attempts and bombings would not be regarded as political crimes.

The treaty will have to be ratified by each of the nations before it goes into effect.

**THE ISRAELI ECONOMY . . .** Israeli consumer goods will soon be costing more. Price increases for a wide range of daily essentials—among them bread, milk, eggs, margarine, cooking oil and chicken—will be instituted in October following the Festival of Succoth.

The increase affects currently subsidized goods and could go as high as 40%. The government is now seeking additional funds, in the neighborhood of \$40 million, which would obviate the need for so large an increase.

The price increase, and its resulting impact on Israel's already raging inflation (pegged by some at 30% for 1976), is only one side of that country's economic problems.

Israel's protracted recession, spurred by a balance-of-payments drop, has also menaced the Israeli economy. The government has attempted to blunt the recession by encouraging the export of Israeli goods and attempting to attract foreign businesses. The total trade deficit last year was \$4 billion.