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EGYPT AGREES THAT ANY ACCORD REACHED WITH ISRAEL WOULD BE IN EFFECT FOR THREE YEARS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--Egypt has agreed to include in any interim accord reached with Israel a secret undertaking that the accord would be in effect for three years, it was learned from reliable sources here today. The sole remaining points still at issue are the exact lines to which Israeli forces would be pulled back under the terms of an accord and the fate of the electronic surveillance stations on which Israel presently relies for advance warning of a possible Egyptian attack, the sources said.

Neither of these points is a minor one. In the ongoing bargaining, Israel is seeking to retain some foothold in the strategic Mittle and Gidi Passes. The government is still not satisfied that it knows precisely what Egypt's position is.

Cairo flatly rejected an Israeli proposal offered by Premier Yitzhak Rabin in Washington last month but has not yet responded with a definitive proposal of its own indicating exactly what it means by "passes," "entrances to passes" and "slopes." Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, who returned to Washington yesterday after consultations here, was instructed to find out from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger precisely what the Egyptians regard as the components of an interim accord. (See separate story.)

The sources said that if the matters of withdrawal and surveillance are resolved, it was highly unlikely that the talks for an interim agreement would founder on any of the other issues outstanding. The matter of surveillance, however, is a ticklish one. The sources indicated that a proposal has been put to Israel for U.S. personnel to man the surveillance stations on the heights overlooking the Sinai passes.

Some Misgivings About Proposal

Some Israeli policymakers and army officers have sharp misgivings about that proposal. They recall that following the August, 1970 cease-fire which ended the war of attrition in the Suez Canal zone, American intelligence deliberately turned a blind eye when the Egyptians promptly violated the agreement by advancing Soviet-made SAM missiles into the demilitarized zone--despite incontrovertible evidence by Israeli intelligence and protests from Jerusalem. One high ranking Israeli officer remarked recently that no army in the world would put its faith in a third power to fulfill a watchdog role.

Egypt's agreement to a three-year duration for an interim accord is regarded nevertheless as a major breakthrough. There would also be an initial implementation period of about 18 months. According to the sources the formal agreement between Israel and Egypt would state that both sides regarded the agreement as effective until superceded by a subsequent agreement and that both sides agreed to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for one year. The secret protocol, however, would contain undertakings to renew the UNEF presence for two further annual extensions--three years in

all, the sources said.

ANOTHER BOMB VICTIM DEAD

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--The name of another victim of the terrorist bombing last Friday was released here today. He was Shabtai Chikashwilli, 10, of Jerusalem. His death brought the number of those killed to 15. His father, Yosef, remains hospitalized. He suffered burns during the bomb blast.

DINITZ CONFERS WITH KISSINGER

WASHINGTON, July 8 (JTA)--Ambassador Simcha Dinitz returned here from Israel late yesterday afternoon and immediately went into a meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that lasted two hours. On emerging from the State Department, the Israeli envoy told reporters that he had conveyed to Kissinger the precise "questions" his government seeks answers to before it makes a final decision on a new interim accord with Egypt.

Dinitz said, in reply to questions, that the very process of seeking clarification represented progress but he would not say what the prospects were for an agreement at this time.

At the airport earlier, Dinitz told newsmen that the Israeli government could not make "important decisions" before it had all the available facts and clarifications. "This is the main purpose of my shuttling back and forth," he said.

Dinitz, who was recalled to Jerusalem last week for consultations and attended Sunday's Cabinet session at which the government decided to hold up any decision pending full clarification from Washington of Egypt's ideas on the components of an interim agreement, said he was also discussing with Kissinger "the whole complex of bilateral relations between the United States and Israel."

He rejected the suggestion that the U.S. was applying pressure on Israel to conform to Egyptian terms. "The word pressure doesn't fit the situation," he said, adding that when it comes to finding peace, Israel does not need to be pressured and in matters involving its vital security Israel would not succumb to pressure.

KISSINGER-RABIN MEETING SET FOR SATURDAY IN BONN

Israel Denies BBC Report That An Accord With Egypt Has Been Reached
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin will meet with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Germany on Saturday, it was announced here and in Washington simultaneously this evening. Sources here said the Premier hoped to hear from Kissinger Egypt's responses to Israel's latest set of questions transmitted Monday through Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

The announcement of the meeting, a subject of speculation here for some time, coincided with a shift in Jerusalem towards a noticeably more upbeat atmosphere in the last few days. The feeling of crisis and imminent confrontation with the U.S. has perceptibly abated and there is, in addition, a widespread feeling that an interim settlement with Egypt will ultimately be achieved.

The Likud opposition, in conjunction with the

"Emunim" bloc, is planning a mass rally in Tel Aviv next Monday against withdrawing from the Sinai passes and the Abu Rodeis oilfields. But Likud politicians admitted privately that it seemed the government was now inclined to conclude the agreement with the oilfields to be ceded in toto and only a marginal Israeli presence at the passes' eastern entrances.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, has "vigorously denied" a BBC report by its Jerusalem correspondent, Michael Elkins, that an agreement with Egypt has already been concluded in principle. Elkins' report spoke of an Israeli presence at the eastern ends of the Mittle and Gidi Passes and said that American personnel would man the electronic advance warning system on the heights overlooking the passes once an interim agreement was achieved.

According to Elkins, the alleged agreement in principle called for an Egyptian civilian administration in the areas evacuated by Israel and a moderation of Egypt's economic boycott and diplomatic warfare against Israel. But a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared today that the report was "mistaken as regards both its overall content and many of its details." The spokesman stressed that the talks were "still in the stage of clarifications" and "an agreement is under no circumstances to be viewed as a fait accompli."

Report Denied In Washington, Cairo

(In Washington this morning, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson who announced the Kissinger-Rabin meeting in Bonn July 12 declined to comment on the report that Americans would man the Sinai surveillance posts. As for the BBC broadcast, Anderson noted the Israeli denial and said "we agree with the denial.")

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy denied the BBC report and insisted that Egypt's position had not changed. Informed sources in Jerusalem said Israel had in fact urged Kissinger, in the latest exchange through Dinitz, to seek Egypt's agreement to some Israeli presence in the eastern ends of the passes and to a satisfactory arrangement on the problem of the surveillance stations which, they said, would include American personnel in at least some of the advance-warning posts.

These sources felt that if Kissinger presented positive responses from Egypt to Rabin on Saturday, the Premier would have little difficulty in winning Cabinet approval Sunday for the settlement terms as now defined. If, however, the Egyptians remained adamantly insistent on their demand for Israel's complete and total evacuation of the passes, the sources said, then the issue was by no means certain in the Cabinet and Israel might still reject the settlement terms.

Cautions Against Speculation

Prior to his departure for West Germany today on the first official visit ever made to that country by an incumbent Israeli Premier, Rabin cautioned newsmen not to speculate that an agreement was close at hand and said it was not yet certain that one would be achieved. He also indicated that, at the moment of his departure from Israel, he was still not sure that he would be meeting with Kissinger. He said that if such a meeting did materialize, he would discuss with Kissinger several aspects of the problems involved in an interim accord with Egypt. He made the statement before it was officially announced

that he would meet with Kissinger.

Prior to his departure for Germany, Rabin convened the special ministerial team that is conducting negotiations for an interim agreement with the U.S. serving as intermediary. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon reported on yesterday's meeting in Washington between Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz and Kissinger immediately on the envoy's return to the U.S. from Israel.

In brief remarks before boarding the plane, the Premier said: "I am leaving today for Germany with mixed feelings. As a Jew and an Israeli I am aware of the horrible tragedy that overtook our Jewish people, a tragedy for which Nazi Germany was responsible. Yet I am aware that bridges have to be bridged over the past so that the future would be brighter." Rabin was seen off by Cabinet members, the Chief of Staff, Chief of Police and other officials.

10,000 APPEAL FOR THE REHABILITATION OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBEL By Cheryl Malsert

PARIS, July 8 (JTA)--An open letter appealing for the rehabilitation of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobel has been signed by 10,000 people, a spokesman for the Movement Against Racism and Anti-Semitism and for Peace (MRAP) told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today. The public reaction has been enormous, and signatures are still coming in, the spokesman said.

French public opinion was recently stimulated by a three-hour French television broadcast covering the Rosenberg trial. After the film re-enacting scenes of the moment, the Rosenbergs' two sons participated in a televised discussion of the affair. The television program triggered a reaction in the hearts of the humanitarian-minded French. Newspapers headlined the Rosenberg affair for a week, emphasizing the anti-Semitic overtones of the trial.

Faced with this reaction among the public and among its own members, the MRAP felt it was duty-bound to voice its opinion. At the time of the Rosenberg trial, the MRAP, along with several French-Jewish organizations voiced strong protests against the witch-hunt and anti-Semitic aspects of the trial.

Famous Artists Sign Petition

Before launching the appeal letter, MRAP leaders met with Sobel and the two Rosenberg sons who had come to Paris especially for the television program debate. They agreed to help coordinate the French campaign with the campaign in the United States.

A number of French personalities have agreed to publish their names at the top of the list of signatures. They include liberal poet and author Max-Pol Fouchet, internationally known pantomime artist Marcel Marceau, theater director Jack Lang, and actress Marina Vlady.

The MRAP is a liberal organization, based in Paris, whose goal is to defend groups and individuals against acts of racism or anti-Semitism. Recently the MRAP has been active in defending the rights of immigrant workers in France. The MRAP publishes a monthly bulletin with an estimated circulation of 30,000 and claims to have 15,000 members throughout France.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--Mexican President Luis Echeverria will pay a state visit to Israel next month, it was announced here Tuesday.

RABIN BEGINS HISTORIC VISIT TO WEST GERMANY; WILL CONFER WITH GERMAN, JEWISH LEADERS

BONN, July 8 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin began his historic visit to West Germany today. He was originally due to be here for four days but it was officially announced by the Israeli Embassy in Bonn that he will prolong his visit by one day to meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Bonn on Saturday. Kissinger is due to hold talks in Bonn Friday evening and Saturday morning with West German leaders. Rabin's visit to West Germany returns the visit to Israel made by former Chancellor Willy Brandt in 1973 when Mrs. Golda Meir was Premier.

Rabin and his delegation today visited the site of the former Bergen-Belsen concentration camp near Hanover and later attended a reception in West Berlin hosted by Mayor Klaus Schuetz and Jewish leaders. West Berlin has a strong Jewish community and the mayor is an outspoken friend of Israel.

Expect Frank Talks On Mideast

Rabin will begin his talks tomorrow with West German leaders. His talks are expected to include a frank exchange of views on the Middle East with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt which could be of crucial importance considering Bonn's stated policy of even-handedness in the Arab-Israeli dispute and its influence on other Western European states.

Bonn officials believe that West Germany and Israel should strive to normalize their relations in the future, though keeping the past in mind. They point out that bilateral relations have made enormous strides since diplomatic ties were opened between the two countries ten years ago and there is now a well advanced program of economic, scientific and cultural relations and youth exchanges.

Schmidt is known to seek a detailed briefing from Rabin on his government's position with regard to a Middle East settlement. West Germany is deeply concerned with developments in that region--not simply for reasons of oil--but because it fears that a stagnation of efforts toward peace could explode into new hostilities. A government spokesman stressed the importance of any positive move by Israel. As Bonn sees it, the Arabs have become more flexible and Israel should respond in kind even if it means taking a calculated risk.

While the Germans subscribe to current American views on the need for Israeli flexibility, they claim to speak primarily in unison with their eight fellow members of the European Common Market. West Germany believes that the Common Market's Middle East resolution of November, 1973, which Israel criticized sharply for its pro-Arab content, still provides a good basis for the European Economic Community's Mideast policy. France and Italy have taken a pro-Arab line while West Germany, Britain and Holland have been more moderate.

Rabin is expected to try to convince Schmidt that Bonn should exercise a moderating influence on France with regard to the Middle East and that, for the time being, Europe should stay on the sidelines of the Mideast conflict.

MILITARY CENSOR RELEASED REVISED VERSION OF BOOK BY MATTI GOLAN

tary censor has released for publication a revised version of Matti Golan's book on the negotiations conducted in 1974 between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Israeli leaders that led to the cease-fire agreements and the disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria. The original version was barred by the censor two months ago and the manuscript and all pertinent notes were seized, raising a furore among Israeli journalists and others.

The release of the book was announced by the author at a hastily convened press conference today. Golan, a political correspondent of Haaretz, said he had learned only a half-hour earlier of the censor's decision and was, in fact, about to lodge another protest over the delay. He said that when he submitted his revised version last May, he was promised a decision within a week.

Freedom Of Speech Triumphant

But today the writer was jubilant. "I believe today, as I have always believed, that Israel is a free, democratic country which exercises freedom of speech, though I had some reservations about the banning of the book and the way it was done," Golan told his fellow journalists. He denied that he had applied any pressure on the censor to release the book or that he had contemplated at any time violating Israeli law. He also denied that there was pressure from the United States to ban publication of the book which has two tentative titles: "Confrontation and Separation" or "Kissinger in the Middle East."

When the banning of the book was made public, American newspapers reported that it contained secret verbatim transcripts of private conversations between former Premier Golda Meir and Kissinger during which the latter allegedly made indiscreet remarks about other world leaders. Today, Golan said, "None of these statements appear in my book and I don't know if Kissinger made any of the remarks mentioned. The word 'Ford' was not mentioned in the book, neither as a car nor as a President," Golan said.

Golan said the book dealt with the political negotiations between Oct. 6, 1973; the day the Yom Kippur War broke out, and May 31, 1974, the day the disengagement agreement was signed with Syria. He said it had six parts describing the American airlift; the cease-fire; the Kilometer 101 negotiations and the six-point agreement; the Geneva conference; the disengagement agreement with Egypt and the one with Syria. The book will be published here by the Schocken Press, owners of Haaretz. Golan said he had a contract with Bantam Books in the U.S. granting English publication rights if they can match the best offer he receives.

BIRTH BONUSES TO BE PAID

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--The Jewish Agency Executive has decided to pay birth bonuses to new immigrant mothers who do not qualify for the payments made by the Social Insurance Institute to new mothers generally in Israel. Effective July 1, immigrant women giving birth will be entitled to a payment of IL 1350 from the Jewish Agency. The Executive's decision is intended to provide immigrant mothers with social benefits equal to those they were entitled to in their countries of origin and to end what amounted to discrimination in this area between newcomers and the settled population.

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--The Israeli mili-

ZIONIST ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT**MOSHE DAYAN, ONE YEAR LATER**

By Uzi Benziman

JERUSALEM, July 8 (JTA)--Some weeks ago, Knesseter Moshe Dayan celebrated his 60th birthday. A group of his friends in the Knesset arranged a small party. Dayan seemed moved by the gesture, but he asked his friends to refrain from praising him. They agreed. But when the assembled company raised their glasses in a toast, one of them told Dayan: "We want you to know that you have more friends than you believe."

This remark reflected Dayan's own feeling that he had been abandoned by most of his friends and supporters when he left the government a year earlier. By chance, the birthday party took place during the week that marked Yitzhak Rabin's first year in the Premiership. It was, of course, the establishment of the Rabin Cabinet which brought about Dayan's replacement after seven years at the Defense Ministry.

A year later, Dayan is a passive Knesseter. He attends the House regularly, but does not sit on any of its committees. He busies himself with writing his autobiography and giving lectures in Israel and abroad. Despite these calm and tranquil occupations, which could create an impression of near-indifference to current politics, Dayan in fact continues to follow the political situation keenly and closely.

He expresses his ideas willingly and is still a most popular subject of newsmen's attentions. When he speaks, the whole country still listens. The political community is constantly referring to him, to his potential moves and to his ideas. A year after leaving office, Dayan is a bitter man, and still, as always, a human enigma and an intensely political animal.

Still Commands Latent Power

Some observers believe that Dayan still commands the latent power to bring down the Rabin Cabinet. Dayan could still call on his ex-Rafi colleagues to back him against the government's policy. In that case, Rabin might lose his majority in the Knesset. But on several occasions during the past year, Dayan's supporters have made it clear that he has no intention of doing this.

Dayan's devotees maintained that he was quite satisfied with his new occupations and that he realized that he had lost much of the popularity he had had before the war. They also claimed that Dayan would not want to challenge Rabin's Premiership on personal grounds. Dayan, they said, would continue to express his political ideas but had no intention of returning to active political leadership.

Recently, Dayan--in what seemed to be a frank and candid interview to this reporter--spoke at length of his feelings after the Yom Kippur War and of his political future. He seemed to confirm what his friends had been saying.

Dayan believes that the "change of guard" of the nation's leadership level is a positive process which will not now change its course. He defined himself as belonging to the previous generation which left the key posts in the national administration making way for a new generation.

Ongoing Interest In Politics

At the same time, he emphasized his ongoing interest in politics. He said he does not yet know whether he will be a candidate in the next Knesset

elections. "I don't know, if I want it," he said. "I don't know if the party wants me; I don't know if I could recommend the voters to support the party's platform or its leadership." Dayan added another unknown factor: "I don't know when the next election will take place."

While the last sentence seems innocent enough, political observers believe it has a profound significance. They claim that Dayan's emphasis of the uncertainty of the date of the next election may indicate something of his true political ambitions. (Under the law, elections must take place every four years; the next poll must be before 1977.)

Dayan believes those commentators who say that external pressures may cause a political crisis in Israel, causing the Rabin government to resign. In the confusion, and the bitter internal disputes that may occur in such circumstances, Dayan may try to regain his popularity and seek to play once more an important role in guiding the nation.

'I Have Been Mistreated'

Although during the last year Dayan has, on the whole, not been active in politics, he demonstratively signed the Likud petition against returning the West Bank to "foreign control." Dayan's supporters claim that this move clearly expressed his intention to raise his voice against any possibility of ceding Judaea and Samaria. His political rivals claim that he does not in fact care so much about the future of the West Bank, but is adopting this sensitive and controversial issue in order to promote his political ambitions.

Both sides--Dayan's supporters as well as his rivals--believe that he has by no means come to accept, as yet, his personal drop in public esteem as an irreversible fact.

In our interview, Dayan confirmed that he cannot accept the present verdict of the public regarding the role he played in the Yom Kippur War: "I have been mistreated," he said. "I have been treated with injustice. People do not know what really happened in the war. The role I played was wrongly described in many publications. I feel deeply aggrieved."

NEWS MEDIA THREATEN STRIKE

TEL AVIV, July 8 (JTA)--Israeli newspapers, radio and television face a 48-hour shutdown in two weeks if the National Union of Israeli Journalists implement their strike decision taken at a union meeting Sunday. The strike was voted to protest sections of the new tax reform bill now before the Knesset which would include journalists' car and telephone expense accounts as taxable income. The journalists claim that no other country in the world imposes such taxes.

The union has notified the Labor Relations Office of the impending strike as required by law. The law also provides for a 14-day interim between notification and an actual strike. The journalists claim that the tax on their expenses would harm the day-to-day news gathering process and thereby interfere with freedom of the press. The strike decision was criticized by the publishers who otherwise support the journalists' demands.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--Minister of Commerce and Industry Haim Barlev said Tuesday that unless Israel receives the \$2.5 billion in economic and military assistance it has requested from the United States, there will be no way to avoid an economic emergency in which Israel would have to cut its needed imports and try to increase exports.