



# daily news bulletin

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## 3 ISRAELI NEWSMEN ACCUSE STATE DEPT. OF COOPERATING WITH EGYPTIANS TO HAMPER COVERAGE OF SADAT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA)--Three accredited Israeli correspondents in Washington have accused State Department officials of cooperating with Egyptian officials in discriminatory practices that hampered their coverage of President Anwar Sadat's visit to Washington and other American cities.

Dan Margalit, of Haaretz, Nissim Kivity, of Yedioth Achronot and Jacob Achmieri of the Israel State Radio, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that they encountered obstacles in carrying out their assignments as professional journalists during the Sadat tour.

But a fourth Israeli reporter, Samuel Segev of Maariv, said he saw no evidence of discrimination on the part of U.S. officials and said the only place where Israeli reporters were barred was at Blair House, the official residence for visiting heads of state, which was occupied by Sadat and his entourage. According to Segev, that was not a departure from normal procedure since visiting heads of state decide whom to invite.

### Formal Protest Lodged

The National Federation of Israeli Journalists lodged a formal protest with U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon in Tel Aviv yesterday charging that Israeli reporters were barred from covering events connected with Sadat's American visit in violation of the principles of freedom of the press. They asked the American envoy to convey "our strongest protest to the White House, the State Department and the Press Association in Washington."

### Charge Systematic Exclusion

Margalit, Kivity and Achmieri told the JTA that they were systematically excluded from press conferences held by Sadat in Jacksonville, Houston and Chicago; that when they managed to gain entry they were closely scrutinized by State Department personnel to prevent them from asking questions that might have embarrassed the Egyptian leader; and that they were denied seats in buses carrying American and Egyptian reporters and refused access to press planes, forcing them to use commercial flights.

Achmieri said that he "blames first the Egyptians, then the U.S. State Department and finally American reporters assigned to the Sadat tour who knew what was going on but are not saying anything."

Segev, who limited his coverage to Sadat's stay in Washington, said, however, that he "saw no attempt on the part of the U.S. Administration to bar entry or access of any Israeli correspondent to any function connected with the visit." He said, "Personally, I was able to get into the White House during the welcome ceremony (for Sadat), later during the State Dinner to hear the toasts and at the State Department where Secretary Kissinger hosted a luncheon for the Egyptian President." Segev said he made no attempt to gain entry to Blair House.

Kivity said that reporters entering Blair

House for a Sadat press conference were screened at the door by George Sherman, the State Department's information specialist on the Middle East. He said reporters had to show telegrams inviting them to the meeting but a number without telegrams were admitted and five reporters from the Soviet news agency Tass got in on one telegram.

Kivity said that he and five other reporters were locked out. He said he learned later that Sherman told another reporter that Kivity was not admitted because Sadat was not to be asked embarrassing questions. Kivity said, however, that "in all fairness to Sherman, he was quite friendly and cooperative on the whole and was not ignoring us except on those occasions where the Israelis could perhaps have had the chance of addressing President Sadat."

Nevertheless, Kivity told the JTA, "If the Egyptians wanted to bar the Israelis from their press conference it is their right because Blair House was temporarily their territory. My objection is that the State Department should not have taken any stand. They should have stayed neutral and should have let the Egyptians decide themselves."

Segev told the JTA that "At the National Press Club" where Sadat spoke and answered questions, "I know of no Israeli correspondent who was denied access because of being an Israeli."

A State Department source told the JTA today that "everything that was organized by the Americans" on Sadat's tour "was open to coverage for all accredited reporters." He said the Egyptians "ran their own affairs." He said buses and planes carrying reporters had been chartered by the Egyptian Embassy.

## BELGIAN REPORTERS, JEWISH COMMUNITY PROTEST EXCLUSION OF JEWISH NEWSMEN FROM ACCOMPANYING KING, MINISTER TO SAUDI ARABIA

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 (JTA)--King Baudouin and Foreign Minister Renaat Van Elslande left on an official visit to Saudi Arabia today amid angry protests by Belgian journalists and the Jewish community against the government's cooperation with the Saudian authorities in excluding reporters who are Jews from the press party accompanying the King.

The Belgian Press Association and the Journalists Union made their protests public today. A similar protest was registered by the Coordinating Council of Belgian Jewish Organizations. Belgian reporters had refused to comply with the demand by the Saudian Embassy here that newsmen planning to accompany the King state their race and religion on their visa applications. But the Belgian Foreign Ministry supplied the Saudians with the information and several Jewish reporters were barred from making the trip as a consequence.

King Baudouin and his advisors are expected to discuss the Middle East situation with the Saudians during their stay in Riyadh. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon is due to pay an official visit to Belgium a few days after the King's return from Saudi Arabia.

## PROTEST FRANCE'S RECOGNITION OF PLO

PARIS, Nov. 5 (JTA)--Israel formally protested

today France's decision to permit the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an information and liaison office in Paris. Israeli Charge d'Affaires, Mordechai Drori, delivered the official protest this afternoon to the French Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Geoffrey de Courcelles.

Israeli sources described the 40-minute meeting as "frank." They said Drori also informed France of Israel's views on the non-representativity of the PLO and of Israel's determination not to negotiate with a terrorist organization whose ultimate aim is Israel's destruction. French sources said de Courcelles explained France's reasons for permitting the opening of the bureau which, French sources here say has been operating for several years.

Meanwhile, the Representative Council of French Jewish Organizations (CRIF) branded the French government's claim that the office will prevent terrorist attacks in France as "fallacious" and has invited France's Jews to show their sentiments by attending a mass meeting tomorrow at the memorial to unknown Jewish martyrs.

Nearly all French Jewish organizations have released communiques and appeals to persuade the French government to cancel its authorization. French official sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, however, that "it is completely out of the question for us to reverse the decision."

#### Warns Of New Tensions

Israeli Ambassador to France Asher Ben Natan, said yesterday that France's decision "will renew the tension" which has existed between Israel and France. Ben Natan, who is due to leave Paris this week after five years' service as Ambassador, said "a certain detente in Franco-Israeli relations has taken place. The French decision (concerning the PLO) is likely to renew tension."

Meanwhile, members of Parliament representing a number of parties met in caucus yesterday to assail the government's decision and asked French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to reconsider it. (By Edwin Eytan.)

#### 7 KNESSETERS TO VISIT WASHINGTON AS GUESTS OF THE CONGRESS

By Yitzhak Shargil and Uzi Benziman

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (JTA)--Great importance is attached in political circles here to the official visit to Washington by seven Knesset members which begins Sunday. The group will spend ten days in the U.S., five of them as guests of the Congress and the balance of the time meeting with leaders of the American Jewish community. Congress invited the Knesset last September to send a delegation. The invitation, sent by House Speaker Carl Albert (D, Okla.), recalled the Knesset's hospitality in previous months to numerous groups of Senators and representatives visiting Israel.

"The timing of the visit is considered of special significance in that it will provide Israel's elected representatives with an opportunity to explain their country's position and aspirations and refute the attacks on Zionism and Jews recently made in the U.S. and at the United Nations by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Knesset group, headed by Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu, consists of three other Labor MKs, two from Likud and one of the National Religious Party, thus representing a cross-section of the coalition government and the opposition. They

will be arriving in the U.S. only a few days after Sadat's departure.

Yeshayahu, addressing a luncheon for visiting American trade union delegates at the Knesset yesterday, said the MKs would discuss the question of Zionism and explain to Americans that it is the liberation movement of the Jewish people. Yeshayahu, who was born in Yemen where Jews were treated as second class citizens, said his own personal experience was an example of what Zionism means.

#### Will Meet With Top Officials

The MKs will meet with President Ford, Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and members of both houses of Congress. They will be the first Knesset delegation to visit Washington on an official basis.

In addition to Yeshayahu, the group consists of Chalka Grossman, Yitzhak Ben Aharon and Ari Ankorian, of the Labor Alignment; Menachem Beigin and Yosef Tamir of Likud; and Zerach Warhaftig of the NRP. Yeshayahu said that after their official meetings in Washington, the delegation will visit American Jewish communities to urge increased Jewish education, stronger ties with Israel and to call for aliya.

#### PLO REJECTS EGYPTIAN DRAFT RESOLUTION AS USELESS

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (JTA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization termed as "useless" today the Egyptian draft resolution introduced to the General Assembly yesterday to invite the PLO to take part in the Geneva conference on an equal footing.

Addressing a luncheon meeting here of the United Nations Correspondents Association, Farouk Kaddoumi, who is the head of the PLO delegation to the General Assembly debate on Palestine, said that the PLO expects that its own resolution, which calls on the General Assembly to set up a committee to implement the UN resolutions on the Palestinians and urges the suspension of Israel and the imposition of sanctions on the Jewish State, will come up for a vote tomorrow.

According to Kaddoumi, there are at least 20 sponsors for this resolution. He also said that the overwhelming majority of the non-aligned countries support the PLO. He reiterated that the PLO does not accept Security Council Resolution 242 on which the Geneva conference is based. He said that resolution ignores the national rights of the Palestinians.

Kaddoumi said that most of the African countries support the PLO demand that Israel be suspended from the United Nations unless it withdraws from the occupied Arab territories taken in 1967. Asked by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency if he considered Tel Aviv, for example, to be an occupied territory, Kaddoumi replied, "Yes. Tel Aviv is an occupied territory."

Asked to comment on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's statement today to the Congress that the United States should establish contact with the PLO, Kaddoumi said he believed that if the two superpowers recognized the PLO, the tension in the Middle East would be reduced. He pointed out, however, that for the time being "we have no contact with the U.S. If the U.S. wants it they are most welcome," he added.

Referring to Sadat's current visit to the U.S., Kaddoumi said that if the PLO would have been asked it would have advised the Egyptian President

to postpone the visit because the relationship between the Arabs should have been clarified first. (See separate story on Sadat's speech to Congress.)

**SADAT APPEALS TO JOINT SESSION  
OF CONGRESS TO LEND SUPPORT,  
UNDERSTANDING TO PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**  
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA)--Egyptian President Anwar Sadat wound up his 10-day tour today with an address to a joint session of Congress where he appealed "in the most emphatic terms to lend the Palestinian people your understanding and support." He sought to back away from his National Press Club comments, at the start of his national tour, in which he attacked Jews and Zionism.

Sadat's address to Congress, an honor rarely accorded to any visiting head of state, was arranged in advance of his visit by the State Department and was presented to the legislators as a fait accompli despite widespread opposition by members of both the Senate and House. During the course of his address, a Capitol official estimated that some 300 of the 539 members of both chambers were seated on the House floor. The diplomatic section was filled and some Cabinet members were present, but none of the Supreme Court justices were there.

The Egyptian leader told Congress that he noted "certain promising signs in the past few weeks" with some Senators and Representatives who were "demonstrating a keen interest in the cause of the Palestinians and exploring ways and means of solving their problems and putting an end to their predicament." Sadat did not mention the Palestine Liberation Organization as such.

Without mentioning Zionism or Jews, Sadat emphasized in his remarks, "we Arabs have no problem whatsoever co-existing with others of different ethnic or religious backgrounds." He referred to the teachings of Islam and mentioned the revelation given to Arabs, Abraham, Isaac, Moses and Jesus and "to all prophets of their Lord."

**Praises Ford, U.S.**

Sadat praised President Ford as a "man of vision, deep understanding and compassion" and paid homage to American leaders, including Washington, Lincoln, Wilson and Kennedy, and referred to the American Bicentennial.

Sadat said "of almost all nations, the United States remains as the sole dissenter in the long overdue trend of establishing contacts with the Palestinians." He said "contacts bring understanding" and "understanding helps develop solutions." In urging Congress to give the "Palestinian people" support, Sadat said "the continuation of neglect and defiance is but an open invitation to violence, negativism and extremism."

Sadat's remarks patently were designed to avoid any touchy subjects, such as arms, economic aid that he expects to get from the United States. He never mentioned Israel nor the United Nations Third Committee anti-Zionist draft resolution. Observers said he was trying to present to the Congress what he thought Americans wanted to hear, to embellish his image as a moderate Arab leader looking for peace.

During his speech, which he read in English, Sadat was applauded when he praised Ford and when he said he was seeking not aid but friendship from the U.S. Among the members of Con-

gress who deliberately absented themselves were Reps. Bella Abzug and Elizabeth Holtzman, both Democrats of New York; and Abner Mikvah (D.Ill.), Abzug told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that they refused to attend the session because of Sadat's anti-Semitic remarks during his 10-day tour.

On the lawn facing the Capitol, two sets of demonstrations were conducted simultaneously without incident. One was by the Louis D. Brandeis Zionist District of Washington, and the Seneca Board region of the United Synagogue of America. The other was by a group of predominantly Black sympathizers with the Palestinians and Arabs.

The estimated 200 Jewish demonstrators carried placards which said, "Sadat Uses The Big Lie Against The Jews," "We Defend Democracy Against Bigotry" and "Zionism is a Liberation Movement." The pro-Sadat sympathizers chanted continually, "Long live Sadat, Mighty Man of Peace."

**U.S. AGREES TO SUPPLY  
EGYPT WITH 2 NUCLEAR PLANTS**  
By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (JTA)--The United States and Egypt agreed today to a program that will enable Egypt to acquire two nuclear plants that will develop more than half the power presently generated by the Aswan High Dam. An agreement on the two reactors which will cost \$1.2 billion and, it is understood, will be financed to a large extent by the United States, was initiated at the State Department by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Kissinger observed that the agreement "captures perhaps to a greater extent, more than any other event during this historic visit (of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat) the spirit of cooperation between our two nations" and is "testimony to the common commitment to peace in the area" (The Middle East). Twenty years ago, the U.S. refused to finance the giant dam at Aswan which was subsequently built by the Soviet Union.

The agreement with Egypt today was specifically tied to any future agreement the U.S. may enter into with Israel to provide that country with a nuclear power plant. The agreement states that "it is the intention of the United States that at such time as negotiations are completed, the same safeguard provisions and special measures will be included in both the U.S. cooperation agreements with Egypt and Israel respectively. If certain provisions are modified or altered in one agreement, it is the intention of the United States government to introduce such modifications or alterations in the other agreement."

U.S. officials said that neither Israel nor Egypt would have any veto since the U.S. will proceed on an agreement with one party if there is undue delay by the other. A high American authority explained to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the agreement with Egypt was concluded first because the Egyptians were prepared to move more rapidly.

When Israel indicates it is ready to go ahead, the U.S. is prepared to go just as fast or faster, the authority said. He said that Israel has accepted the concept of equal treatment with Egypt on the concept of safeguards and pointed out that the agreement applies only to equipment supplied by the U.S. Fahmy hailed the agreement as "the first agreement of its kind signed in the Middle East with the U.S." and said Egypt "is looking forward to more cooperation with the U.S."

