

**BEGIN UNVEILS FULL PEACE PLAN;
SAYS ISRAEL HAS MADE ITS MOVE TOWARD
PEACE AND NOW IT IS UP TO EGYPT**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (JTA)--Premier Menachem Begin unveiled the details of his peace plan in the Knesset today, termed his Ismailia summit meeting with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "successful" and declared that Israel has made its contribution to peace and "now it is the turn of the other side." (Story on page, P.3.)

In his Knesset speech, the Premier referred repeatedly to hardliners in the Egyptian foreign policy establishment who still entertained the notion that international pressure could be brought to bear on Israel to soften its position. He called them "men thinking hackneyed thoughts."

But Begin also assailed the hardliners and rejectionists within his own political constituency who are trying to organize an opposition bloc to his proposals. "If it is decreed upon me to battle against my own friends I will accept the decree with love," he declared. "There is no way out... I must accept the heavy responsibility for it is clear to me that I am proceeding along the right course.... My way is indeed the only way in which to advance towards peace," Begin said.

In defending his peace plan, the Premier stressed that it had won the "positive assessment" of President Carter and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain. He said that Carter had described it as "a fair basis for peace negotiations" and that Carter's opinion was shared by Vice President Walter Mondale, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and such influential Senators as Henry Jackson, Jacob Javits, Richard Stone and Hubert Humphrey. His plan was also approved by former President Ford and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Begin said.

Success Achieved At Ismailia

His Ismailia encounter with Sadat, he said, was "a successful meeting." He said the most important success was achieved at the outset when he and the Egyptian President agreed to establish joint political and military committees on the ministerial level to pursue negotiations in detail.

Some aides to the Premier told newsmen later that the Ismailia meeting would have been more successful were it not for hardliners in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry who influenced Sadat. They included, among the hardliners, Esmat Abdel Meguid, Egypt's Ambassador to the United Nations, who heads the Egyptian negotiating team at the Cairo conference. One source suggested that but for that element, Sadat and Begin would have agreed on a joint statement of principle at Ismailia. But other sources here tended to doubt that analysis.

In spelling out his proposals for Sinai and for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Begin insisted that there was no intention whatsoever to withdraw Israeli forces from the West Bank because that would "inevitably" open the way for a PLO takeover. "Anyone who wants successful negotiations must accept that," Begin said. Sadat,

for his part, has remained firm in his demand for total Israeli withdrawal and the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Begin said his plan for the West Bank would give "Palestinian Arabs administrative autonomy and Israeli Jews true security." He then disclosed to the Knesset his 26 points based on immediate "self-rule" for West Bank and Gaza Arabs subject to "review" after five years.

Plan For West Bank Unveiled

His points were:

Abolition of the military government; "administrative autonomy" for the residents "by and for them"; election of an "administrative council" of 11 members; the right to vote for everyone aged 18 and over; anyone aged 25 or over eligible for election; direct secret ballot; the council to hold office for four years; the council to sit in Bethlehem; the council to handle "all the administrative affairs relating to the Arab residents of the areas; the council to have departments of education, religion, finance, transport, housing, industry, agriculture, health, labor and welfare, refugee rehabilitation; justice and police; security and public order in the areas will be the responsibility of the Israeli authorities."

The council will elect its own chairman; the first council session will be held within 30 days after the election results are known; residents of the area will have the option of Israeli or Jordanian citizenship; those choosing Israeli citizenship will be entitled to vote for the Knesset; those choosing Jordanian citizenship will be entitled to vote for the Jordanian Parliament; questions arising on this point to be settled in direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

A committee composed of representatives of Israel, Jordan and the administrative council will examine existing legislation in Judeaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and will determine what is to remain in force and what is to be abolished. It will also determine the competence of the council to legislate.

"The rulings of this committee will be adopted by unanimous decision." Israelis will be entitled to buy land and settle in the areas; residents of the areas who choose Israeli citizenship will be entitled to buy land and settle in Israel.

Another tri-partite committee of Israel, Jordan and the administrative council will "determine norms of immigration into the areas of Judeaea and Samaria and the Gaza district. The committee will determine the norms whereby Arab refugees residing outside Judeaea, Samaria and Gaza will be permitted to immigrate into these areas in reasonable numbers. The rulings of the committee will be adopted by unanimous decision."

Other West Bank Plan Elements

Residents of Judeaea, Samaria and Gaza "will be assured freedom of movement and freedom of economic activity in Israel, Judeaea, Samaria and Gaza." The council will appoint one member to represent it before the Israeli government and one member to represent it before the Jordanian government "for deliberations on matters of common interest."

"Israel stands by its right and its claims of sovereignty to Judeaea, Samaria and Gaza in the know-

ledge that other claims exist. It proposes, for the sake of the agreement and of peace, that the question of sovereignty in the areas be left open."

"With regard to the administration of the holy places in Jerusalem a special proposal will be drawn up and submitted that will include the guarantee of freedom of access to members of all faiths to the shrines holy to them. These principles shall be subject to review after five years."

Plan For Sinai

Begin said his plan for Sinai, which he showed to Carter and presented to Sadat, contained the following elements: demilitarization—"The Egyptian army will not move beyond the Gidi and Mitla passes." The present limitation of forces agreement would continue to apply to Egyptian forces between the passes and the Suez Canal. Israeli settlements will remain where they are "tied to Israeli administration and jurisdiction and defended by an Israeli force."

During a "transitional period of a number of years" Israeli forces would be stationed along "a defense line through the middle of Sinai" and Israeli airfields and early warning installations would continue to operate "until the withdrawal of our forces to the international border."

Begin did not spell out the duration of the "transitional period" in his report to the Knesset. But he has said elsewhere that it would be from 3-5 years after which Israel would withdraw to the old international border that existed in 1948 and old sovereignty over Sinai would revert to Egypt. But Israeli settlements would continue to exist in Sinai.

Another element of the Sinai plan dealt with the Straits of Tiran. It specified that both sides would guarantee free passage of ships of all nations through that waterway and that the area would be policed, either by a United Nations force removable only with the consent of both sides and the unanimous vote of the UN Security Council or by a joint force of the two sides.

Meanwhile, the question of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's whereabouts during yesterday's Cabinet meeting remained unanswered today. He was present at the Knesset meeting but declined to answer any questions from reporters regarding his absence yesterday. Speculation in the press that he was abroad in any of several Mideast countries, including Jordan and Iran, could not be confirmed.

SADAT SAYS HE DECIDED TO NEGOTIATE WITH BEGIN AFTER CEAUDESCU TOLD HIM BEGIN GENUINELY WANTED PEACE

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (JTA)--Egyptian President Anwar Sadat revealed in a television interview shown last night that he decided to seek negotiations directly with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin after Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu assured him that Begin was a strong leader who genuinely wanted peace. At the same time, Sadat said that Begin's predecessor, Yitzhak Rabin was "not a strong leader."

The interview, which was shown on the Public Broadcasting Service's McNeil/Lehrer Report, was in the form of a free-wheeling conversation with the Israeli-born American political cartoonist and writer Ronan Lurie, taped at Sadat's villa outside Ismailia on Dec. 18, one week before he met with Begin in Egypt.

Sadat said that when he asked Ceausescu for an assessment of Begin with whom the Rumanian leader had had six hours of "tete-a-tete" talks

during the Israeli's visit to Rumania earlier this year, Ceausescu replied that Begin "is genuine for peace" and "the man is strong enough to take the decision."

Sadat noted that he always said he would like to deal with former Israeli Premier Golda Meir because "she has guts." But, he said that "Rabin, especially in the second disengagement agreement (in 1975), proved that he is not a strong leader."

Sadat said that King Hussein of Jordan "agrees to my initiative" to seek peace in the Mideast. He said that while Syrian President Hafez Assad is "reasonable" and "my friend," the ruling Ba'ath Party preaches hatred "and really is looked upon as a vicious party in the area here." He said Assad is reasonable in the context of his party and "is the best of them all in the party."

Basis For Yom Kippur War

The Egyptian leader said he started the Yom Kippur War to prove to Israel "and to the whole world, and to ourselves that we can fight, and because we were really very deeply injured after the defeat of '67 (the Six-Day War)." He said he had no intention "of throwing Israel into the sea, even if we have reached the Israeli borders." He said the war was not aimed at killing Israelis but at giving the Egyptians back their confidence. "My people are satisfied now, because they proved themselves," he said. "They have again the full confidence in themselves after the October War."

Sadat also called Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi a "mental case" who will "never influence anyone in the Arab world." He said that Dr. George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), "doesn't know what he wants. Really. It is only sabotage. In every way. And in every direction. So I don't attach any importance to him at all."

Lurie, who showed Sadat some of his cartoons at the beginning of the interview, fought in three of Israel's wars. His syndicated cartoons appear in Al Ahram, the semi-official Egyptian daily.

Has Accolades For Carter

Commenting on President Carter, Sadat said he "is a strong President. He is a man of decision, and much more than this, the man is honest." He also termed Carter a man of "principles" and integrity. "And this is very important really, and he is showing really the true image of America."

In a separate interview yesterday with ABC-TV interviewer Barbara Walters, Sadat said he hoped for an agreement with Israel within two months, one month less than Begin had predicted earlier.

Meanwhile, in his first public address since the Ismailia summit meeting, Sadat said in his annual birthday message on Egyptian television and radio that Israel no longer challenges Egypt's international borders, implying that Israel was prepared to return all Egyptian territory occupied in the Six-Day War. "Begin told me the official Israeli government decision is that there were no differences on Egypt's international borders, although I did not ask for it," Sadat said.

Excoriates His Critics

~~He~~ declared: "The challenge today is no longer a heated military battle in the Sinai but how to rebuild our country." He also bitterly attacked Arab critics of his peace initiatives, saying they would never be welcomed in Egypt. "This time I will never forgive (my) critics. Whoever attacks Egypt, I will never receive him in Cairo," Sadat said.

In a sharp attack against the Palestinian leadership, he asserted: "To my greatest regret, the greatest enemies of the Palestinian cause are those who speak on its behalf." Sadat again denounced Habash "and others" as "hirelings and murderers" and charged that Habash's PFLP planned the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner to Somalia last October.

SENATOR SAYS THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR MIDEAST PEACE By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (JTA)--Sen. Birch Bayh (D. Ind.), who ended a week's visit to Israel yesterday, said today he is "convinced there is an excellent chance for a peace settlement." Bayh, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he met with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin just prior to his departure last night and Begin gave him a positive assessment of his meetings in Ismailia with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

"From everything I have observed both in discussions with public officials and private citizens, I am convinced there is an excellent chance for a peace settlement," Bayh said, according to a statement released by his office here. "The long-sought process of serious negotiations has now begun."

The Senator cautioned that "peace will not come swiftly nor solely from the important, dramatic gestures of the last several days. Peace will come through serious step-by-step resolution of the long-standing differences. Mostly importantly, peace will come because of an overwhelming desire on the part of both Israelis and Egyptians."

Bayh left Israel for Morocco where he plans to meet with King Hassan II.

Carter Ready To Meet With Assad

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said today that the Syrians were aware of President Carter's readiness to meet with Syrian President Hafez Assad during his overseas trip which starts tomorrow. Reston added "we have been in touch" constantly with the Syrians but that he was not authorized to elaborate. Reston cited Carter's comment in Plains, Ga. that it would "suit him fine" if arrangements could be made for the President to meet with Assad.

Reston confirmed reports that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will join Carter on the President's overseas trip. Reston also said Vance probably would attend the Israeli-Egyptian ministerial negotiating committee session in Jerusalem in January but that he did not know exactly when and for how long.

In another development, Reston read a prepared statement in response to a reporter's questions about an article in the Literary Gazette of Moscow which charged that foreigners, presumably Americans, were agitating in favor of Anatoly Shcharansky, the Jewish activist facing trial on charges of treason.

"We have not yet seen the full text of the article," the statement noted. "Based on the Tass account, however, it appears that the article is directed more at the many expressions of concern in the West about the case and does not say anything new about charges being brought against Mr. Shcharansky. It apparently avoids any comment on his guilt or innocence. We have made our views clearly known on this case in the past and have no further comment."

OLDEST ZIONIST PAPER CLOSED By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Dec. 28 (JTA)--The Jewish Ob-

server and Middle East Review, the world's oldest Zionist weekly paper, closed down this week because of lack of funds. The organ of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain first appeared more than 60 years ago under the title "Zionist Review." It was given its present name in 1952.

The demise of the paper followed the withdrawal of a direct subsidy by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, which had kept it in business for the past three years. Previously, it had been largely financed by a block subscription by the Joint Israel Appeal. The ending of the block subscription caused the circulation to be cut from more than 12,000 copies a week to about 4000.

Some of the outstanding figures in Zionism had been associated with the Review. The paper opened in May 1917 on the instigation of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, then president of the British Zionist Federation. Sir Leon Simon, a close friend of Weizmann, was the first editor. Later editors included Paul Goodman, the Rev. Maurice Perle, Moshe Pearlman and Dr. S. Levenberg.

In announcing the closing of the paper, the Zionist Federation said they hope to bring out a monthly magazine in the middle of 1973, concentrating on ideological articles rather than news analysis.

KNESSET APPROVES BEGIN PLAN BY 64-8

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (JTA)--Premier Menachem Begin's peace plan won the endorsement of the Knesset today by an overwhelming 64-8 vote after a day-long debate. There were 40 abstentions, most of them members of the Labor Party. Opposition leader Shimon Peres had said earlier that the Labor Party advised its members to abstain, but left the final decision to each MK. Peres himself found things to both praise and to attack in Begin's plan.

During the debate on the plan, Begin disclosed that he almost walked out on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat twice during their talks in Ismailia, once when Sadat asked for a commitment for a complete Israeli withdrawal, and the second time when Sadat urged a declaration suggesting that Israel was ready to accept a Palestinian state.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the Israeli army would be used if necessary to enforce the self-government provisions of the Begin proposal on the West Bank and Gaza. As an example, he said, the army might be used to prevent undue immigration of Palestinians from abroad into these areas.

EXHIBITION ON JEWS OF THE SHETTEL

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (JTA)--An exhibition on the life of East European Orthodox Jews tries to revive customs and atmosphere in the shetlet of the past. The Austrian Ethnographical Museum in Kitzsee Palace shows exhibits to inform visitors of the situation of Orthodox Jews in the eastern parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The exhibition, which opened earlier this year, is planned as a preview show for a large-scale exhibition on the life of Jews in the Middle Ages, which will open in the former ghetto in Eisenstadt next spring. Among exhibits to be seen in Kitzsee are Torah crowns, circumcision knives, Chanukah chandeliers and pictures of everyday life in the shetlet. Kitzsee Palace is situated near the Czechoslovak border only two miles off the city of Bratislava, some 50 miles east of Vienna.

REMINDER: There will be no Bulletin dated Jan. 2, New Year's Day, a postal holiday.