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START OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE TALKS MARKED BY TOUGH WORDS FROM KAAMEL ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE WHILE DAYAN WARNS AGAINST ULTIMATUMS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (JTA)--The Israeli and Egyptian delegations exchanged working papers expressing their basic positions during a 15-minute closed session of the joint political committee that began its deliberations here this morning. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who chairs the committee this week, announced that it would reconvene tomorrow at 3 p.m. The recess will allow the parties time to study each other's proposals. Unofficial contacts at various levels are believed likely during the interim.

The formal opening of the committee sessions was marked by a tough speech by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kaamel who referred repeatedly to the rights of the Palestinians and warned that "there will be no real peace in Palestine for the House of Israel unless there will be an equal house for the Palestinian people." Dayan kept his remarks at a low key and, except for warning against "any attempts to solve the problems by ultimatums," he spoke in general and conciliatory terms. (Later in the day he held a press conference. See separate story.)

Vance Reiterates Carter's Principles

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, whose mediating role is considered crucial to the outcome of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, addressed part of his remarks to the Middle East parties "absent from this committee" and expressed hope that "they will soon join."

Vance reiterated President Carter's three "principles" for Mideast peace: normal relations between the parties that mean more than just an end of belligerency; withdrawal by Israel from occupied territories and secure, recognized borders based on United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338; and "a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects, recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and enabling them to participate in the determination of their own future."

Vance is expected to attempt to bridge the wide gulf between Israel and Egypt over the Palestinians by submitting a compromise proposal. This would support Premier Menachem Begin's offer of self-rule to the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a useful basis for a transitional arrangement lasting several years and leading, eventually, to something closer to Palestinian self-determination as demanded by Egypt.

American sources said the Secretary of State would submit his ideas, possibly Thursday and then go to Cairo to discuss them with President Anwar Sadat. He might return to Jerusalem next week. Vance is scheduled to visit Greece and Turkey in connection with those countries' long smoldering dispute over Cyprus. This will keep him in the region, allowing for his return to the committee deliberations in Jerusalem on short notice.

Chilled Atmosphere Continues

The opening speeches by Kaamel and Dayan

did nothing to change the atmosphere chilled in recent days by hard-line statements on both sides. Although Dayan warned that "any attempts to solve the problems by ultimatums would miss the whole point of the peace talks," Kaamel was undeterred.

Addressing the Israeli delegation--and also, of course, the Arab world--the Egyptian diplomat asked rhetorically, "Can you not see that the Palestinian people are no less entitled than any other people to achieve their legitimate rights?" He warned: "It would be tragic if you should deny the existence of this Palestinian reality, especially when we have declared our readiness to accept you as part of the Middle East. Would you let the deception of futile arrogance ruin this unique opportunity...?"

Kaamel was equally unequivocal in his demand for Israeli "withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, holy city of peace." He spoke of Jerusalem as "the city where for time immemorial, human destiny has experienced an encounter with the divine." He pledged that Egypt which "has always lived up to the challenge history" has offered would "continue to do so as an integral part of the Arab world."

Kaamel expressed appreciation for the efforts of Vance and the United States to help achieve peace, the only part of his remarks that shared a common ground with Dayan. He also offered a word of welcome to Gen. Ensis Jilasyuo, commander of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East, who is sitting in on the talks as an observer on behalf of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Neither Dayan nor Vance referred to the UN's presence.

Dayan said that the long Middle East conflict had experienced every form of peace-making effort except "peace talks in the full sense of the term" which are now taking place at last. "We are all aware of the distance between the beginning of peace talks and concluding a peace treaty. But we are on the right path," he said. He observed that "unconventional approaches" might have to be adopted from time to time because "our situation also is not conventional. Only through concessions, compromise and mutual agreement" can the path to peace be found, the Israeli Foreign Minister said.

Vance said that the "common goal of all," both those present and absent, was "a just and lasting and comprehensive peace." His words seemed to be aimed specifically at Jordan.

Last night, shortly after he arrived here, Vance met with Begin and delivered a letter from Carter to the Israeli leader. Begin did not disclose the contents but told reporters later that it was the 16th or 17th letter he had received from Carter and that the latest one was "one of the most heartening, friendliest messages I have received from the President." Vance met later with Kaamel.

DAYAN SAYS ISRAEL IS READY TO DISCUSS ANY PROPOSALS AND DOES NOT REGARD ITS OWN VIEWS AS ULTIMATUMS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told correspondents covering the Israeli-Egyptian political committee today that Israel was ready to "listen to, to discuss, to negotiate any proposal" put forward by the other parties.

It did not regard its own ideas as ultimatums and, consequently it could not accept ultimatums from Egypt couched in "take-it-or-leave-it" terms, he said. Egypt has "a free hand" to submit whatever proposals she saw fit, "and we will negotiate over them—just as we would expect Egypt to negotiate over our proposals," Dayan declared.

He was at pains throughout his hour-long press conference to express an attitude of open-mindedness on Israel's part. While he offered no specific new concessions in Israel's stated positions, his apparent aim was to indicate readiness for compromise and reconsideration of established doctrines. The concessions and compromises themselves, he said, would be made at the negotiating table, not through the media.

Dayan explained that the 27-hour recess in the committee's deliberations was intended to give the parties time to study each other's position papers, submitted at today's brief first working session. These papers concerned item one on the agenda, he said, "principles of a peace settlement" between Israel and its neighbors. They contained "no surprises," but pointed up the fundamental differences over the issues of total withdrawal and Palestinian self-determination.

On The Issue Of Sinai

Pressed by reporters on the Sinai settlements question, Dayan said Israel, under Premier Menachem Begin, had put forward a new "concept," based on restoring Egyptian sovereignty to the entire peninsula, but demanding "special arrangements" for the security-sensitive points of Sharm el-Sheikh and the Rafah salient.

The alternative concept which Israel could advance, Dayan said, was a return to the previous Labor-led government's idea of a territorial change, with a strip of land from just east of El Arish in the north to Sharm el-Sheikh in the south becoming Israeli territory.

"Would this be more acceptable to Egypt?" Dayan asked. "I doubt it." He pointed out that such border amendments would not contravene Resolution 242, which, by the interpretation endorsed by the U.S., did not require Israel to withdraw from "the" territories. At any rate, Israel was not demanding acceptance of either one concept, or the other, or nothing. It was prepared to consider any alternative idea to be put forward by Egypt, Dayan said.

Asked about a proposal current in some Washington quarters for an exchange of land in Sinai, with Israel keeping Rafah and ceding land elsewhere in the Negev, Dayan said Israel had made no such proposal "and I don't think we shall. But we would consider it if it were proposed by Egypt." Some observers took this as an indirect invitation to Egypt to suggest a land swap in Sinai as a last resort means of overcoming the settlements obstacle.

The Palestinian Question

On the Palestinian question, too, Dayan sounded conciliatory without wavering from any of Israel's known positions. He did not think, he said, "that a fraction of a nation should have its own independent state." But if Egypt, Jordan or Palestinian Arab representatives had other ideas, Israel would willingly "discuss, examine, negotiate, them."

Dayan conceded to a questioner that President Carter's formula for a solution of the Palestinian problem, restated by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the opening session, did not entirely ac-

cord with Israel's position. "We have our own formulation," Dayan said. "It is not identical with that of the U.S. but we are ready to discuss their proposal."

He said he had not been informed officially of an American compromise proposal on the Palestinian issue which would regard Israel's self-rule plans as a good basis for a transitional arrangement which would remain open-ended as far as the ultimate future of the region was concerned.

"Can President Sadat for anyone, assure us as to what attitude a future Palestinian state run by the PLO would have towards Israel?" Dayan asked. And similarly, on the Golan Heights, could Sadat in Cairo give a "guarantee for Israel," as he claimed, of its future security in the event of its withdrawal from the heights? On the issue of Jerusalem Dayan said it would be "a very hard question" to resolve.

OFFICE OF JEWISH GROUP BOMBED

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Jan. 17 (JTA)—The offices of the Federation of Jewish Societies, an association of small social and cultural organizations, was damaged by an explosion yesterday. Police sources said today that a medium size bomb was placed on the second floor landing of the building in which the Federation has its offices. The bomb, set to explode at night when the building was empty, caused no injuries and property damage was relatively small.

Jules Jeffroykin, the Federation's president, lodged an official protest with the police. He called on the authorities to do their utmost to identify the men or the organization responsible for the explosion.

Jewish organizations in Paris believe the explosion was carried out by one of the numerous small extreme right-wing organizations now active in France. Most of these bodies consist of some half-dozen people. Their usual target is left-wing organizations but, occasionally, they also strike at a Jewish site.

ITALY'S GOVERNMENT CRISIS NOT LIKELY TO AFFECT RESULTS OF DAYAN'S VISIT

By Ben Tobias

ROME, Jan. 17 (JTA)—The results obtained by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on his visit to Italy and the Vatican last week are unlikely to be affected by the collapse of the Italian government in the power struggle between the Christian Democrats and the Communists. Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti resigned yesterday after 17 months in office and three days after Dayan returned to Israel.

The resignation came after the Communists, Socialists and two other parties withdrew their parliamentary support, and the Communists demanded Cabinet seats in a coalition emergency government to combat Italy's economic, social and terrorist problems.

President Giovanni Leone began talks today with party leaders and political elder statesmen to seek a new Premier, but political sources predicted he would probably ask outgoing Andreotti to form Italy's 40th government since the 1943 fall of fascism.

A poll today in the magazine "Panorama" showed nearly 65 percent of Christian Democratic parliamentarians oppose any collaboration with the Communists. A possible face-saving solution for both Christian Democrats and Communists would be for the Communists to continue to support the Christian

Democrats on agreed urgent legislation without the Christian Democrats acknowledging it.

Saw Many Communist Leaders

During his visit to Italy, Dayan told guests at a dinner given by Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani that Europeans should stop intervening on the Arab side in the Middle East dispute and should let the parties involved work out a peace agreement by themselves.

Dayan also said he believed Pope Paul VI had accepted the Israeli solution to the Palestinian question put forward by Dayan at their meeting last Thursday. This is based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and discussions between Egypt, Israel, Jordan and moderate West Bank and Gaza representatives. "I can't say that we, the Vatican and Italy see exactly eye to eye but there was a friendly attitude by both and I hope we are understood better," Dayan said.

Although the new Italian government is expected to be Christian Democratic, as all Italian post-war governments have been, Dayan was careful to include Italian Communist leaders in his rounds of talks.

He met at various times Communist central committee members Sergio Segre, who is Jewish, shadow foreign minister Giancarlo Pajetta and theoretician Giorgio Napolitano. They were fully briefed on Israel's views. The Italian Communist Party record on the Middle East has been generally pro-Palestinian—but it has stayed free of an outright condemnation of Israel.

ALIYA UPSURGE SEEN AS PEACE DIVIDEND

By Gil Sedon

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (JTA)—One of the dividends of a peace agreement with Egypt will be an upsurge in immigration to Israel, according to a report presented to the World Zionist Organization Executive yesterday by Uzi Narkiss, director general of the WZO's immigration and absorption department. It estimates an influx of between 35,000-70,000 immigrants in the first year after a peace treaty is signed, compared to 21,000 last year.

But the report stresses that increased immigration will also depend upon improvements in the absorption machinery. It urges preparations now to create housing and jobs for the newcomers.

The assumption of the report is that given political quiet on all fronts, an end of terrorist activities inside Israel and a signed peace agreement, at least with Egypt, there will be a 35 percent rise in the number of immigrants from the Western hemisphere, particularly Latin America, and the average age of the immigrants will be higher. It is also expected that the drop-out rate of Soviet emigres will decrease and that a moderation of Arab pressure on the Soviet Union may lead to an increased number of exit permits issued by the Soviet authorities.

Other Effects Noted

The report notes that once peace is established the time Israelis will be required to serve in the armed forces will be reduced. This would have a positive effect on the number of Israelis leaving the country. The return of Israelis living abroad is not expected to be accelerated to the same extent, however, by a reduction of military service time, the report states.

The report covers only the first three years following the signing of a peace treaty and does not attempt to predict the immigration picture beyond

that period. However, It envisages about 50,000 volunteers coming to Israel as a first step toward aliya and a substantial increase in tourism, especially Jewish tourists. The report notes that up to now, only 10 percent of American Jews have visited Israel.

The report also recommends special efforts, under the new circumstances, to change Israel's image from an embattled country fighting to survive to a country where people can live a normal life.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO PROVIDE FACTS

ABOUT EX-NAZIS NOW LIVING IN THE U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (JTA)—A Holocaust Committee of Concerned Judges and Lawyers has been formed here to disseminate information and coordinate community action in connection with alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States, many of them being brought to trial for the first time in over 30 years. There are presently about 80 active files, some in court.

A statement of the committee's intentions and objectives, made available to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, said one important purpose was "to enlighten the community regarding the legal and technical aspects of these cases." Another is "to coordinate for the community the dates and places where hearings and trials are to be held."

Other objectives of the committee are "to demonstrate to the community that people do care and that the legal profession has a moral responsibility to the Holocaust; to inspire other groups to organize and follow this example of social responsibility; to give credence and meaning to school courses now being taught on the history of the Holocaust, by relating it to these trials; to stand as a legal bulwark against recurring racist/genocide movements; and to let the living Holocaust victims know that they have not been abandoned."

Maikovskis Case Continues

Meanwhile, hearings in the case of Balislaus Maikovskis, accused of murdering 14,000 Jews in Latvia during World War II, resumed today in the Federal Court House in New York.

At today's hearing, Federal District Court Judge Constance Motley did not seem to accept Maikovskis' reasons why he should not be required to testify at a hearing on his case before the Immigration and Naturalization Service. She said his use of the Fifth Amendment guarantee against self-incrimination did not apply since he was not being charged with having committed criminal acts in the United States.

Maikovskis' claim, that since he was tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the Soviet Union, deporting him there would be a death sentence, was characterized as premature by Motley. Maikovskis said he could not be cross-examined by the government but the judge said this was the usual procedure in INS hearings.

Motley originally said she would give an oral ruling on the case, but after a disturbance forced the clearing of the court room she said she would give her ruling in writing. Once the ruling is issued, the case goes back to the INS examiner.

BUCHAREST (JTA)—The Jewish Museum organized by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Rumania will soon be inaugurated here. The museum includes historical documents concerning more than 600 years of Jewish life in Rumania. It contains manuscripts of the great scholar Malbim who occupied the rabbinical chair in Bucharest 120 years ago.

ISSUES IN CONGRESS FIGHT AGAINST THE ARAB BOYCOTT

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (JTA)--Congressional forces fighting the Arab boycott of American companies trading with Israel face two major matters after the House and Senate reconvene Thursday for the second half of the current 95th session.

One matter deals with the implementation of the anti-boycott law enacted last spring after laborious conferences involving representatives of government, business and Jewish organizations. The other concerns inducing the European Economic Community (EEC) to adopt measures similar to the U.S. legislation to oppose the boycott.

Although President Carter signed into law last June the legislation to help protect American commerce, industry and finance against discrimination by Arab governments, the Administration has yet to provide the regulations for businesses to observe in carrying out the law.

Technically, the regulations must become effective tomorrow, the day before Congress reconvenes, but the Department of Commerce, which is to issue them, has yet to make them public. One cause for the delay is said to be the opposition by anti-boycott elements to the original drafts of the regulations. These elements held that the regulations were less effective than what they believe is the intent of the law Congress adopted.

Accordingly, at least some of these regulations were to be redrafted and their nature remains to be seen and tested. Besides barring discrimination against Americans by foreign traders on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, the U.S. law also specifies that no American company can refuse to do business with a boycotted country (Israel) nor refuse to do business with another company engaged in business with Israel if the refusal is designed to further or support the boycott.

Will Seek Cooperation With Europe

With Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D.NY), a House deputy whip-in-the-vanguard, the anti-boycott Congressmen will seek to encourage the State Department to work with the European countries in adopting anti-boycott legislation.

Although former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at the time of the Sinai accords between Israel and Egypt, pledged to Israel that the U.S. would try to expand the anti-boycott activity to Europe, his successor opposes that view. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance specifically told the House International Relations Committee early last year that it was inadvisable for the U.S. "to encourage other countries to adopt laws similar to those the U.S. was then considering."

In a letter to former Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon dated Oct. 23, 1975, just made available to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency as evidence of the previous Administration's view, Kissinger wrote: "The United States has in the past years taken a prominent stand in international organizations and with friendly foreign governments in opposition to restrictive and discriminatory practices in international trade. We shall continue to press for acceptance of our policy in international organizations and in our bilateral relations with other governments."

In addition to this letter, a Congressional subcommittee also pledged efforts to urge Europeans to join the anti-boycott moves. At hearings in 1976 on the boycott, Rep. John Moss (D.Calif.), chairman of the Oversight and Investigation Sub-

committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, recommended that the U.S. and Europe act in concert on anti-boycott activities.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES AVERAGE ISRAELI IS CONFUSED

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (JTA)--The rapid-fire events since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat launched his historic peace initiative nearly two months ago has the average Israeli more confused than ever. His confidence that Sadat genuinely seeks an accommodation with Israel has been shaken by the Egyptian leader's public comments--most recently his pessimistic interviews with the Jerusalem Post and the Egyptian magazine October in which he accused Israel of failure to reciprocate his peace moves and warned that he might resort to "another stand."

If the Israeli man-in-the-street wonders who is the "real Sadat"--the one who proclaimed "no more wars" in Jerusalem last November or the one who spoke somberly to reporters last week--he is also confused by his own government's positions. Israelis generally accept the need to maintain a military presence on the West Bank.

But when Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said several weeks ago in the Knesset that Israel would use its army to forcibly prevent the creation of a Palestinian state, many of his countrymen felt uneasy. Even the "hawks" agreed that Dayan should not have spoken so bluntly on the eve of delicate negotiations with Egypt.

Israelis have also been critical of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon who is urging the creation of new settlements in Sinai at a time when that issue is acknowledged to be one of the chief obstacles to an Israeli-Egyptian agreement. But they were puzzled and disturbed when Premier Menachem Begin declared that there were no private Sharon initiatives for more settlements. The implication was that Sharon was simply echoing Begin's views.

Moderates Changing Their Attitude

Is Begin being a moderate when he offers to return almost all of Sinai to Egypt, Israelis ask, or is he his old hard-line self when he offers the West Bank Arabs limited autonomy, implying a permanent Israeli military presence in the territory?

But even Israeli moderates are beginning to believe that Israel must take a hard position considering the tough stance of Egypt at the very outset of negotiations. They recall that Sadat himself said that 70 percent of the Arab-Israeli conflict is psychological. But he seems to be ignoring his own words in his series of interviews, supported by even more extreme statements in the Egyptian media.

Israeli hawks argue that a long-term settlement cannot be based on the good-will of one Arab leader alone, meaning Sadat. But now even Sadat's good-will is being questioned. Less than two months after laying a wreath at the Yad Vashem, he seems capable of threatening statements which leave many Israelis in doubt that there is, in fact, one Arab leader they can talk to.

NEW YORK (JTA)--Zachar Tesker, a five-year refusenik, has received an exit visa to Israel, it was reported here. The 31-year-old soccer coach, of Moscow, had his nose broken by KGB agents in October 1976 when he and 12 Jewish activists were taken to a forest outside Moscow and beaten after they had staged a sit-in at the Supreme Soviet.