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DAYAN URGES U.S. JEWISH LEADERS TO REFRAIN FROM ACTING AS MEDIATORS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (JTA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan urged American Jewish leaders to refrain from any attempts to mediate between Israel and Egypt and not to play the role of a go-between with respect to those two countries. In what was understood to be a criticism of a meeting between a group of prominent American Jews and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in Washington on Monday, Dayan said that the U.S. Administration should be the only party to mediate between Israel and Egypt.

Addressing a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations here, attended by some 50 Jewish leaders, Dayan declared that Israel's future and security is to be handled only by Israel. He added that the Israeli government does listen to American Jewry but emphasized that American Jews "please avoid the role of mediator between us and the Egyptians" because "this will only be counter-productive."

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Presidents Conference, said in a brief response to Dayan's remarks that the organized Jewish community shares Dayan's views and does not intend to play the role of a go-between.

Denies Reneging On Commitments

The Israeli Foreign Minister, who arrived last night in the U.S. for a speaking tour before Jewish communities and leaders, said the policy of the present Israeli government and of former governments, is to settle on the West Bank. But he strongly denied charges that Israel had reneged on commitments to the Carter Administration on its settlement policies.

"We are living up to whatever we promised the Administration," Dayan said. He said that Israel had agreed, for a period of 12 months beginning last October, not to establish civilian settlements on the West Bank and therefore all new settlements established since then were located within military camps. He denied that Israel had agreed not to exceed six settlements. He said such a figure was not mentioned at any time.

Referring to recent reports of a new settlement at Shiloh on the West Bank, Dayan said that only archaeological excavations were taking place there. But he acknowledged that the archaeologists were members of the Gush Emunim who had declared their wish to settle on that site permanently. "I admire them," Dayan said. He added that he admired the Gush more than Israelis who leave Israel to settle in Canada and more than Zionists who do not settle in Israel.

Negotiations, Not Dictation

Referring to the present state of affairs between Egypt and Israel, Dayan accused Sadat of wanting Israel to make concessions without committing himself to make peace with Israel. He said Sadat keeps saying he will not conclude a separate peace with Israel and that he wants the

other Arab parties to come into the negotiations. But, the Foreign Minister observed, Jordan wants Israel to agree to its terms even before negotiations start. "The only way to reach a solution is negotiations, not dictation," Dayan said.

He asked, rhetorically, "Please let us know if Sadat wants to make peace or just to get concessions." Dayan claimed that Israel is forthcoming and ready to negotiate over everything but will not put itself in a position of surrender or let itself be dictated to. He expressed hope that an agreement is attainable, but only if all parties agree to sit down and negotiate. He hoped that Jordan will eventually join the negotiations. But he reiterated that Israel will never agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state or to return to its 1967 borders.

Dayan concluded by thanking the Carter Administration for its role in the current negotiations. "Israel appreciates the American role in trying to resume the negotiations," he said.

On Sunday night, Dayan will be the special guest of an Israel Bond Organization dinner of welcome at the Plaza Hotel here. During his 7-10-day visit to the U.S., which is officially for fund-raising activities for the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Organization, Dayan is expected to confer with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. There is no indication at the moment that he and President Carter will meet, but it is not being ruled out.

BEGIN WARNS THE U.S. PEACE PROCESS WILL BE IMPEDED IF AMERICA SELLS ARMS TO EGYPT, OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

By Edwin Eytan

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (JTA)--Israeli Premier Menachem Begin warned the United States today that the sale of offensive arms to Egypt and other Arab countries will impede the current peace process. Begin, who was addressing a press conference in Geneva, arrived here this morning for a series of meetings with European Jewish leaders. He is due to address over 200 Jewish representatives from 11 West European countries tomorrow.

The Israeli Premier said he hoped the United States "will understand what effect this (the arms sales to Arab countries) can have on the negotiations." He said that as far as Israel is concerned, "it will not be influenced by threats" such as those implied by arms demands. Begin said, "We are told that if we do not submit (to Arab demands) war will come. I want to stress that we shall not submit to any ultimatums."

He reiterated Israel's stand on the Palestinian issue. "Israel will never agree to the establishment of a so-called Palestinian state. They (the PLO) have been our most implacable enemy since the days of the Nazis. This issue (the Palestinians) is for us a matter of life and death."

Begin stressed on several occasions during his press conference that "the peace-making process will go on." He added that if the negotiations "are conducted with patience and in good faith, there is a good chance they will succeed." He said he was fully aware of the urgency of the matter "but give us a chance to negotiate." Sixty years of mistrust cannot be settled in six hours nor in six days.

The Premier said that one of the basic issues to be discussed now is the demilitarization of the Sinai. He said "Sadat gave me a formal pledge

that the Egyptian troops will not cross the Gidi and the Mitle passes. He gave this pledge in Jerusalem. Since then, there have been various Egyptian interpretations but these do not fit with the promise given to me by Sadat."

After addressing a lunch tomorrow at which some 200 European Jewish leaders are scheduled to participate within the framework of Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, Begin will meet in the evening with members of the Geneva Jewish community. He is due to return to Israel on Friday. Begin himself said, in reply to questions, that he does not intend to meet with Sadat during his trip to Europe. Sadat will arrive in Europe tomorrow morning but he is not due to visit Switzerland.

RELEASE OF CHRONOLOGY OF MESSAGES SEEN AS PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (JTA)—The State Department disclosure yesterday of the chronology of messages President Carter sent to Premier Menachem Begin on the issue of Israeli settlements was seen here today by informed Capitol Hill sources as part of a calculated operation by the Carter Administration in support of its own effort to weaken Israel's position in its negotiations with Egypt. The chronology was released by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter on instructions from the White House.

That development came as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met in closed session for almost two hours with members of the House International Relations Committee and, separately, with key Senators, to press his requests for U.S. military equipment, including jet fighters and to stress Egypt's position on a Middle East peace settlement.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters yesterday that "It is incorrect to say that the United States did not react strongly and immediately" to Israel's settlement moves.

Specifics Of The Messages

The published chronology noted that: "On Jan. 5, 1978 Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister (Moshe) Dayan informed the U.S. of Israeli settlement plans in the Sinai and on the West Bank. On Jan. 6, the Administration sent a strong reply to Prime Minister Begin's and Dayan's Jan. 5 information. The reply expressed our concern about new settlement reports, particularly those of the Sinai. This reply was in the form of a personal message from the President dispatched from Air Force One" while Carter was en route to Europe.

The chronology continued: "On Jan. 9, Prime Minister Begin informed the President of his government's decisions concerning Israeli settlement activities in the Sinai and the authorization for new settlements in military sites in the West Bank. On Jan. 10, the President sent a letter to Prime Minister Begin responding to his letter of the 9th, restating our concern about the settlements and the effect they would have on the peace process. On Jan. 23, a number of Gush Emunim settlers declared that a permanent civilian settlement would be erected at Shiloh. On Jan. 27, the President sent a short message to Prime Minister Begin regarding the Shiloh settlement and restating the U.S. position."

The State Department said today it excluded Israel's response on the Shiloh project in its chronology because Carter had indicated he had received assurances from Jerusalem that Shiloh was

not a civilian settlement.

The release of the chronology "is only the beginning of more clobbering of Israel," a well-placed source said today. Other sources saw the release of the chronology as vindication of Carter's opposition to Israel's establishment of settlements in areas taken over in the 1967 war.

Powell's assertion today that "the timing was not of our choosing" in issuing the chronology was regarded as a reference to a newspaper commentator's view (columnist Joseph Kraft) that the U.S. had not seriously objected to Israel about the settlements. According to the informed observers, the commentator's assessment was a pretext for Carter to warn the Begin government that the chronology is merely a message of how the U.S. is prepared to get tough with Israel.

Congressmen Impressed By Sadat

Meanwhile, Sadat told reporters after his meeting yesterday with the House International Relations Committee that he gave the legislators a full report on Middle East developments and made it clear that his request for arms would go beyond the F-5E aircraft, a jet fighter manufactured for export, which he described as a tenth-rate plane.

He said that the last time he met members of Congress on his visit here in April he had been shy about asking for arms. "I am not shy any more," he told reporters. Until now, U.S. military supplies to Egypt have been limited to "non-lethal" weapons such as the C-130 cargo planes.

Sadat apparently made a favorable impression on members of Congress. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.), a strong supporter of Israel, described the Egyptian leader as "a very articulate spokesman" who "explained his position very well." He said that Sadat "made a very good case for arms, going beyond his own country into the situation in Africa."

Jackson and other Senators who met with Sadat said he pledged that any U.S. arms received by Egypt would not be used against Israel but to protect Egypt from threats from its Soviet influenced neighbors, Libya and Ethiopia.

During his meeting with members of the House committee, Democratic leader Jim Wright of Texas told Sadat: "You have begun a long, difficult and tedious process which, God willing, may lead to peace. . . . We honor you for what you are—a man of peace." Committee chairman Clement Zablocki (D. Wis.) praised Sadat's wisdom and foresight and said he had won the hearts of the American people.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D. Mass.) told reporters that Sadat made "a real appeal for arms." Rep. Stephen Solarz (D. NY), a strong supporter of Israel, said Sadat stated he wanted arms, not to attack Israel but because Egypt is surrounded by unfriendly countries. The Egyptian leader expressed particular concern about Soviet influence in Libya and Ethiopia, which he believed was trying to swallow up Somalia.

Solarz said Congressional reaction to an Egyptian request for arms would depend on its assessment of the chances for peace in the Mideast. The request might generate opposition in Congress because of fears that the arms may be used against Israel in a new war. Under the law, Congress can veto any foreign arms sale valued at more than \$25 million.

JERUSALEM (JTA)—Attorney General Aharon Barak is due in the U.S. shortly to explain the government's peace proposals to the Administration and the public. He will concentrate on juridical and constitutional aspects of the Israeli proposals.

CARTER CALLS SADAT WORLD'S FOREMOST PEACE-MAKER; SADAT SAYS HE WILL PERSEVERE IN TRYING TO ACHIEVE PEACE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (JTA)--President Carter called President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today "the world's foremost peace-maker" and both leaders pledged to each other to maintain "close" contact for the achievement of their joint goal of a permanent peace in the Middle East.

They exchanged remarks of appreciation of each other at a formal farewell ceremony on the White House lawn as Sadat concluded his six-day Washington visit. He and Mrs. Sadat fly to London tonight.

Speaking first, President Carter said that he had explained to Sadat and that Sadat "understands" the "deep concern" of the U.S. and its commitment to Israel's security and that Sadat "shares" that feeling. He said he and Sadat had agreed to work "closely and personally together" in the peace-making process which, Carter said, is guided by United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 "on all the fronts."

In that connection, Carter said, "a just solution to the Palestinian question is essential." He said the pathway to peace will be "difficult" and "we understand clearly the stake involved."

In response, Sadat said he came to Washington "disheartened and discouraged" but after his talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "I shall return to my country with much more perseverance for reaching peace."

Referring to joint U.S.-Egyptian efforts "since Nov. 1973"--immediately following the Yom Kippur War--Sadat said, "By God's will we shall achieve our targets in the establishment of permanent peace." He expressed "deep gratitude" to President and Mrs. Carter and to the American people for their hospitality and declared, "I shall never fail you."

WHITE HOUSE ISSUES 7 PRINCIPLES WHICH UNDERLIE U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE SEARCH FOR MIDEAST PEACE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (JTA)--A White House statement released following the final meeting today between President Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt emphasized the "broad principles which underlie U.S. participation" in the search for peace in the Middle East and reaffirmed President Carter's views on the Palestinian problem and his opposition to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

The statement said that "President Sadat affirmed that the door remains open to negotiations and that Egypt will continue to do its part to assure continuity in this negotiating process in an atmosphere conducive to tangible progress."

In the outline of U.S. principles, the statement said: "1. The U.S. remains faithful to its historic commitments to the security of Israel and to the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. 2. Helping the parties achieve a negotiated, comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict remains of highest import in American policy. 3. A peace settlement must go beyond the mere termination of belligerency. It must provide for the establishment of normal, peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors.

"4. The peace settlement should be comprehensive and should be embodied in peace treaties

between Israel and each of its neighbors. 5. The settlement must be based on all the principles of Security Council Resolution 242, including withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in 1967 and the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. Resolution 242 is applicable to all fronts of the conflict. 6. There can be no just and lasting peace without resolution of the Palestinian problem."

The statement then said the following: "The President reaffirmed what he said at his meeting with President Sadat at Aswan Jan. 4: There must be a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects; it must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

"President Carter also reaffirmed the long standing U.S. view that Israeli settlements in occupied territories are contrary to international law and an obstacle to peace and that further settlement activity would be inconsistent with the efforts to reach a peace settlement."

CITRUS SALES RESUMING IN EUROPE

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (JTA)--The Israel Citrus Marketing Board reported today that it has received reports from Europe indicating a resumption of the sale of Israeli oranges following last week's slump after poisoned oranges were discovered in Holland and West Germany. Five children in Holland and an off-duty policeman in West Germany suffered from food poisoning after eating the oranges which had been injected with non-lethal doses of mercury. A larger dose would have been fatal.

The Marketing Board said it expects the sale of oranges in Europe to return to its normal level within the next few weeks. However, the Board is concerned about the transport of citrus fruits in view of the continuing strike of Israeli seamen, now in its fourth week. There are some 800,000 crates on ships in Italy and England which cannot be unloaded and the fruit may be damaged. The seamen's strike has so far cost the Israeli economy about IL 100 million.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY EVOKES ANGER

LONDON, Feb. 8 (JTA)--Several members of Parliament and Jewish groups have reacted sharply to a suggestion by Foreign Secretary David Owen that Jewish campaigning for the rights of Soviet Jews would be strengthened if it were broadened to cover other ethnic and religious groups not only within the Soviet Union but also elsewhere. In addressing the Zionist Federation last week, Owen also stated that Jewish groups cause "resentment" by agitating almost exclusively for Soviet Jewry, whereas there are many other religious minorities in difficulty in the USSR.

Greville Janner, co-chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Committee for Soviet Jewry, said Owen had overlooked the fact that Jews had everywhere been in the forefront of the struggle for universal human rights. The Herut movement, terming the Foreign Secretary's remarks "discourteous," stated that "the right of repatriation is within Soviet law and we restrict our activities purely for this purpose and in no way interfere with the internal politics of the Soviet Union." (By Maurice Samuelson)

SPECIAL INTERVIEWCELINA SOKOLOW RECALLS WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESSES OVER THE DECADES

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Feb. 8 (JTA)--The hundreds of people coming to the 29th World Zionist Congress this month in Jerusalem will include a woman who attended her first Zionist Congress 65 years ago and whose memories even predate the very first Congress in Basle in 1897 which Theodor Herzl convened and organized one year after the appearance of his work, "The Jewish State: An Attempt at a Modern Solution of the Jewish Problem."

Disregarding her 91 years and the anxious dismay of her friends, Dr. Celina Sokolow, daughter of Zionist statesman Nahum Sokolow, has eagerly accepted an official invitation to attend the 29th Congress. She will fly to Israel next week and will stay at the King David Hotel. Among other veterans of Zionism whom she hopes to see during her stay is the daughter-in-law of philosopher Ahad Ha'am, Dr. Rosa Ginossar, honorary president of world WIZO.

Despite the infirmity which restricts her to a wheel chair, Sokolow retains a keen zest for life as well as a razor sharp memory. An admiror of Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, she was enrolled this week as an honorary member of the Herut Party in Britain. Emphatically, she told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the theme and message of the 29th Congress is to be summed up in one word--"peace."

Even though she has attended the last 18 consecutive Congresses, she admits that such gatherings may appear to be an anachronism. Nevertheless, on balance she thinks they retain a practical and symbolic value, bringing together Jews from all corners of the world and reminding them that "Israel gives the Jews more than they give Israel."

Memories Of Growing Anti-Semitism

It was as her father's assistant that Celina Sokolow attended every Congress from 1913, and after his death in 1936 she was invited in her own right. Her strongest memories are of the growing anti-Semitism which surrounded the Congresses in European cities during the 1920s and 1930s.

She recalls the scenes in Vienna in 1925, when she and her father watched thousands of men and women marching up and down outside the Bristol Hotel shouting "Juden raus--haengt sie" (Jews out--hang them). Because of such outbreaks, some elements in the Zionist movement often suggested that the Congress be delayed or held elsewhere. But, she claims, her father always opposed such faint-heartedness and insisted that the show must go on.

The shadow of Hitler hung heavily over the Prague Congress of 1933 and the Lucerne Congress of 1935, when Nahum Sokolow finally replaced Chaim Weizmann as president. At Prague, the Congress issued a defiant reply to German anti-Semitism, and afterwards Celina Sokolow and her father stayed as honored guests at the residence of Czech President Thomas Masaryk.

Celina was 10 when her father, the editor of the Warsaw Hebrew Paper, "Hasefira," attended the very first Zionist Congress at Basle accompanied by Celina's eldest sister, Marja. Ever afterwards there was a Herzl cult in their family. She still remembers the present which their father brought back from one of those early Congresses--a watch on which the hours were replaced by portraits of Zionist leaders.

Asked for the time, we would always reply: "Half-past Herzl" or "a quarter-to Nordau," referring to Max Nordau, the vice-president of the 1st to 6th Zionist Congresses held in Herzl's lifetime, and president of the 7th to the 10th Congresses after Herzl's death. All those Zionist leaders are long since dead. But for Celina Sokolow, they are living memories.

BELIEF EXPRESSED THAT ISRAEL CAN ARRIVE AT SEPARATE PEACE WITH EGYPT

By Rochelle Walk

ALBANY, Feb. 8 (JTA)--A Likud member of Knesset declared here last week he believed that Israel would be able to achieve "a separate implementation of peace with Egypt," and that he hoped the Arab countries would then join negotiations to complete the process.

The statement was made by Ehud Olmert, a member of the Likud La'am faction, during a visit here at the start of a tour of American state capitals at the request of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to interpret and discuss Israel's policies and positions on peace.

Asked if he believed there could be peace between Israel and Egypt if other Arab countries did not join the negotiations, Olmert said: "The basic demand of Egypt is for Israel to make a comprehensive peace settlement not only with Egypt but with the other Arab countries. This seems to be impossible simply because no other Arab country is ready to follow the initiative of President (Anwar) Sadat and to take part in such negotiations."

Olmert made his comments during a taping for "Heritage and Destiny," a twice-monthly documentary telecast on WTEN, the Albany TV station. It is produced by the local office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Albany Jewish Community Council. The Olmert interview is scheduled for telecasting in a few days.

Solution To Sadat's Negotiating Authority

Olmert said he believed a solution to the problem of Sadat's limited negotiating authority was in the "Statement of Principles" now under negotiation by Israel and Egypt.

He said that statement "will refer to a comprehensive settlement and will cover problems with all the Arab countries and the Palestinian Arabs. Then probably, President Sadat will say that the practical negotiations with the Palestinians, Syria and Jordan cannot be directed by Egypt because Egypt has no authority to negotiate on their behalf."

Olmert added that Sadat "will therefore be able to negotiate only on behalf of Egypt and, in a way that will implement the general principles, stage by stage, and starting with Egypt. Then, eventually, the other countries will fall in line and implement what is related to them."

"To sum it up," he said, "I think that this is the way we can achieve a separate implementation of peace with Egypt, rather than a separate peace. I believe the basic statement of principles will be comprehensive and then I hope that the other Arab countries will join to complete the process." Olmert visited the state Capitol, met with legislative leaders and was formally introduced to the Assembly.

CORRECTION: Frank R. Lautenberg was incorrectly identified as chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in the Feb. 8 News Bulletin. He is president. Leonard R. Strelitz is general chairman of the UJA.