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CABINET REJECTS EGYPT'S PLAN BUT AUTHORIZES DAYAN TO GO TO LONDON

By Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, July 9 (JTA)--The Cabinet today flatly rejected Egypt's proposals for the West Bank and Gaza Strip but authorized Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to go to London July 18-19 for talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Kaamel and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The London talks were arranged by the U.S. as a means of resuming Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations that were broken off last January.

The Cabinet communique released after today's session said: "The Egyptian government proposals transmitted to Israel on July 3, 1978 entitled 'Proposals Relative to Withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and Security Arrangements' are unacceptable to Israel and cannot, by their essence, lead to the achievement of peace in the Middle East and the signing of a peace agreement with Israel."

The communique added that the Cabinet agreed to accept Vance's invitation to send the Foreign Minister to London. It said, "at the London conference, Mr. Dayan will present the Israeli peace plan with the aim of renewing the work of the Israeli-Egyptian political committee and advancing the peace-making process which is aimed at achieving a peace treaty."

Speaking to reporters, Premier Menachem Begin stressed that Israel was sending its Foreign Minister to London as a continuing step on the road to peace with the eventual aim of signing a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

PERES AND SADAT DESCRIBE THEIR TALKS AS CONSTRUCTIVE

VIENNA, July 9 (JTA)--Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israel's Labor Party leader Shimon Peres both described the talks they held here today as a constructive step in the search for Middle East peace. Sadat termed the session, which was attended by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, as a happy meeting.

"It does not mean that we agreed on everything," Sadat said afterwards, "but I think civilized discussion of our difficulties makes it easier to pave the way to permanent peace in our area." Kreisky and Brandt had helped to arrange the meeting between the Egyptian leader and the leader of Israel's opposition party.

Sources close to the Israeli and Egyptian delegations were more explicit. They said Sadat and Peres apparently agreed on little else than the necessity for peace. Sadat, when asked if he would meet with Premier Menachem Begin, said, "Yes, if Israel's position has changed. Otherwise we are speaking different languages." Sources here said Peres made it clear to Sadat that Israel's Labor Party supports Begin's government on most main points. Israeli and Egyptian sources said, after to-

day's meeting, that Peres and Sadat will probably have a second meeting before they leave Austria. The Egyptians accompanying Sadat said there were no plans for him to meet President Carter who will be coming to Bonn this week for the Western economic summit talks. An Egyptian spokesman added, "Plans can still be changed, however."

Wary of Carter-Sadat Meeting

Observers here believe Sadat would like to have a meeting with Carter for the additional diplomatic support such an encounter would give him. The Egyptian President is in urgent need of political backing in the face of the mounting domestic crisis in his own country. But, according to the observers, the Americans are reluctant to have a Carter-Sadat meeting before the London talks begin next weekend between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers. The Americans fear such a meeting would be interpreted as taking sides with Egypt.

Sadat, on his arrival here Friday, reiterated his government's demand that Israel should make "a total withdrawal from the captured areas with some minor rectifications." This, he told reporters, is how the Arabs interpret Security Council Resolution 242. "The Israelis," Sadat added, "have another interpretation but we are supported by the United Nations and world opinion."

PUBLIC OPINION BEING MOBILIZED ON BEHALF OF SHCHARANSKY; MASSIVE RALLY SCHEDULED IN NEW YORK ON MONDAY

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, July 9 (JTA)--Public opinion was being mobilized today in the United States, Israel and Western Europe on behalf of Soviet Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky, who is scheduled to go on trial in Moscow tomorrow for treason.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday strongly condemned the planned trial of Shcharansky and other Soviet dissidents and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has instructed all Israeli ambassadors to alert the countries to which they are assigned to the importance of the Moscow trial as a violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords. Shcharansky's wife, Avital, arrived in Paris today after receiving assurances from both Premier Menachem Begin and Dayan that they would do their utmost to arouse world public opinion.

Here in New York a massive rally has been scheduled by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry for 12:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Garment Center.

At the same time in Washington, Dina Kaminskaya, the Moscow lawyer who Shcharansky's family selected to defend him and them was pressured to leave the Soviet Union in November, 1977, will try to go into the Soviet Embassy and get a visa to return to Moscow to defend her client, the Union of Councils of Soviet Jews announced.

Mrs. Shcharansky is scheduled to lead a march through Paris streets Tuesday night. About 100 people, including several members of the French Communist Party, held a demonstration today in support of Shcharansky in front of the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. In London a mass demonstration was also scheduled today for Hyde Park.

Labor MP Greville Janner, vice president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has been urging the British government to denounce the trials of dissidents as a mockery of justice and a blow against détente. No government statement has been issued although Britain has asked for permission for an official observer to sit in at the trial.

Other Anti-Dissident Actions Pending

Shcháransky, a 30-year-old computer and chess expert, has been held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison since March 15, 1977. It was learned that the trial will be closed to Western journalists, but they will be briefed twice daily by official Soviet news agencies. Previous trials of dissidents and Jewish activists have also been closed and the Western journalists received their reports only from the defendant's families and friends.

At the same time Shcháransky is scheduled to go on trial, Alexander Ginzberg, another prominent dissident, is due to appear in court in Kaluga, 100 miles south of Moscow, on the charge of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitations. Both men are members of the group of Soviet dissidents that have been monitoring Moscow's compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

Meanwhile, Vladimir Slepak, the Jewish activist who is also a member of the monitoring committee, is expected to have a hearing tomorrow for his appeal on his sentence of five years of internal exile for "malicious hooliganism." His wife, Maria, who was also charged with hooliganism, is free pending a trial.

Vance Denounces Trials

Vance, who called in reporters to the State Department yesterday to issue his denunciation, said that while he would still meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva Wednesday and Thursday for strategic arms limitations talks (SALT), he has at President Carter's direction cancelled two official U.S. trips to the Soviet Union. One is by a group led by Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the other delegation headed by Frank Press, the President's science advisor.

In his statement Vance said that the Soviet dissidents "are being put on trial on a number of pretexts. In truth, they are being tried for asserting fundamental human rights—to speak out and to petition and criticize their government—rights guaranteed in international agreements entered into by their government."

Vance stressed that he reflects "the deepest feelings and values of the American people when I deplore these events. They inevitably affect the climate of our relations and impose obstacles to the building of confidence and cooperation between our countries."

Vance's statement came only a day after the State Department had issued a warning to the USSR that it was concerned about the upcoming trials of Shcháransky and Ginzberg and their fate "will be an important indicator of the attitude of the Soviet government" both as to the Helsinki Accords and to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Begin issued a statement declaring that "the entire enlightened humanity knows that Shcháransky is innocent. His only wish was to immigrate to Israel." He called on "all men of good will" to come to Shcháransky's aid. Dayan told Mrs. Shcháransky by phone today that the government would do its utmost to arouse world opinion. The

Knesset is scheduled to debate the subject tomorrow. Labor Alignment leader Shimon Peres was expected to raise the issue at the Socialist International meeting in Vienna.

Congress Urged To Act

Immediately after the news of the Shcháransky trial was announced, Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, demanded that Congress end efforts to grant additional trade credits to the Soviet Union, including agricultural commodity credits. He also urged that "should the human rights aspects of the Helsinki Final Act be ignored, we can do no less than urge a waiver of these provisions in the accord which speak of economic relations between our two countries."

Other Jewish organizations, including the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, the Council of Jewish Federations, B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, and the International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews, have also urged U.S. action in behalf of the Soviet dissidents.

BACKGROUND REPORT THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

By Gil Sedan, Yitzhak Shargil and Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, July 9 (JTA)—Stern warnings by Israel, backed up by a general alert and re-enforcement of its troops along the northern border and a demonstrative flight by Israeli fighter planes over Beirut, are credited with halting Syria's offensive against Lebanese Christians, at least for the time being. Syrian artillery that had been laying siege to the Christian quarter of Beirut, ended their barrages Friday and remained silent today.

Why the Syrians ended what one Israeli leader termed their attempted systematic destruction of the Christian community in Lebanon, is not entirely clear. The growing force of world opinion is believed to be a factor. But more important, in the short run, was the risk of a confrontation with Israel. There could have been no misunderstanding in Damascus of the seriousness with which Israel regards the rapidly deteriorating situation in Lebanon and its commitment to protect the Christian minority.

Five separate warnings were given by Israeli leaders in public statements Thursday and a strongly worded message was conveyed to the Syrians through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, emphasizing that Israel would not remain indifferent to the Syrian onslaught on Beirut.

A Series Of Warnings

Premier Menachem Begin, speaking at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, deplored the "terrible massacre of Christians" in Lebanon and said his primary concern was the safety of Israeli citizens along the northern border.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman told military correspondents that Syrian domination of Lebanon would radically alter Israel's security posture. "Our position has been transmitted to the Syrians," he said. He observed that "if this is what is happening to one million Christians and the enlightened world remains indifferent, what will happen with three million Jews?"

Eliahu Ben-Elissar, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office said "The Syrians are preparing a massacre on the Christian population of Beirut. We have promised and committed ourselves

not to let the Christian population in Lebanon be annihilated." If the Syrian onslaught continues, Israel "shall consider steps to be taken," he said.

Gen. Shlomo Gazit, chief of military intelligence, told foreign newsmen that the Syrian attack has direct implications for Israel and any Syrian attempt to alter the status quo in Lebanon would have far-reaching effects on Israel's security. Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, said today that the world and the U.S. in particular knows that Israel cannot remain impassive if Syria takes over Lebanon.

Situation Similar To Jordan In 1970

The situation in Lebanon has been likened by some here to that which prevailed in Jordan eight years ago. In 1970, King Hussein ordered an all-out offensive against Palestinian terrorists who were then lodged in great numbers in Jordan. Syria attempted to overthrow Hussein and sent troops toward Jordan. But Israel warned the Syrians at the time not to cross the "red line" and Damascus abandoned plans to invade Jordan while Hussein's forces successfully drove the terrorists out.

But the situation in Lebanon today is less clear cut. In 1970, Hussein acted out of fear of a PLO take-over of his country. In Lebanon, since 1975, there has been intermittent civil war between Moslems and Christians, complicated by the presence of Palestinian terrorists who set up their bases in south Lebanon after being ousted from Jordan. The Syrian position was ambiguous.

Their 30,000 man "inter-Arab" peace keeping force—a Syrian army with a few token detachments from other Arab countries—originally backed the Christians. The PLO was not ready, at the time, to take orders from Damascus, Israeli sources say. But when the civil war ended in the fall of 1976, the Syrians switched sides, leading to a deterioration of the Christian position which reached a climax this summer.

Divisions Within Lebanon

The first objective of the Syrians was to create a rift within the Christian camp, Israelis say. They backed a pro-Syrian Christian faction headed by former President Suleiman Franjiyeh whose power base is in the town of Zgharta, north of Beirut. This group, described abroad as Christian "moderates," governed the country alongside the Moslem majority through President Elias Sarkis and Premier Salim el Hoss.

Opposed to them were the 8000-strong Christian Phalangist party, headed by Pierre Jemayel, which claims to be the true leader of Lebanon's three million Christians, and the National Liberals, headed by former President Camille Chamoun, which maintains its own small private army. Chamoun and Jemayel seemed determined to prevent a Syrian take-over of the country. They regarded the existence of their private armies as the sole barrier to Syrian control.

Last month Sarkis met with President Hafez Assad of Syria at Latakia, Syria. They agreed that the Lebanese regular army should gradually assume security duties performed by Syrian forces. That solution appeared to satisfy the Syrians and the Christians as a step toward restoring normal conditions in the country.

But just as the new plan was about to be implemented, Phalangist gunmen killed pro-Syrian

Toni Franjiyeh, son of the former President and a personal friend of the Syrian President's brother, Rifat Assad. The Phalangists massacred 32 of Franjiyeh's associates in a bloody dawn raid on the town of Ehden in northern Lebanon.

The killings led to a counter-attack on a pro-Phalangist village where many Christians were massacred. The fighting between Christian factions spread to Beirut and the Syrians then intervened. The official organs of the Damascus government denounced the Christians as collaborators with Israel, working against national unity. They called on the Syrian army to deal with the Christians with "an iron fist."

The belief in Israel is that the Syrians are out to gain ultimate control of at least part of Lebanon. Their immediate goal, according to observers here, is to dominate a front extending from Israel's northwestern border with Lebanon to the southern border between Israel and Jordan at Eilat. This would surround Israel on two sides and put its population centers in immediate danger. The Syrians have already placed their troops on the Golan Heights on top alert, according to reports from Beirut today. The immediate reason is to counter possible action by Israel.

CLASH AVERTED AT NAZI RALLY

CHICAGO, July 9 (JTA)—A confrontation between a local American Nazi group and some 1500 counter-demonstrators was averted today when police refused to allow the anti-Nazis into Marquette Park, the site of the Nazi rally. Frank Collin, head of the National Socialist Party of America, then spoke on white power to a crowd of people inside the park, which is in the center of an area that has been the scene of racial trouble between White and Black residents, and predicted a "White revolution."

The counter-demonstration, comprised local religious, ethnic, civil rights and community groups, was refused entrance into the park by some 100 helmeted riot police on the grounds they did not have a permit to demonstrate. The Nazis had received a permit after a federal court ruled the Chicago Park District could not require them to post a \$60,000 bond. Supreme Court Judge William Brennan on Friday refused to delay today's rally until the parks district could appeal the lower court decision to the 7th U.S. Court of Appeals.

The police at first were going to let about 40 of the counter-demonstrators into the park but when members of the Jewish Defense League and the Martin Luther King Jr. group, a militant Black organization, rushed to the front, they decided against letting anyone in. About six persons were arrested.

The Nazi rally, which included some 20 uniformed Nazis, itself lasted only about 20 minutes. Among those who were in the park at the same time were some of Collin's supporters who yelled "Jews go home," "Jews go back to Skokie." Some Jews were also in the park crowd, and signs stating "Never again" were seen.

The organized Jewish community decided not to officially participate in the counter-demonstration although some Jewish groups did. Many Jews felt they made their point in Skokie. Mayor Michael Bilandic had also urged that the counter-demonstration be called off. It was these admonishments that may have brought a smaller turnout of anti-Nazis than there were when Collin appeared in front of the Federal Building in downtown Chicago June 24. The Marquette Park area is made up mostly of Irish, Lithuanian, German, Polish and other European ethnic groups who have feared the encroachment of poor Blacks from the neighboring areas.

BRITAIN'S CHIEF RABBI CAUSES ROW OVER CALL FOR CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY OF THE BEGIN GOVERNMENT

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, July 9 (JTA)--Anglo-Jewry's anxiety over Israel's international image broke into open controversy today following a call by Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi, for a change in foreign policy by the Begin government. The Chief Rabbi's Sephardi counter-part, Dr. Solomon Gaon, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Jakobovits was wrong to have "rocked the boat" at a time when the maximum unity of Jewish ranks was needed. "Rabbis should not interfere too much in day to day politics," Gaon said. "Once you start playing that game, you never know where it ends."

The Chief Rabbi's criticism of the Israel government was contained in a 1,200 word letter in Friday's Jewish Chronicle. He strongly endorsed an editorial published in the paper two weeks previously calling for Israel to declare that, once her neighbors had established completely normal relations with her, she would withdraw from most of the occupied territories and would agree to the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian entity.

Apart from turning the tables on the Arabs by challenging their sincerity, Jakobovits argued such a policy could also ease the "perilous divisions" which now threaten the Jewish people. Ironically, though, the Chief Rabbi himself has accentuated these divisions, whereas Gaon, the Haham, has only criticized the fact that it was written, other communal leaders bitterly take issue with its content.

Eric Graus, president of British Herut, termed the letter a "disgrace." This time, Jakobovits has "gone to the limit," he told the JTA. Dr. Lionel Bloch, a prominent solicitor and honorary legal adviser to the Israel Embassy, termed the letter "a rabbinical aberration." It implied that Israel was willfully not putting forward a plausible peace plan which the Arabs could consider. The Chief Rabbi had "no right to break ranks," he added.

So Far The Debate Is Confined

It is unlikely that the controversy which Jakobovits has stirred will be contained by the self-restraint of the principal lay leadership of the community. Although some of them entertain doubts about aspects of Israel foreign policy, the leaders of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Joint Israel Appeal, Zionist Federation and Anglo-Jewish Association have studiously refrained from airing them in public. They evidently have no wish to spread what Lord Weidenfeld, the Jewish peer, has called the "eleventh plague" of Jewish disunity.

So far the debate has not spilled beyond the confines of the Jewish Chronicle into the national British press. This, however, is not the fault of the Chronicle itself which gave advance copies of its June 23 editorial and the July 7 letter by the Chief Rabbi to national and foreign newspapers, including the London Times and the New York Times. Some papers, such as the Paris "Le Monde," quoting the Jewish Chronicle's criticism of Israel, described the Chronicle as "the organ of British Jewry," the sub-title which it carries under its masthead.

Previously, the main Jewish criticism of the

Begin government was voiced here some months ago by Sir Siegmund Warburg, of the Anglo-Jewish banking family known for its long-standing support of Zionism. In a letter to the Times, written shortly after meeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Paris, Sir Siegmund criticized Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's alleged lack of adequate response to the Egyptian leader's peace initiative. Although Warburg's letter caused deep embarrassment in Anglo-Jewry, it failed to trigger the explosion of controversy which some feared.

However, this time there is bound to be considerably more reaction to the Chief Rabbi's outburst. It should be added that Jakobovitz' views clash with those of his revered predecessor, Sir Israel Brodie, who has spoken up more than once in defense of Begin. In the opinion of Bloch, the debate had to come to a head because of the "rotten leadership" of Anglo-Jewry. However, he was confident that the grass roots of the community were "sound, united and loyal to Israel."

Orthodox Leaders Assail Rabbi

(Meanwhile, in New York, the presidents of two of the largest organizations of Orthodox synagogues in North America strongly criticized Jakobovits for "undermining the united support of the world Jewish community for the position of the Israeli government and characterizing Israel's religious and political leadership as 'intransigent.'")

(Harold M. Jacobs, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Fred Ehrman, the Union's Israel-Commission chairman, and Nathaniel Saperstein, president of the National Council of Young Israel, said they supported Israel's willingness to "discuss withdrawal only in the context of peace negotiations and not as a pre-condition to those negotiations." They endorsed Israel's reluctance to agree in advance of negotiations to a specific course of action many years from now and expressed full confidence in the democratically elected Begin government.)

ISADOR LUBIN DEAD AT 82

NEW YORK, July 9 (JTA)--A private funeral service was held today in Annapolis, Md. for Dr. Isador Lubin, a counsel and advisor to the United Israel Appeal and the Jewish Agency for Israel for more than two decades, who died of a heart attack at the age of 82 Thursday night in a hospital in Annapolis. A memorial service will be held Tuesday at the New School for Social Research in Manhattan. A resident of New York City for many years, he had maintained a summer home in Annapolis since the 1930s when, as the nation's chief statistician, he was a leading member of the New Deal's "Brain Trust."

An economist, Lubin went to Washington with President Roosevelt in 1933 and was U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics from 1933 to 1946. "During World War II he moved to the White House and became a specialist on logistics. After the war, President Truman sent him to Moscow to help negotiate Allied policy on German reparations. He had also served the government as an economist during World War I and during the 1930s and 1940s served on various presidential commissions and as U.S. representative to various United Nations agencies.

Lubin was a member of the board of governors of the American Jewish Committee and the executive committee of the Joint Distribution Committee and was a director of HIAS and ORT. He was a trustee of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, and Brandeis University.