

## TIDAL WAVE OF ANGRY PROTEST OVER TRIALS OF SHCHARANSKY, GINZBERG

By Gil Sedan and Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, July 10 (JTA)--Passengers leaving Ben Gurion Airport are being given the addresses of the Soviet embassies in their countries of destination. They are asked to bombard the Soviet diplomats with telephone calls, telegrams and letters denouncing the trials of Anatoly Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzberg which began today. (See related stories P. 3.)

This is only one manifestation of the tidal wave of angry protest that has engulfed Israel over the trials of two men who have become symbolic of the struggle of Soviet Jews for emigration and human rights. Shcharansky, who has been charged with treason, faces a possible death sentence. Ginzberg will be tried for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Hundreds of petitions protesting the trials have been placed on busy street corners throughout the country. Postcards bearing a photograph of Shcharansky are available, to be mailed to President Carter, urging the U.S. to exert pressure on the Soviet Union by restricting trade relations between the two countries. Israeli organizations were urged today to send cables to corresponding organizations overseas, drawing their attention to the trials and stating that the threat to Shcharansky's life was "a death sentence on the aliya movement from the USSR."

Such messages have already been sent by the mayors of several Israeli cities to their counterparts abroad. The embassies of the 18 countries that signed the Helsinki pact were urged by former aliya activists today to save the life of Shcharansky.

### Begin, Knesset Issue Appeals

The Knesset today called on all persons of good will everywhere to work for the redemption and release of Shcharansky and all Prisoners of Zion and Jewish "aliya" activists in the Soviet Union. The Knesset, except for Rakah (Communist Party) which protested that the Knesset was holding the session in the first place, was in full agreement on the resolution. Premier Menachem Begin, speaking in the name of the government, called on the world to intervene in the Soviet trials.

"We are turning to all parliaments, all governments and foreign ministers, all men of justice and science, all people of good will, and all those with justice in their hearts and liberty in their souls, to awaken before it is too late," Begin declared. "Terming the case of Shcharansky a case of blood libel, Begin stated that his only crime was love of Zion."

Yigal Allon, speaking in the name of the Labor Party opposition, said "our friends in the Soviet Union constitute the front line of Jewish existence.... We must concentrate all our weight devotion and love behind them, until we will see Soviet Jews freely on their way to the country of their choice."

### Lawyers, Educators Protest

Meanwhile, the heads of institutions of

higher learning in Israel have embarked on a world-wide drive to secure the release of Shcharansky and Ginzberg. The National Lawyers Bureau has decided to stage a public trial of the anti-Jewish persecution in the Soviet Union. Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohen is expected to preside.

In Tel Aviv, lawyers gathered in a protest rally outside the district court. Yitzhak Toonik, president of the Lawyers Bureau said "These are artificial trials based on false accusations whose only purpose is to assist the persecution of Jewish aliya activists." He warned that the trials were not a one-time episode but an ongoing policy of the Soviet Union dating back to the October Revolution.

In Jerusalem, police detained 10 members of the Jewish Defense League for vandalizing the Russian Orthodox Church. Windows were smashed and anti-Soviet slogans smeared on the walls. A JDL spokesman called it the "appropriate Israeli reaction" to the Shcharansky trial.

## 4-POINT PROGRAM FOR MIDEAST ACCORD DRAFTED BY KREISKY AND BRANDT

By David Landau and Robert Sedlaczek

VIENNA, July 10 (JTA)--Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria today released a four-point program for a Middle East peace settlement that opens with a call to Egypt and Israel to resume their suspended negotiations and continue them in direct contact until a peace treaty is concluded and signed. The document was drafted by Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, head of the Socialist International which is holding a conference here.

The document elicited favorable comment from Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's opposition Labor Alignment who conferred here with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for five hours yesterday. Peres and Sadat were shown advance copies of the text. Peres was quoted as saying that the Kreisky-Brandt proposals represent, in a way, a closer understanding of Israel's position than ever before reached by the Socialist International, and for Kreisky himself, a veritable reversal of his former position. (See P. 2 for full text.)

### Follows Aswan Formula Language

The key Palestinian clause of the document which speaks of the right of the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their future, follows almost precisely the language used by President Carter in the Middle East peace formula he proposed at his meeting with Sadat at Aswan last Jan. 4. Kreisky, for years, had been a leading European advocate of Palestinian self-determination—a purported code word for a Palestinian state—which was conspicuously absent from the document released today. The Israeli government, however, has also rejected Carter's Aswan formula.

Peres was quoted as saying that the absence of any reference to a Palestinian state or the PLO was favorable. He described the document as a whole as "very realistic" and "containing many positive elements." Peres said he wanted to study the document in greater detail and would then submit it to the Labor Party for consideration. The opposition leader discounted critical remarks by some members of Premier Menachem Begin's government about his meeting here with Sadat. "I think that my

main consideration is the peaceful negotiation and, it is not in any way a struggle for power," he said. "I wish very much that the present government of Israel will conclude the negotiations successfully," he added.

Kreisky expressed the hope that the Israel Labor Party, as a member of the Socialist International, would accept the document "and if there is some sort of consent by the Arab side, then it could be helpful to draw up a declaration of principles and continue the peace process."

There was no immediate response by Sadat. But Egyptian sources here were quoted as saying he was pleased. Even a tacit endorsement by Egypt would represent a significant softening of Cairo's position compared to the six-point peace program Egypt submitted two weeks ago which has been rejected by Israel but will be on the agenda of the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers' meeting in London next week.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the Kreisky-Brandt formulation will be accepted by the Socialist International. The Scandinavian members, long-time proponents of Palestinian statehood, may raise objections. But Kreisky and Brandt between them carry considerable weight in the decision-making process. If the document is adopted, its influence will go beyond the Socialist movement and perhaps affect the politics of the European Economic Community (EEC) member states. It is regarded as far more favorable toward Israel than the official EEC position on the Middle East.

#### TEXT OF THE KREISKY-BRANDT DOCUMENT

VIENNA, July 10 (JTA)--The following is the text of the Kreisky-Brandt document.

1) Peace between Israel and the Arab states can only be achieved by sincere and sustained negotiations. We urge Egypt and Israel to resume the negotiating process that was suspended in January, 1978 and to maintain the Sadat initiative until peace treaties are concluded and signed.

2) Peace must be based on the establishment of normal and friendly relations between Middle Eastern states in the diplomatic, economic, cultural and human fields. Peace means much more than the termination of the state of war. It involves the creation of a new system of regional relations based on close cooperation.

3) An important element in the peace settlement is the establishment of secure boundaries. In accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 Israel would withdraw in each sector to the secure boundaries thus agreed. The exact location of the peace boundaries remains to be determined in the peace negotiations. There should also be provisions for demilitarization and for Israeli security measures in such areas as the needs of security call for.

4) The establishment of peace requires the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. It must involve recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future through negotiations in which their elected representatives would take part."

#### GOLDMANN MEETS WITH SADAT; SAYS EGYPTIAN IS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE

By David Landau

VIENNA, July 10 (JTA)--Dr. Nahum Goldmann, former president of the World Jewish Congress, said after a one-hour meeting with President Anwar Sadat here today that the Egyptian leader

was generally optimistic over the prospects of an eventual peace settlement in the Middle East but not so with respect to the conference between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers to be held in London July 18-19. Sadat expressed "keen disappointment" today over the Israeli Cabinet's rejection of his peace proposals for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Sadat conferred for five hours yesterday with Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's opposition Labor Alignment. They were joined during the first part of their sessions by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, head of the Socialist International. They met privately afterwards for about 90 minutes. Kreisky had invited both men to meet in the Chancellery.

Goldmann told reporters after his meeting with Sadat that Sadat had found Peres to be more flexible than Premier Menachem Begin although they differed on many points. He said Sadat's optimism over an eventual settlement stemmed from his confidence in the desire of the U.S. and other world powers to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict and avoid resort to war.

Sadat also said there was growing support for his peace initiative in the Arab world and cited Syrian President Hafez Assad's recent public remarks favoring a political solution to the conflict with Israel, Goldmann reported.

#### Status Of Jerusalem Discussed

He said Sadat was not of a closed mind with regard to the future status of Jerusalem and did not necessarily advocate the repartition of that city. Sadat's demand that Israel withdraw from all occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, was a major reason cited by the Israeli Cabinet for rejecting his peace proposals. According to Goldmann, Sadat told him that it was not geography but the legal status of the Old City of Jerusalem that had to be negotiated.

Goldmann said he had stressed to Sadat that although he (Goldmann) is an extreme dove, he would never countenance the re-division of Jerusalem. He said he suggested that the Old City be given special status within a united Jerusalem so that visitors would not require an Israeli visa to enter it. According to Goldmann, Sadat listened to this idea and indicated that it could be discussed in the negotiations.

Goldmann said there were details of his conversation with Sadat that he could not disclose. He indicated that Sadat had praised Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and said that while he respected Begin there was no basis at present for them to meet again.

#### MRS. SHCHARANSKY APPEALS TO GISCARD

PARIS, July 10 (JTA)--Avital Shcharansky, wife of Anatoly Shcharansky, said here today that her husband is "absolutely innocent" of any wrongdoing and appealed to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to help save him. She said her husband's "only crime" was that he wants to go to Israel. "He is not a spy, he is not a criminal. He is just a Jew who wants to go home--to Israel," Mrs. Shcharansky said that her husband's trial "may mark the beginning of a movement to exterminate Jews in the Soviet Union." She said she will now be leaving for the United States to draw the American public's attention to her husband's case.

Meanwhile, three French lawyers, one of whom, Roland Rappaport, is a member of the French

Communist Party, said they had compiled a brief on the Soviet investigation and on the overall case. They described the proceedings as "a mock trial" and said they had sent a copy of their brief to the Soviet authorities. All three had been refused Soviet visas and permission to attend the trial.

### 1500 PEOPLE IN PROTEST RALLY

By Reena Sigman Friedman

NEW YORK, July 10 (JTA)—Some 1500 people assembled today in angry protest against the trial of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky which began in Moscow today. The emergency rally, sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry (GNYCSJ) and the New York Committee to Free Anatoly Shcharansky, was held in Manhattan's Garment Center to show solidarity with Shcharansky and with four other Soviet Jews whose trials will be taking place this month.

Mervin Risman, chairman of the GNYCSJ, presided over the rally and announced that the Conference has called upon Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to postpone his scheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva and has urged President Carter to recall Ambassador Malcolm Tappan from Moscow for further consultations. "We will fight with every legitimate means at our disposal," he declared. "There will be no escape for the Soviet Union, which must face the world's wrath. The USSR will pay the price for these direct slaps at President Carter and the U.S. government."

Dr. John Sawhill, president of New York University, noting that one-fifth of the world Jewish population is presently being "held hostage by the USSR," said, "Our message to the Soviet Union must be clear. We will never again allow anti-Semitism to deprive Jews of their right to be free."

### Message For Brezhnev

Representing President Carter at the rally was Edward Mezvinsky, delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. He reported that Vance would deliver a letter from Carter to Gromyko intended for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The letter, he said, will discuss the human rights question "with utmost gravity."

Assessing the significance of the Shcharansky trial for Soviet-American relations, Mezvinsky said: "Shcharansky on trial puts the Soviet Union on trial whether we like it or not. The trial strains our relationship with the Soviet Union and poses obstacles to the development of detente." Mezvinsky was presented with petitions containing more than 100,000 signatures of private individuals protesting the mistreatment of Shcharansky and other Soviet Jews.

Orville Schell, past president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, disclosed that he had been formally invited during his trip to Moscow last March to attend the Shcharansky trial as an observer. The invitation had been extended by Konstantin Apraksin, head of the Moscow Collegium of Lawyers, who was responsible for assigning a defense attorney to Shcharansky. However, Schell said, "that promise has been broken. Our obligation is to keep the Russian bear's feet to the fire until he releases Anatoly Shcharansky and other imprisoned persons."

Carrying signs reading "Let My People Go," "No More Show Trials" and "Will An Innocent Man Be Executed?" participants in the rally joined in singing "Am Yisrael Hai" (The People of Israel Lives), and the American and Israeli national anthems. Groups of young people scattered through-

out the enthusiastic crowd danced energetically in spite of the intense afternoon heat.

### Jewish Leaders Express Outrage

Meanwhile, in Washington, a delegation from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) met today with National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to discuss the Shcharansky trial including its implications for international politics, the Soviet domestic scene and the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. The participants included Dr. Jessica Tuchman Matthews and Gerald Shacter of the White House staff; Stanley H. Lowell, NCSJ immediate past chairman, who headed the delegation comprising Theodore R. Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Richard Maass, president of the American Jewish Committee, NCSJ executive director Jerry Goodman and NCSJ Washington representative Marina Wallach.

In New York, as chairman of the presidium and steering committee of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, Leon Dulzin referred to President Carter's denial of Shcharansky's involvement with the CIA and stated that the trial is "a calculated insult to the President and an affront to enlightened public opinion throughout the world who see in Soviet actions a repudiation of ordinary human decency and compassion."

Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the World Zionist Organization-American Section and treasurer of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, reiterated Dulzin's statement stating that Shcharansky "is innocent of the charges made against him and is being used in an obvious and unconvincing way by the Soviets." She added that "every avenue and approach of the free world, particularly the United States government should be made to the Soviet government to secure his release."

Mann, who is also chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, said: "Decent people everywhere are outraged at the flagrant misuse of a legal process to punish people for claiming rights that in any civilized country would be a matter of course. These attempts by the Soviet regime to intimidate the Soviet Jewry movement or turn it once again into being the Jews of silence will fail, because men and women of conscience will raise their voices to let Soviet Jews know that they do not stand alone."

Maass said: "If, in fact, these trials end in convictions in spite of American protests and condemnations and widespread revulsion throughout the West, we trust that our government will engage in a total re-evaluation of its attitude toward the Soviet Union and our ability to cooperate with it in the whole spectrum of relationships between the two governments."

In Montreal, External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson warned the Soviet Union today that the trial of Shcharansky will have a harmful influence on the future relations between Canada and the USSR. He stressed in a declaration in the House of Commons that Shcharansky's trial is contrary to the Helsinki Agreement.

Hours before the Garment Center rally in New York, a fire bomb was thrown at the offices of the Soviet Intourist Agency in Rockefeller Center, a few blocks away. Police evacuated workers near the Intourist office. They said damage to the office was slight and no one was injured. A group identifying itself as the Jewish Armed Resistance claimed responsibility in a call to a news agency.

**BEHIND THE HEADLINES****A MEANINGLESS GESTURE SUSPECTED**

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, July 10 (JTA)--Suspicion developed here over the weekend that the U.S. government's position of "looking favorably" on Israel's sale of its Kfir planes to Taiwan is a meaningless gesture intended merely to promote Israeli-American amity.

The State Department had spoken approvingly last Wednesday in an apparent reversal of its position last March regarding a possible Israeli-Taiwan contract but it now seems Washington knew all along that Taiwan would not buy the Israeli aircraft.

Taiwan has been dickered for the U.S. Phantom F-4 but the Carter Administration is reluctant to go through with such an arrangement since it would upset the People's Republic of China with which it is seeking to improve relations. Fresh U.S. military support for Taiwan would be displeasing to Peking.

It is this political factor plus Washington's desire to mend psychologically its tattered relations with Israel that caused the Carter Administration to put a public okay on an Israeli-Taiwan deal. Taiwan wants to acquire 60 aircraft with a price tag in the range of a half billion dollars.

**Says Decision Is Up To Taiwan**

The matter arose again Friday at the State Department after press reports said Taiwan has rejected buying the Kfir. The Taiwan Defense Ministry in Taipei was quoted by news services as saying that "over the years the Ministry has time and again categorically denied such fighter deals with Israel," and declared it has "no plan to buy Kfir jets from Israel."

In being questioned on this aspect, the State Department was asked whether it knew in advance of Wednesday that Taiwan would not buy the Kfirs. The Department replied that it would supply an answer later. Meanwhile, it continues to insist that the decision is Taiwan's to make and Taiwan has not yet made it.

In this atmosphere, a theory has developed that the underlying reality is that the U.S. will try for a compromise that would satisfy Taiwan and not antagonize Peking. This would be a U.S. sale to Taiwan of its F-5E warplane which is far less threatening both in range and combat capability than the F-4 but is still a worthy fighter.

At the Pentagon and from Jane's "All the World's Aircraft," an authoritative record of war planes, it appears that the Kfir, made by Israel Aircraft Industries, is at least competitive with the Phantom while both are superior to the F-5E. The Kfir, a single-seater, carries two 30 mm. cannon and missiles and has a ferry range of 1,997 miles. The Kfirs are powered by General Electric Company engines which gives the U.S. government a veto over its export to third countries.

The Phantom, a two-seater fighter bomber, carries two 20 mm. cannon and missiles with a ferry range "beyond" 1,300 miles. The F-5E, a single-seater, can carry two 20 mm. cannon and short-range missiles. Its ferry range is "just beyond" 1,000 miles. It is not considered an all-weather plane. However, it is much less expensive than the Phantom and easier to maintain. The Phantom is manufactured by McDonnell-Douglas and the F-5E, which the U.S. is said to favor for export, it made by Northrop Corp.

**ARSON SUSPECTED IN HUGE FOREST FIRE**

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, July 10 (JTA)--Police are investigating the possibility of arson in a huge forest fire that destroyed parks and woodlands on the slopes of Mt. Carmel today in the midst of a blistering heat wave which sent temperatures soaring well over the 100 degree mark. At one point Kibbutz Nir Etzion, south of Haifa, was threatened and buses were marshaled to evacuate the population. But a sudden shift in the wind diverted the blaze and made evacuation unnecessary.

Arson is suspected despite the intensely hot weather because of the unusually large number of forest fires in the Carmel region in recent weeks. Tens of thousands of trees and bushes have been destroyed in what may have been a deliberate act.

The heat wave, which began Friday, was at its peak today. The thermometers reached 107 degrees in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and 115-118 degrees at Eilat and Sharm el-Sheikh. Similar temperatures were recorded at Tiberias and in the Jordan Valley. No relief is in sight until tomorrow when temperatures are expected to drop gradually, according to the weather bureau.

**ZUCKERMAN NAMED HUMPHREY PARKWAY CHAIRMAN; MONDALE IS HONORARY CHAIRMAN**

JERUSALEM, July 10 (JTA)--Paul Zuckerman of Detroit, a communal leader and former general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, has been named as national chairman of the Committee for the Establishment of the Hubert H. Humphrey Parkway in the American Bicentennial Park in Israel.

Announcement of his appointment was made by Moshe Rivlin, chairman of the board of directors of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem. Rivlin also reported that Vice President Walter Mondale agreed to serve as the honorary chairman of this memorial tribute to Humphrey, who had also served as Vice President.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Senator, the highway will be constructed as a joint Israel-American endeavor. The scenic highway will stretch for six miles along the mountain ridges and down the rocky slopes in the Judean Hills southwest of Jerusalem. Zuckerman held many leadership positions in international Jewish affairs. He served as UJA president from 1974 to 1976, and is currently honorary national chairman.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--Abie Nathan, who recently completed a 46-day hunger strike in protest against the Israeli government's stance in the peace negotiations, announced Sunday he plans to go to Beirut by boat in order to donate equipment and medicine to the children of the stricken city. Nathan added that he was considering buying an ambulance to bring with him to the region. A "Children of Lebanon Foundation" has been established, to which IL 100,000 has already been donated, he said.

AMSTERDAM (JTA)--The Dutch war criminal Siert Bruins who was arrested last week in Hagen, West Germany where he has lived ever since May 1945, claims he cannot be extradited to Holland as he is now no longer a Dutch citizen. Bruins lived all these years in West Germany under the slightly adapted name of Siegfried Bruns. The West German authorities will now have to examine whether his claim is correct. Meanwhile, he remains under detention.