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MAJOR SUMMIT TALKS TO BEGIN SEPT. 6

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (JTA)--The United States expects Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin to arrive at Camp David Sept. 5, for their Mid-east summit conference with President Carter, and "the major part of the meeting" will begin the following day, the State Department said today.

Some confusion on the timing arose when it became known Sadat would be in Paris Sept. 4 for a talk with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the following day. However, differences in the time zones and fast trans-Atlantic travel could still allow Sadat to be here as planned.

At the White House, spokeswoman Claudia Townsend said, "We expect everybody to be at Camp David September 5." State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown said a press center is being established in the American Legion Hall in Thurmont, Maryland near Camp David. Such arrangements were made for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's Camp David visit in 1973.

Whether Sadat will participate in a meeting on a Friday, Begin on a Saturday and Carter on a Sunday was a question not yet answered here, nor was there any serious speculation on the possible length of the meeting.

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EVRON TO REPLACE DINITZ AS ENVOY

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Ephraim Evron, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States Dec. 15, replacing Simcha Dinitz, the Cabinet decided formally yesterday. At the same time, the Cabinet named Yosef Ciechanover, who has headed the Defense Ministry delegation to the U.S. since 1974, as the Foreign Ministry's director general, beginning Sept. 1.

Ciechanover, 45, was born in Haifa. He received his law degree from the Hebrew University in 1958 and his degree in business administration from the University in 1967. From 1962 to 1974 he lectured in the university's agriculture department at Rehovot. His most recent academic activity was at Yeshiva University in New York where he completed a course for a doctoral degree in rabbinical law.

Ciechanover's government career began in the Agriculture Ministry where he worked as legal advisor. In 1968-69 he was legal advisor to the Defense Ministry and from 1968-74 he was in charge of judicial activities in the occupied territories.

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTS TO JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Egyptian architects will be arriving in Jerusalem in com-

ing weeks to initiate the planning of renovations in the Al Aksa mosque in the Old City.

This was revealed by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hassan Tohamy in a letter received today by Mayor Teddy Kollek. He wrote that the architects are now completing their plans for the establishment of an additional prayer stall in the mosque. Tohamy added that the joint Israeli-Egyptian venture in renovating the mosque points to a breakthrough in "the barriers of darkness which existed in the past in establishing coexistence of the nations in the region."

In response, Kollek said the Egyptians will be welcome guests in the capital and that the municipality will do all it can to assist them, in accordance with its policy to develop holy sites in Jerusalem. However, City Councilman Gershon Salomon said he opposed the Egyptians coming to the capital because it will serve to further President Anwar Sadat's objective which he began with his visit to the Temple Mount last November. The Ministry of Religious Affairs, meanwhile, said that it has received no information on the visit, despite the fact that it is in charge of the holy sites in Jerusalem. (By Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas)

ARMED TERRORISTS INTERCEPTED

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (JTA)--The Israeli Navy, on a routine patrol, intercepted Saturday night two armed terrorists heading toward Israel in a small boat, a military spokesman disclosed today. According to the spokesman, the terrorists were carrying explosives and other sabotage equipment when they were stopped near Rosh Hanikra on the Lebanese border, inside Israel's territorial waters. The terrorists, the spokesman said, were taken ashore for interrogation.

BACKGROUND REPORT DIFFERING VIEWS ON LEBANON

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Differences of opinion have emerged between political and security circles over the situation in Lebanon following fresh violence between Christian militia and Syrian troops in the rugged mountains of north Lebanon after a two-day lull in the fighting.

According to reports, Syrian gunners shelled three villages east of the coastal city of Batroun, some 25 miles north of Beirut. The Syrians reportedly used multiple rocket launchers and long-range artillery to pound the villages of Diryah, Abdillih and the outskirts of Kfifan. The heavy fighting last Thursday and Friday, before Lebanese President Elias Sarkis held talks Saturday with the commander of the Syrian troops in Lebanon and a Christian political leader, which led to the temporary lull, and the renewed fighting forced thousands of people to flee from the area.

The differences of opinion between the Israeli political and security circles focused on whether the Syrian action was relegated to local skirmishes or the beginning of a Syrian military onslaught against the Christian militia with the aim of destroying Christian defenses. Another difference was whether Lebanon should be Israel's top priority concern at this time or the upcoming Camp David talks. Political circles tended to view the fighting as local skirmishes and

opted for the summit talks as the top priority item. However, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee subcommittee on Lebanese affairs, which met yesterday to assess the situation in Lebanon, felt the situation there was grave enough, after studying reports by security officials to call on Premier Menachem Begin to meet today with committee members. Begin agreed and met with committee chairman Moshe Arens and subcommittee chairman Yigal Allon.

While details of the meeting were not disclosed, Begin apparently expressed grave concern over the developments in Lebanon and the implications of the Syrian military operations there. Arens said after the meeting that the Syrians have timed their attack on the eve of the Camp David talks to tie Israel's hands politically to prevent it from taking any military action.

Arens, however, warned Syrian President Hafez Assad and the Syrian people that it would be an illusion to assume that Syria would be able to destroy the Christian defenses in Lebanon while Israeli and Egyptian leaders are meeting at Camp David. While Arens did not disclose what action Israel might take, Pessach Grupper, the Likud Knesset faction whip, said after the faction met today with Begin that some action would be taken in view of the Syrian threat to Israel's security and the threat of annihilation faced by the Christians.

Overall Strategy To Eliminate Christians

Security officials contend that the Syrian action is part of an overall strategy to eliminate Christian defenses in their entirety from Lebanon. The aim of the attack in the north is to ensure the Syrian military flanks will not be hampered by the Christian militia when they try to eliminate the Christian holds on the port of Junyah, the lifeline of the Christians and their outlet and inlet to the sea, and in Beirut, security officials say.

According to their view, the Syrian move after Junyah and Beirut will be against the Christians in south Lebanon. Should the Syrians be successful, Israel would face a Syrian front on its 100-mile northern border instead of a friendly Christian population and a Lebanese government. This, the security officials say, is in the long-run more important to Israel's security than the Camp David talks.

Lebanese Christian leaders said today that their enclaves in the south are in severe danger of being demolished by the Syrian army. They reported the occupation of Christian villages, house-to-house searches, arrests of Christians, the capturing of arms and the demolition of arms caches. The leaders said the Christians will fight to the last man to defend their women and children. They also called for international intervention to force the Syrians out of Lebanon and for placing UN forces between Christians and Moslems in Beirut until the situation is calm again.

Talks With UN, Peace-Keeping Officials

Meanwhile, Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan met yesterday afternoon with Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, chief of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Mideast, to discuss the Lebanese situation. The official announcement after the meeting said that Eitan assured Siilasvuo that Israel will use all its influence to enable the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to fulfill its tasks in south Lebanon in accordance with the UN resolution last March which set up

the force. The announcement added that Israel will hold further talks with Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, UNIFIL commander, to find a settlement in the spirit of the UN resolution which stated that UNIFIL's task to help the Lebanese government re-establish its military authority in south Lebanon.

Until now Israel has stated that it can use its influence but cannot force the Christian militia in the Christian enclaves in south Lebanon to accept its views. This time the announcement did not mention this element.

30,000 PEOPLE AT SOVIET JEWRY RALLY

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Some 30,000 Israelis many of them new immigrants from the Soviet Union, came Saturday night to the open air amphitheatre at the Tel Aviv park to express their solidarity with the struggle of Soviet Jews and to listen to Premier Menachem Begin call on all Western nations to boycott the Moscow Olympics in 1980.

Supporting the call of British Foreign Minister David Owen to consider a boycott of the Olympics and to transfer the games to the West, Begin said that a country that throws idealists into prison does not deserve the honor of holding the Olympics on its territory.

Begin called on the Soviet government to allow Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel and to cease its policy of depriving prospective immigrants of the right to work. "You shall not succeed in eliminating the renewed Zionist movement in Russia," Begin declared. "You will bring on yourself difficulties if you continue to maltreat our people. Let my people go to the Jewish State and free the Prisoners of Zion."

He also called on Jewish youth the world over not to rest and not to remain quiet but demonstrate wherever there is a Soviet Embassy or Mission "in the name of the Human Rights Charter and the Helsinki Declaration." Begin devoted part of address to greet Israel Zalmanson in the audience. Zalmanson, who arrived in Israel earlier this month, spent eight years in Soviet jails following the first Leningrad trial in 1970. (By Yitzhak Shargil)

320 UJA MEMBERS ON MISSION IN ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (JTA)--The 320 members of the United Jewish Appeal's Prime Minister's Mission to Israel, arrived here today for four days of meetings with top officials and visits of areas throughout Israel. The mission, led by UJA general chairman Irwin Field and executive vice-chairman Irving Bernstein, officially launches the UJA's 40th anniversary.

The mission members will tour the country extensively, including the Gaza Strip and the new town of Yamit. They will meet with officials, including President Yitzhak Navon, Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres, and Jewish Agency officials. The mission will end with a reception and dinner at the Knesset Thursday hosted by Premier Menachem Begin.

AMIT STILL DECIDING HIS FUTURE

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Transport Minister Meir Amit still is not saying what he will do now that the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) has split into two groups. But Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin today ruled out the possibility that Amit would join his Democratic Movement.

Yadin's comments followed a statement by Amit,

who, in a television interview yesterday, blamed Yadin for the split in the DMC. Amit said the break-up of the party was caused when Yadin demanded Aug. 18 that the DMC's governing council vote on a resolution creating the party's institutions before holding an ideological conference. Yadin lost the vote by a 58-57 margin when Amit joined the supporters of Prof. Amnon Rubinstein in opposing the resolution.

The long-held difference between Yadin and Rubinstein forces, followed by the close vote, triggered the final disintegration of the DMC with both sides agreeing to divide the 15 DMC Knesset members among them. Yadin heads the Democratic Movement with seven MKs. Rubinstein, who heads Shinui (Change), the name of the group he founded after the Yom Kippur War, has five MKs. Amit still has not decided what he and the two other MKs that support him will do, but they are being strongly wooed by Shinui.

Groups Ponder Role In Government

The Democratic Movement was officially constituted last Thursday night with Yadin as its leader. Its membership includes 61 of the members of the former DMC Council. Yadin told the session that there never could be harmony within the DMC as long as Shinui was part of it. At that session he also urged Amit to join his group.

Shinui had an unofficial meeting last night attended by about 40 members of the original DMC Council. It decided to hold a constituent assembly next week at which it will also vote on whether to leave the government coalition. It was demands by Rubinstein and his supporters that the DMC leave the government that caused the original split with Yadin. But until it takes official action Shinui said it still regards itself as part of the government coalition.

If Shinui leaves the coalition it will increase demands by the National Religious Party that it be given a fourth Cabinet post. The DMC had four of its members in the Cabinet, Yadin, Amit, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir and Social Betterment Minister Yisrael Katz. But now the NRP with 12 MKs would be a larger party and its officials are demanding proportionally higher representation in the Cabinet.

U.S. CONDEMNS ANTI-ISRAEL DECLARATION AT CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (JTA)--The United States today condemned the anti-Israel Declaration and Program of Action adopted by a vote of 88-4 by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at its conclusion Saturday in Geneva. However, the United States noted with approval that the document did not define Zionism as racism.

A statement read to the press at the State Department pointed out that the members of the European community, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Norway, walked out of the conference and did not participate in the adoption of either the Declaration or the Program "because of language condemning Israel."

The United States and Israel did not participate in the Conference, sponsored by the United Nations, because it was based, in part, on the UN General Assembly resolution of 1975 that equated Zionism with racism. The nations that walked out of the meeting did not participate in the final vote of the Geneva action, which was

88 to four. Austria, Finland, Switzerland, and Sweden voted against it, while San Marino and Malawi abstained.

U.S. Applauds Western Action

"We are pleased that the document did not contain a definition of Zionism as racism," the State Department statement said. "We also applaud the decision of our Western allies to cease participation in a conference on racism when its participants used it to launch politically inspired attacks on Israel. We share their view that such selective condemnation deviates from the purpose of the Decade which is to foster and promote universal principles to guide an effective struggle against racism."

While the text of the final declaration did not contain a definition of Zionism as racism, the Conference did attack Israel for "racist" policies in occupied territories and for relations with South Africa. The State Department statement did not refer to these elements. Privately, however, U.S. officials assessed Israel's relationship with South Africa as "insignificant" and deprecated "racist practices" as being an allegation unworthy of repetition in formal comment.

BEGIN, DULZIN MEET ON SOVIET DROPOUTS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Premier Menachem Begin met today with Jewish Agency Executive chairman Leon Dulzin on the problem of Soviet Jewish "dropouts"--Soviet emigrants who choose to immigrate to destinations other than Israel on reaching Western Europe. Minister of Immigration and Absorption David Levy and Jewish Agency Immigration Department head Raphael Kotlowitz were also present at the meeting.

"We have turned to those Jewish organizations in the U.S. which assist the Russian emigrants, HIAS and the Joint Distribution Committee, to help in deciding on ways to reduce the dropout rate," Dulzin said after the meeting. Levy added that alternative ways of reducing the number of dropouts were discussed, but declined to specify.

One of the ideas brought by the immigration officials to Begin was that if the dropouts knew more about Israel and about what Israel can offer Soviet Jewish emigrants on reaching Vienna, more of them would choose to immigrate to Israel.

On other matters, the World Zionist Organization Executive issued a statement today protesting the ideas of Prof. Raanan Weitz, head of its settlements department, on the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Executive noted that the timing of the pronouncement on the eve of the Camp David summit was "unfortunate and mistaken." The decision was taken with the support of Weitz.

Dulzin added that the WZO Executive does not follow its own foreign policy, and that if Weitz wants to remain in his position he must remain subordinate to the government's decisions.

Weitz expressed surprise by the reaction to his views. "Noting that his opinions closely followed those of the Labor Party, Weitz sent a message to Labor Party head Shimon Peres, in which he said he did not express support for the establishment of a Palestinian state. Calling the reaction to his views "an artificial uproar," he said he merely pointed to the establishment of a Palestinian state as a possible alternative. Meanwhile the Likud Knesset faction's executive demanded Weitz's resignation and noted that today's Executive decision on the Weitz issue was "insufficient."

BEHIND THE HEADLINES TOP U.S. MILITARY JOURNAL CRITICIZES WHITE-HOUSE STRATEGIST ON MIDEAST

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (JTA)--Major guidelines for U.S. Middle East policy set forth by William B. Quandt, the chief strategist in the White House on Arab-Israeli affairs, are criticized in the current issue of Strategic Review, the elite American military quarterly. In comparison, the critic was inclined to look favorably on the perceptions for U.S. strategic approaches by Joseph Churba, former chief of Middle East intelligence for the U.S. Air Force, whose views resulted in his forced resignation from the Pentagon.

The appraisals on the thinking of the two experts were made by Dr. Charles M. Perry, a research associate at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. in Cambridge, Mass., on the basis of recent books by Quandt and Churba. The Strategic Review is published by the U.S. Strategic Institute, a tax-exempt organization in Washington not affiliated with a particular military service. Its purpose is to study "national security in the nuclear age."

"Just as Churba may overplay the Soviet-American rivalry and the strategic value of Israel, Quandt seems to understate the importance of both factors," Perry wrote in an attempt at even-handed criticism. However, his general analysis on the substantive issues distinctly leaned in Churba's direction.

Quandt is on the National Security Council (NSC) staff headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski and blueprints Middle East strategy in concert with the State Department's foremost specialists, Ambassador-at-Large Alfred Atherton and Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. Reviewing Quandt's "Decade of Decisions," Perry outlined three criticisms of his analysis of the Middle East situation as it pertains to the United States.

As an "example" of his first criticism, Perry wrote that Quandt "suggests" that in the September 1970 Jordan crisis, former President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, then head of the NSC, "placed far too much emphasis on the 'lessons' of the crisis in which, Perry says, "it appeared that the threat of joint U.S.-Israeli military action forced the Soviets to restrain Syrian intervention."

Israel 'A Secure Base' For U.S.

In Quandt's opinion, Perry wrote, "subsequent American policy over-stressed" the U.S.-Soviet "dimension of Middle East hostilities," as well as the role that a well-armed Israel might play toward enhancing regional stability." Perry added: "It is at least arguable that U.S.-Israeli signals to Moscow, as well as to Damascus, helped convince the Syrians to withdraw from Jordan. Moreover, from the perspective of U.S. strategy, Israel clearly played a useful role throughout the Jordan crisis, demonstrating its utility as a regional ally and its potential role as a secure base for U.S. military operations in the Middle East."

In his second criticism, Perry says "while Quandt may be correct in discrediting the notion that a military balance favorable to Israel would alone deter Arab action... there are several more important reasons for the U.S. to support Israeli superiority."

Israel, he noted, "relies on technological superiority to compensate for her geographic and

demographic vulnerability," and "moreover, in the context of further Israeli territorial withdrawals, it will become more, rather than less, difficult for Israel to strike an adequate balance between geography, demography and military technology, particularly if the flow of U.S. weapon systems and supportive equipment is restrained. Dr. Quandt would do well to play closer attention to these points when discussing the military balance and U.S. arms sales policy in the Middle East."

Discussing his third criticism of Quandt's views, Perry found "some difficulty reconciling" Quandt's emphasis on the regional, rather than global, determinants of the Arab-Israeli conflict, "with" Quandt's suggestion that U.S. policy follow the guidelines of the well-known peace plan published by the Brookings Institution "which Perry noted Quandt helped to author."

"In calling explicitly for Israeli withdrawal to the June 1967 borders, as well as for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the Brookings plan rejudges--prior to Arab-Israeli negotiations--the territorial concessions required by U.N. Resolution 242," Perry wrote. "This position, it seems to me, is not likely to inspire Israeli confidence in American peace-making activities."

Overstatement On Soviet Role

Regarding Churba's "The Politics of Defeat," Perry wrote, Churba "contents that the paramount American interest in the Middle East is politico-strategic--namely "to prevent the area from falling under the domination of the Soviet Union and being manipulated against the West."

To this, Perry added that Churba's "central thesis is that "Israel has been, and hopefully will remain, an invaluable strategic asset for the U.S., serving as a stable bastion against Soviet influence and providing an alternative, via the Israeli Defense Force, to direct American intervention--as in the September 1970 Jordan crisis.... In short, Israel stands as America's only proven and reliable ally in the Middle East, and, in association with Turkey, Iran and--hopefully--a Christian Lebanon--could well emerge as a central regional linchpin in the U.S. western security structure."

Basically, Perry continued, "I have little quarrel with Churba's estimation of Israel's strategic value to the U.S., or with his concern for Israeli concerns in the wake of the post-1973 military buildups among the surrounding Arab states." He observed, however, that "Churba overstates the case" regarding "Soviet manipulation" in the Middle East, "conferring upon Moscow a degree of influence which is yet to be proven."

Perry said that he is "disappointed that neither author has made a more rigorous attempt to draw together the global and regional components of U.S. Mideast policy, stressing the interplay between American strategic interests and the pressures for a more concerted American diplomatic effort toward peace in the Middle East."

The U.S., he said, "now must contend with a host of regional and global trends," including the proliferation of advanced weapon systems; the loss of overseas bases, and Soviet naval expansion "at a time when American dependence on oil supplies from the Persian Gulf-Arabian Peninsula area is increasing and the need for friendly relations with the major oil producers--especially Saudi Arabia--seems pressing. Inevitably, such factors--which are largely geopolitical--will influence the way American policymakers approach the question of an Arab-Israeli settlement."