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SUCCESS AT CAMP DAVID: FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE ACHIEVED

Israel and Egypt To Sign Peace Treaty Within 3 Months

Carfer: "...prayers for (success) have been answered far beyond any expectations"

Begin: "Peace now celebrates a great victory"

Sadat: "...signals the emergence of a new peace initiative"

AGREEMENTS SUBJECT TO NEGOTIATIONS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (JTA).--Premier Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt signed two documents at the White House last night--to which President Carter added his signature as a witness--looking toward solutions of the problems of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula in negotiations to be conducted in the weeks ahead.

The signing took place in the East Room of the White House before a packed audience that included a glittering array of the President's top advisors, members of his Cabinet, Vice President Walter Mondale and leading members of the Senate and House as well as the ministers, advisors and aides who had participated in the Camp David summit conference.

The two agreements, containing a total of 3500 words, are not in themselves treaties but are subject to negotiations between Israel and Egypt on one hand, on the future of Sinai, and between Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip on the future of those territories.

"This is only a framework, not a peace agreement either regarding the Sinai or the West Bank and Gaza Strip," a senior Administration official emphasized after the White House released the texts of the two documents this morning. The texts incorporate United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which are integral parts of the agreements.

Four Categories Involved

At a briefing at the White House at noon today, the senior American official emphasized that the agreements take in four categories: the nature of the peace, the security arrangements for all parties, territorial issues which include the withdrawal of Israel's military forces from the occupied areas and the issue of the Palestinians.

In discussing the agreements, the senior official stressed that there are no secret agreements or commitments on the part of any of the three leaders who took part in the Camp David summit. That point was also stressed by Begin at a briefing for Israeli correspondents at his hotel here this morning.

However, both the Administration official and Begin said the U.S. has pledged to build two new military airfields for Israel on Israeli territory to replace the two airfields Israel wanted to maintain in Sinai. It was understood that Israel will retain the Sinai airfields until the new airfields are constructed. (See separate story.)

On the future of East Jerusalem, another senior Administration official told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last night that letters will be exchanged between Egypt, Israel and the U.S.

They were to have been made public this morning but technical difficulties precluded their immediate release, the official said.

Resolution 242 Not A Sufficient Framework

At the crowded White House briefing today which five top Administration officials attended, the senior spokesman pointed out that Resolution 242 was not a sufficient framework and therefore the conferees at Camp David had to "flesh out ambiguities," especially with regard to the withdrawal question and the "political aspects of the Palestinian problem."

The official disclosed that at Camp David, the U.S. submitted a "draft negotiating text" which drew on the proposals of Egypt and Israel and included "language of our own where the two sides were far apart." He disclosed the agreement on the texts was reached at about 5 p.m. yesterday, seven hours short of the midnight deadline to terminate the conference. The last item dealt with the Palestinian issue and the self-governing authority--an administrative council--on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The agreements deal with the inclusion of the Kingdom of Jordan in the ultimate arrangements for those territories. The American spokesman said, "there are no assurances at this point that King Hussein will participate in the negotiations." He disclosed that Carter will be speaking to Hussein today but that no decision is expected from the Jordanian monarch until he examines the documents.

When a reporter asked whether the result would be, in effect, a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement if Jordan declines to participate in the negotiations, the official replied, "Let's not cross that bridge about Jordan joining or not."

The spokesman said that no new Israeli settlements will be established during the period of negotiations and that their future will be decided among the negotiating parties on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The situation in Sinai, however, is that Sadat wants the Israeli settlements in the Rafah salient removed as a prerequisite to agreement. That matter will be decided by the Knesset within two weeks of the signing of the Camp David agreements last night. It was felt here that the Knesset would agree, although a hard debate is expected.

Advantages To Arabs Cited

The chief American spokesman pointed out, at length, the advantages accruing to the Arab people and governments that, he said, flow from the Camp David agreements. The text states: "Egypt, Israel and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed...."

The American spokesman noted that the Palestine Liberation Organization has criticized the agreements and that Syria's reaction has been that

they will not advance peace. In that connection, he enumerated the advantages accruing to the Arabs.

He said these include the end of the Israeli military occupation on the West Bank and Gaza Strip which has long been an Arab objective; the Palestinians, for the first time, will be self-governing with full autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip; the Palestinians are recognized, with Egypt, Israel and Jordan as a full participant which gives them "a real voice in the determination of their own future."

The spokesman stressed, in addition, that the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip will "take part" in the formulation of an Israeli-Jordanian treaty and in negotiations relating to such issues as Israel's withdrawal and borders. Furthermore, he said, "whatever is agreed to regarding the final status" of the Palestinians will be "subject to ratification or rejection by the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza."

He said Israel is committed to "work out procedures promptly on displaced persons and the broader refugee problem." This was apparently a reference to Palestinian Arabs who have left these territories but the spokesman did not specify who these people are. He did say the agreements would "permit the return of many."

The spokesman also pointed out that the agreements provided "the basis for a comprehensive settlement." He said that "if and when the Arab countries study this, they will see that President Sadat has achieved the long desired objectives of the Arab world." He said the U.S. will "urge" Saudi Arabia and Jordan to support the agreements.

Issue Of West Bank Palestinians

Asked if only Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip will have the right to elect and serve on the administrative council and if Palestinians from outside those territories will be barred, the spokesman said "the document provides" that the "mutual agreement by all parties, including Israel, would decide on the Palestinian inhabitants in these elections." He pointed out that it is "mutually agreed" that the West Bank inhabitants can participate regardless of their political persuasion.

Asked about adherents of the PLO, the spokesman said all bona fide residents of the territories could participate but Israel can exercise a veto on Palestinians from outside. "The people who may be elected" on the West Bank and Gaza Strip "would be eligible regardless of what their political affiliations are," he said, adding, "They can elect anybody they want."

The American spokesman predicted that "the very tangible withdrawal" will be noticed in the "early days" of the negotiations which will result, he estimated tentatively, in the reduction of Israeli forces on the West Bank and Gaza Strip to about 6,000 troops which will be in special garrisons away from urban areas. He estimated that presently Israel has some 10,000-11,000 troops in these territories. He pointed out that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai will be "total" while the extent of withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip "has to be negotiated."

Observers noted that the two documents, hurriedly prepared, doubtlessly are strewn with numerous pitfalls and ambiguities that will breed difficulties for an agreement and solution. This is much less true about the Sinai accord which seems clear enough, but applies mainly to the 2500-

word document relating to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

BEGIN CAUTIONS AGAINST OVEREMPHASIS ON SEPARATE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN ACCORD

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (JTA)--Israeli Premier Menachem Begin cautioned today that the Israeli media should not overemphasize the possibility of a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement as a result of the Camp David summit conference agreements. Begin said that such emphasis would only weaken and embarrass Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He observed that the agreement on the Sinai is the first stage of peace with Egypt.

Begin spoke with Hebrew-language media representatives at his suite in the Washington Hilton Hotel. The news conference was broadcast live to Israel. Besides disclosing that the United States will build two new airfields in southern Israel to replace Israel's withdrawal from bases in Egypt under the agreement, Begin spoke of other factors of the summit agreements.

He stressed that there are no secret agreements. He said he will present all documents related to the summit to the Knesset which must rule within two weeks on the future of the Rafah salient and their Israeli settlements in the Sinai. Negotiations between Israel and Egypt regarding the Sinai will be on the ministerial level and no site has yet been decided upon for it, he said. He indicated that the first Israeli withdrawal in Sinai would include an area on a line that took in the salient near El Arish.

In a departure from interpretations by American spokesmen, Begin said that only Israeli troops would be on the West Bank and Gaza. No foreign forces would be there. The Americans had said United Nations or other foreign troops might be stationed there. The Israeli Premier pointed out that no commitment has been made on the future of Jewish settlements on the West Bank. The agreement calls only for no new settlements during the period of negotiations, he noted.

With regard to the Knesset's action on the settlements in the Sinai, Begin said he favored a free vote as far as his party is concerned and that he personally would not vote on the matter. He said he expects an exchange of ambassadors within a year between Israel and Egypt but that no invitation has come from Sadat for him to visit Cairo. But Begin added that he expects one.

Begin spoke warmly of Sadat, noting that last night, after the agreements had been reached, he asked to visit Sadat in his lodge at Camp David where they had a nice friendly talk. Sadat autographed a photograph of himself, Begin and Carter for Begin's children. Later, Sadat came to Begin's lodge and had a long talk.

JEWISH LEADERS HAIL SUMMIT RESULTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (JTA)--American Jewish organizations were unanimous today in their praise of President Carter, Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for the achievements of the Camp David conference. They expressed the hope that it would lead to peace in the Middle East.

Some Jewish organizations sent telegrams of congratulations to one or more of the three principal participants at the summit. Carter was urged by some to continue his role as mediator, allowing direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Other Jewish groups expressed concern that the agreements were attacked so swiftly by other Arab countries.

In New Orleans, where some 2000 persons

were attending the B'nai B'rith International Convention, the delegates, led by 160 Israelis, burst into the spontaneous singing of "Havenu Shalom Aleichem" when they heard Begin say in Hebrew that there will be peace in the Middle East for this and future generations. Following the meeting, the crowd massed in a shopping mall outside where they celebrated with dance and song to Israeli music.

Those issuing statements today were: Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the American Zionist Federation; Burton M. Joseph, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; David Smerling, president of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago; Edgar L. Cadden, general chairman of the Jewish United Fund and James P. Rice, executive vice-president of the Federation-JUF; Richard Maass, president of the American Jewish Committee; Sam Rothberg, general chairman of the Israel Bond Organization; Rabbi Saul I. Teplitz, president and Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice-president of the Rabbinical Assembly.

Ivan J. Novick, president of the Zionist Organization of America; I. K. Goldstein, president of the Labor Zionist Alliance; Simon Schwartz, president of the United Synagogue of America; David Zucker, president of the World Council of Synagogues; Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman, and Bennett Yanowitz, vice-chairman of the Israel Task Force of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council; Raymond Epstein, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago; Theodore R. Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; and Howard M. Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress.

MIXED REACTIONS IN ISRAEL

By Gil Sedan and Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (JTA)--Israelis woke up this morning to learn of the results of the Camp David summit conference and their reaction was mixed. Hardliners in Likud and the National Religious Party were bitter, some accusing Premier Menachem Begin of a "sell out." But in a sharp reversal of attitude, the Peace Now movement, the most persistent critic of Begin's peace policies, hailed the agreement and announced it would stage pro-Begin demonstrations.

(In New York, Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice-president of the Rabbinical Assembly, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that he had spoken to several of the 36 American Jews who signed a letter last spring supporting the Peace Now movement and they told him that the Camp David summit was "a triumph for Begin.")

By and large, the attitude was one of hopefulness mixed with skepticism pending the announcement of details of the two documents signed at the White House last night by Begin, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Carter. Although the broadcast media revived some of the peace songs that filled the air during Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November, the euphoria that characterized that historic occasion was lacking today.

Peres Less Than Enthusiastic

Shimon Peres, chairman of the opposition Labor Alignment, welcomed the Camp David agreements but was less than enthusiastic. "I am happy that the convention (summit conference) was not a failure," he said, "and that the road

for peace was opened." He observed, however, that Israel made considerable concessions, "perhaps more than was necessary."

He suggested that had those concessions been made before, Israel could have reached an agreement with Egypt a long time ago. Peres indicated that the focus of public debate in the weeks ahead would be the fate of Israeli settlements in the Rafah salient of Sinai--notably the town of Yamit.

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin agreed. In a television interview this morning, he said that "the peace will rise or fall on the question of the Rafah settlements." But he was more lavish than Peres in praising the Camp David agreements. "This is an exciting event with far-reaching significance to the future of the State of Israel and the entire region," Rabin said. "This is an opening of a new era."

According to Rabin, Israel's main achievement in the negotiations at Camp David was the agreement by Egypt that the future of the West Bank will be determined over a period of several years. In return, Israel accepted all Egyptian demands in Sinai, the former Premier said.

Leon Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency Executives, who is also a leader of the Liberal Party group in Likud, said the Camp David agreements were a step toward fulfilling the Zionist dream. He sent a congratulatory message to Begin on the successful completion of the summit conference.

President Yitzhak Navon, cabled a message of congratulations to Begin this morning. He said the Camp David talks were "the opening of a new era" and praised Begin's personal contributions to their success. Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon called the agreements "a great step toward peace for Israel and a great personal accomplishment for Begin."

The new SHAI party headed by Prof. Amnon Rubinstein and Meir Amit expressed its wholehearted support for the agreements. Max Fisher, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, in Israel as head of a United Jewish Appeal mission, said that the summit, regardless of what happens, will undoubtedly improve Israel's image abroad. "There will be a very definite improvement (of public opinion) in the U.S. now, which is a continuation of a trend in that direction which has taken place lately," he said.

Yehuda Ben-Meir, leader of the militant wing of the National Religious Party, said he was still in a state of shock over the agreement. He said he was torn between satisfaction with the movement made toward peace and dissatisfaction with the price paid. But the NRP, a member of the government coalition, is expected to support Begin. Gush Emunim secretary Hanan Porat called the summit decision "surrender, tragedy and betrayal." He said there was a potential for a situation of "no peace, no Eretz Yisrael and no leadership."

The most extreme reaction against the agreements came from Likud MK Geula Cohen, leader of the so-called Herut loyalist movement, who demanded a vote of no confidence in Begin. She claimed the Camp David accords were not a peace agreement but an agreement to war and national suicide for Israel.

One immediate happy result of the Camp David agreements was the return of striking Israeli teachers to their classrooms tomorrow, although the strike that began a week ago is still officially on. The teachers decided it would be unwise and unfair to keep over one million pupils out of schools on this historic occasion and notified the authorities that they would report for duty tomorrow morning.

EXCERPTS OF STATEMENTS BY CARTER, BEGIN AND SADAT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (JTA)--The Camp David summit conference concluded last night with the signing of two historic documents that provide a "framework for peace" in the Middle East. The following are excerpts from statements by President Carter, Premier Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as they signed the documents in the East Room of the White House.

Carter: "When we first arrived at Camp David, the first thing upon which we agreed was to ask the people of the world to pray that our negotiations would be successful. These prayers have been answered far beyond any expectations. There are still great difficulties that remain and many hard issues to be settled... But we should all recognize the substantial achievements that have been made."

"One of the agreements, entitled 'A Framework for Peace in the Middle East,' concerns the principles and some specifics in the most substantive way which will govern a complete peace settlement. It deals specifically with the future of the West Bank and Gaza and the need to resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

"The framework document proposes a five-year transition period in the West Bank and Gaza during which the Israeli Military Government will be withdrawn and a self-governing authority will be elected with full autonomy. It also provides for Israeli forces to remain in specified locations during this period to protect Israel's security. The Palestinians will have the right to participate in the determination of their own future, in negotiations which will resolve the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and, then to produce an Israel-Jordanian peace treaty."

"These negotiations will be based on all the provisions and all the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and it provides that Israel may live in peace within secure and recognized borders. This great aspiration of Israel has been certified, without constraint, with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by President Sadat, the leader of one of the greatest nations on earth."

"The other document is entitled 'Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel.' It provides for the full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai. It calls for the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai; and after an interim withdrawal, which will be accomplished very quickly, the establishment of normal peaceful relations between the two countries, including diplomatic relations."

"Together with accompanying letters... these two Camp David agreements provide the basis for progress and peace throughout the Middle East. There is one issue on which agreement has not been reached. Egypt states that the agreement to remove Israeli settlements from Egyptian territory is a prerequisite to a peace treaty. Israel states that the issue of Israeli settlements should be resolved during the peace negotiations.... Within the next two weeks, the Knesset will decide on the issue of these settlements...."

(The framework for a Middle East peace document encompasses) "a framework by which Israel can later negotiate peace treaties between herself and Lebanon, Syria, Jordan.... It also provides for the realization of the hopes and dreams of the people who live on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and will assure Israel peace in the negotiations to come...."

(The document relating to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel) "calls for the completion of the peace treaty negotiations within three months. I have noticed the challenge extended by these two gentlemen (Sadat and Begin) to each other. They will complete (signing the document) within three months.... This document encompasses almost all of the issues between the two countries and resolves these issues. A few lines remain to be drawn on maps and the question of the settlements is to be resolved. Other than that, most of the major issues are resolved already in this document."

Begin: "The Camp David conference should be renamed. It was the Jimmy Carter conference. The President took an initiative most imaginative in our time and brought President Sadat and myself and our colleagues and friends and advisors together under one roof. In itself it was a great achievement... and the President worked. As far as my historic experience is concerned I think that he worked harder than our forefathers did in Egypt, building the Pyramids...."

"We had some difficult moments, as usually, there are some crises in negotiations, as usually somebody gives a hint that perhaps he would like to pick up and go home. It is all usual, but ultimately... the President of the United States won the day and peace now celebrates victory for the nations of Egypt and Israel and for all mankind. Mr. President, we, the Israelis, thank you from the bottom of our hearts for all you have done for the sake of peace, for which we prayed and yearn for more than 30 years."

"Now when I came here to the Camp David conference, I said perhaps as a result of our work one day people in every corner of the world would be able to say 'Habemus pacem' in the spirit of these days. Can we say so tonight? Not yet. We still have to go the road until my friend President Sadat and I sign the peace treaties.... Mr. President you inscribed your name forever in the history of two ancient civilized peoples, the people of Egypt and the people of Israel."

"I would like to say a few words about my friend President Sadat. We met for the first time in our lives last November in Jerusalem. He came to us as a guest, a former enemy, and during our first meeting, we became friends. In the Jewish teachings there is a tradition that the greatest achievement of a human being is to turn his enemy into a friend, and this we do in reciprocity. Since then we had some difficult days. I'm not going now to tell you the saga of those days. Everything belongs to the past. Today I visited President Sadat in his cabin... he then came to visit me. We shook hands. And, thank God, we again could have said to each other, 'you are my friend'...."

Sadat: "Dear President Carter. In this historic moment, I would like to express to you my heartfelt congratulations and appreciation.... You made a commitment to be a full partner in the peace process. I am happy to say you have honored that commitment. The signing of the framework for the comprehensive peace settlement has a significance far beyond the event. It signals the emergence of a new peace initiative with the American nation in the heart of the entire process. In the weeks ahead, important decisions have to be made if we are to proceed on the road to peace. We have to reaffirm the fate of the Palestinian people in the ideal of peace. The continuation of your active role is indispensable. We need your help and the support of the American people...."