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VANCE TO VISIT JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIA TO PERSUADE LEADERS TO SUPPORT FRAMEWORK FOR A MIDDLE EAST PEACE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (JTA)—Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance will leave here tonight to meet with the leaders of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria in that order over the next four days in an attempt to persuade them to support the framework for a Middle East peace hammered out in 13 days of secret meetings at Camp David by Israel, Egypt and the United States.

President Carter, in an address to the joint session of Congress last night where he dealt with the two Israeli-Egyptian agreements, announced that Vance would visit Jordan's King Hussein and Saudi Arabia's King Khalid. This morning the White House disclosed that Syrian President Hafez Assad also said he would receive Vance. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat welcomed the Assad-Vance meeting as a very good move. Vance will be accompanied by Special Ambassador Alfred Atherton, the President's special ambassador for the Middle East.

They are expected to return to Washington Sunday since Vance will be taking part in the United Nations General Assembly debates in New York where the agreements are certain to be under attack from the Soviet Union, some Arab states and their supporters.

Hussein, meanwhile, has indicated in interviews with American correspondents that he would not comment until he has studied the contents of the two agreements. He is coming to Washington within the next month to see Carter. But in the swift developments flowing from the Camp David surprise agreements the process of persuasion has been stepped up.

Khalid, whose political, economic and spiritual support is considered essential for the achievement of the framework's purposes, has been silent. The Syrian government has been publicly critical and Assad has been hostile to Sadat since the Egyptian leader's trip to Jerusalem last November. According to media reports from Damascus today, Syria will host an anti-Egyptian summit beginning tomorrow which will bring together the five-member "Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation." The Front was formed last December by Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as a reaction to Sadat's trip to Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Carter made separate appearances today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee. Begin was due in New York later today.

Jerusalem Issue Still Not Settled

The one question still not settled is that of Jerusalem, a subject Carter did not mention either in his address before Congress last night or in his report to the nation Sunday night. It is now known that the Camp David summit was about to collapse over the fate of Jerusalem at one point but the matter was patched up by an agreement to exchange letters between the United States,

Israel and Egypt.

Reportedly, they shelved the issue by agreeing to disagree for the time being. The letters which were to have been made public yesterday are still unavailable. It was hinted that they will be held in abeyance until after Vance discusses Jerusalem with Khalid.

Carter, who addressed Congress last night, as Begin and Sadat sat on either side of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter in the visitors' gallery, was interrupted by applause 14 times, his most enthusiastic reception by Congress to date. All three leaders received prolonged cheers and applause when they entered the House of Representatives chambers. After Carter's speech, Sadat and Begin clasped each other around the shoulder and left to the applause of the Congressmen.

Obstacles That Still Remain

In his address to Congress, Carter pointed out that "it has been more than 2000 years since there was peace between Egypt and a free Jewish nation. If our present expectations are realized, this year we shall see such peace again."

Noting that the "United States has had no choice but to be deeply concerned about the Middle East and to try to use our influence and our efforts to advance the cause of peace," the President said that "the strategic location of these countries and the resources that they possess means that events in the Middle East directly affect people everywhere. We and our friends could not be indifferent if a hostile power were to establish domination there."

Carter cautioned "we must also not forget the magnitude of the obstacles that still remain. The summit exceeded our highest expectations but we know that it left many difficult issues still to be resolved. These issues will require careful negotiations in the months to come. The Egyptian and Israeli people must recognize the tangible benefits that these will bring and support the decisions their leaders have made so that a secure and peaceful future can be achieved for them. The American public, you and I, must also offer our full support to those who have made decisions that are difficult and those who have very difficult decisions still to make."

The President emphasized the aspects of the agreement concerning the Palestinians and pointed out that "the agreement provides a basis for the resolution of issues involving the West Bank and Gaza during the next five years. It outlines a process of change which is in keeping with Arab hopes while also carefully respecting Israel's vital security."

He said there is "the painful human question of the fate of the Palestinians who live or have lived in these disputed regions. The Camp David agreement guarantees that the Palestinian people may participate in the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, a commitment that Israel has made in writing and which is supported and appreciated, I am sure, by all the world."

The President pointed out that "the Israeli military government over these areas (West Bank and Gaza Strip) will be withdrawn and will be replaced with a self-government of the Palestinians who live there." He added, to applause, "Israel has committed that this government will have full autonomy." Carter added that "Israel has agreed

that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will be recognized."

Must End Conflict In Lebanon

The President mentioned Lebanon telling Congress "we must also join in an effort to bring an end to the conflict and the terrible suffering in Lebanon." He said that he and Sadat discussed this subject "many times" at Camp David and that the "first time" that Begin, Sadat and Carter met together it was a "subject of heated discussion."

But on the return to Washington by helicopter from Camp David Sunday, Carter said: "We mutually committed ourselves to join with other nations, with the Lebanese people themselves, all factions, with President (Elias) Sarkis, with Syria, Saudi Arabia, perhaps the European countries, like France, to try to move toward a solution to the problems in Lebanon which is so vital to us and to the poor people in Lebanon who have suffered so much." (See supplement for additional excerpts from Carter's speech.)

CABINET ACTS TO REMOVE ILLEGAL GUSH SETTLEMENT NEAR NABLUS

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19 (JTA)--The Cabinet, meeting in emergency session tonight, decided to remove the illegal settlement established by about 70 Gush Emunim followers on a hilltop near Nablus today. A communiqué released after the meeting said there was no room for any settlements not approved by the government and warned that such settlements will be removed.

The Cabinet convened as a ministerial security committee with the participation of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman only hours after their return from the U.S. The meeting was called urgently to deal with the Gush attempt to plant the new settlement in the Samaria region of the West Bank in defiance of the government and in contravention of Premier Menachem Begin's undertaking in the Camp David agreements that no new settlements will be established in occupied territories while peace negotiations are in progress.

The Cabinet's decision apparently means that the army will be ordered to remove the settlers, by force if necessary. The Gush, infuriated by Begin's agreements at Camp David, took over an 1800-foot peak east of Nablus early today, raised the Israeli flag, and declared that they were forming a new settlement called Alon Moreh, after a Biblical site in the region. They vowed to resist any attempts to remove them.

The army declared the area a military zone and blocked all roads to prevent the infiltration of additional settlers while awaiting orders. The steep approaches to the hill makes it difficult to remove the settlers in vehicles. The army is expected to use helicopters to evacuate them.

TWO U.S. AIR BASES IN ISRAEL COULD COST UP TO \$1 BILLION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (JTA)--A Defense Department spokesman estimated today that the two military air bases the U.S. has pledged to build for Israel in the Negev could cost up to \$1 billion. He said the Administration would request the funding from Congress in the form of an out-right military grant to Israel rather than a loan.

The airfields will be built to compensate Israel for relinquishing its two air bases in eastern Sinai when Sinai is restored to Egyptian sovereignty. Under the agreements signed by Israel and Egypt after the Camp David summit confer-

ence Sunday night, Israel is to withdraw its military forces from Sinai within three years after signing a peace treaty with Egypt.

According to Pentagon spokesman Tom Ross, preliminary estimates of the cost of the two air bases "range all the way from \$150 million to \$500 million apiece." He said that only a few American military technicians would be involved in planning the bases and estimating their cost. The actual construction will apparently be by Israeli labor. Ross said Defense Secretary Harold Brown would visit Israel and Egypt some time next year in response to invitations from the defense ministers of those countries.

WALDHEIM HOLDS OFF ENDORSING ACCORD By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 19 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared today that the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt is "a dramatic development which will have far-reaching implications" in the future. But he declined to endorse the accord because the UN cannot offer a "real judgement" of the situation as long as the positions of the other parties in the Mideast conflict are not known.

Addressing a press conference here at the opening of the 33rd session of the General Assembly, Waldheim also said that the Camp David agreement refers to UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and noted that the Security Council will have to deal with this aspect of the Camp David accord.

He said, in response to a question, that the Palestinian issue remains the "key question" of the Mideast conflict. He described the situation in Lebanon as "extremely serious," noting that it is part of the complex Mideast dispute. Waldheim said that he was briefed this morning by telephone on the background of the Camp David agreement by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The General Assembly opened this afternoon with ceremonial proceedings. But diplomats here expressed the view that the Mideast and the Camp David developments will generally dominate the three-month Assembly.

UNIFIL Mandate Extended For 4 Months

Meanwhile, the Security Council last night extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another four months, not six as it was expected. The vote was 12-0 in favor with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. China did not take part in the vote.

The resolution, drafted and introduced by the United States, renews the mandate of UNIFIL until Jan. 19, 1979. The resolution called on Israel, Lebanon and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the force. The extension of the mandate for four months was an American compromise resolution after Waldheim recommended a six-month extension and the French, who have the largest contingent in UNIFIL, pressed the Council for an extension of only three months.

EBAN FAVORS GIVING UP SETTLEMENTS IN SINAI

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (JTA)--Abba Eban, Israel's former Foreign Minister and a Labor Party member of the Knesset, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that he favors Israel's relinquishment of its settlements in Sinai within the framework of a peace treaty with Egypt. He said he will use his influence with his Labor colleagues in the Knesset to take the same position.

Eban will cut short his stay in the U.S. to return to Jerusalem Thursday night for the Knesset debate on the settlements issue. A parliamentary decision must be rendered by Oct. 1 in accordance with the Camp David agreements signed Sunday night by Premier Menachem Begin of Israel, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Carter as witness.

The fate of the Sinai settlements was one issue on which no agreement was reached at Camp David. Sadat insisted that their removal was a prerequisite of a peace treaty with Israel. Begin maintained that the issue should be resolved in the course of negotiations for a treaty but agreed that the Knesset would decide within two weeks of the signing of the Camp David documents.

Eban told the JTA that he spoke to Begin last night and to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan who wanted the Labor opposition to have "full details" of the agreements. He is returning to Israel for that purpose. Eban has been in the U.S. at the invitation of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University to spend several weeks there preparing his next book.

RECEPTION BY CONGRESS TO BEGIN, SADAT WARMEST SINCE CHURCHILL'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THAT BODY 26 YEARS AGO

By David Landau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (JTA)--The reception given by Congress last night to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin was the warmest given to foreign statesmen since Winston Churchill appeared before a joint session at the end of World War II, House Speaker Thomas O'Neil (D. Mass.) said today. O'Neil offered this assessment in welcoming Sadat at his appearance before the House International Relations Committee.

Sadat and Begin appeared separately today before the House Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. O'Neil said that in his own 26 years of Congressional experience he could recall no similarly enthusiastic reception by the legislators. He had consulted with veterans going back even further than himself and they had referred to the historic Churchill visit as the only comparison.

"It echoed the sentiments of all the American people," O'Neil assured the Egyptian leader. "Congress and the American people are behind you all of the way."

Sadat, in his opening remarks to the Committee, said the process that had been "crowned" by success at Camp David actually began in November, 1973 when he had received then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Cairo for the first time. "All of us are celebrating now," Sadat declared. "But it is your occasion as much as mine."

In the "hard and difficult talks" which now lay ahead, the U.S. would continue to act as "full partners," Sadat added. He noted he had pledged back in February, when he last addressed the House Committee, "never to let the American people down." He said that by the Camp David agreements he had fulfilled his promise. The agreements would "start a completely new era in the history of our region," he said.

The agreements would "enable us to end the suffering and the bitterness," Sadat declared. The Congressmen stood and applauded Sadat as their colleagues in the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee had done earlier. They then went into closed-door session to question the Egyptian Pres-

ident on details of the agreement.

Begin Asserts Israel's West Bank Role

Begin had earlier told the House Committee that Israeli troops would remain on the West Bank, in the specified locations, "forever." Asked about final borders on the West Bank and Gaza, he said these would be negotiated in the four-party talks set up under the Camp David "framework for peace" agreement.

Begin stressed to the Congressmen that Israel had not given up its right to claim sovereignty over the West Bank. It would exercise that right if the issue came up for negotiation in the future. A number of the Congressmen seemed perturbed that Begin chose to stress this position so forcefully. As they crossed paths, Sadat from the Senate Committee en route to the House and Begin in the opposite direction, the two leaders met in the corridor and hugged warmly.

SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID AT EMMY AWARDS; HOLOCAUST WINS 8 EMMYS

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (JTA)--The spirit of Camp David added an air of drama to the Emmy Awards which was being televised live by CBS Sunday night. The telecast was interrupted at 10:30 p.m. so that CBS could carry the dramatic announcement from the White House by President Carter, Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that agreements had been reached.

The audience in Los Angeles, where the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences was presenting the awards, also watched the events at the White House. Host Alan Alda noted how much everyone there had been moved by the effort for peace. Many of the participants in the show also made brief references to the agreements and voiced hope for Mideast peace.

Earlier in the program the NBC-TV film, "Holocaust," won an Emmy for the best limited television series during the last television season, as well as seven other awards. In accepting the Emmy, Herbert Brodwin, who along with Robert Berger, produced the mini-series, said, "I would like to think these awards honor the real Holocaust."

Marvin Chomsky, who won an Emmy for the best direction of a limited television series, said he was "proud to tell this story to some of those who didn't know like my own sons." Blanche Baker, who was honored as the best actress in a supporting role in a single performance, for playing Anna Weiss, the Jewish girl murdered by the Nazis in a psychiatric home, noted that many children died in the Holocaust. "If I helped to keep the memory of those children alive, I know I did something," she said.

Also receiving awards were Gerald Green, for best writer of a limited series; and Michael Moriarty, who played the SS leader Eric Dorf, and Meryl Streep, who portrayed Inga Weiss, the Christian wife of a Jew, for best actor and actress in a limited series. The film also received awards for editing and costume design.

LONDON (JTA)--"It is almost possible to see a genuine peace settlement now," British Foreign Secretary David Owen said in his first public reduction to the Camp David Talks. Speaking on BBC Television's "Panorama" program Monday night he said he was surprised that Israel had conceded things it had previously refused to yield. Owen said he would meet other European Economic Community foreign ministers in Brussels this week to see how they could reinforce "this formidable achievement."

ISRAEL BEGINS TO PREPARE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY PHASES OF SUMMIT ACCORDS

By Yitzhak Shargil and Barbie Zelizer-Meyouhas

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman returned to Israel today to prepare for implementation of the diplomatic and military phases of the Camp David agreements aimed at signing a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt before the end of the year.

Speaking to reporters at Ben Gurion Airport, both ministers made it clear that Israelis will face an agonizing choice--removal of the settlements in the Rafah salient of Sinai or the possible collapse of the Camp David framework for an Israeli-Egyptian peace pact.

They indicated that the movement toward a final settlement with Egypt would precede the more complex comprehensive agreement on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip which entails negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians and involves a five-year transitional period. "Theoretically, both negotiations could be carried on simultaneously, but we may prefer to complete the Sinai talks first," Dayan said. He noted that the Camp David agreements call for opening negotiations with Egypt on Sinai within two weeks following a Knesset decision on the settlements.

A Chance For Real Peace

Weizman observed: "After 30 years we now have a chance for a real peace agreement, normalization of relations, economic, social, diplomatic--everything. This is a chance we have all been waiting and fighting for." He added, "Unfortunately, in the ten years (since the Six-Day War) circumstances have arisen in which we have to decide to uproot certain things we have planted in order to plant anew.... The question is peace or settlements."

Dayan concurred that this is "the hard fact of the case." He said that "the question at the moment is if, not when and on that the Knesset must decide." Weizman preferred to characterize an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as a "redeployment" of forces to new lines in compliance with decisions reached on the political level rather than a "retreat."

Preparations For Redeployment

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that the basic preparations for "redeployment" have already been made. Even before Weizman and Dayan returned from the Camp David talks, the army ordered all construction and maintenance work halted at Israeli military installations in Sinai and an end to other projects that involve an expenditure of money for works that may soon be abandoned. The army supply corps will be responsible for the dismantling and transfer of military installations and the construction of new lines.

But Weizman made it clear that while the blueprint for withdrawal is ready, it will not be put into effect until an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is actually signed. If any hitch develops, he said, the plans will be filed away until such time as the situation warrants their implementation.

Another problem under consideration by the defense forces is the selection of two sites in the Negev where the U.S. has pledged to build military airfields for Israel to compensate for the air bases at Etam and Etzian in eastern Sinai that Israel will relinquish. Suitable sites will not be easy to find, military sources indicated. More-

over, it would take up to five years to build new air bases with underground hangars and fuel depots. Israel is supposed to evacuate Sinai within three years after the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt.

Another problem will be the replacement of Israel's naval base at Sharm el-Sheikh from which Gabriel missile boats and Dabour patrol boats presently guard Israel's access to the Red Sea. The closest Israeli port is Eilat but experts say the harbor there is too small for a large naval installation.

Even if all goes well in the negotiations, military sources intimated that Israel would not be able to reduce its manpower for several years. When the evacuation of Sinai is completed, the manpower will be transferred to other branches of the army, the sources said.

40,000 People Hail The Approach Of Peace

For the public at large, the skepticism that greeted the first announcement of the Camp David agreements yesterday, gave way to euphoria last night. Some 40,000 people massed in Tel Aviv's municipal plaza to hail the approach of peace. Mayor Shlomo Lehat spoke with Premier Menachem Begin by telephone from Washington. Their conversation was relayed over the public address system.

When Begin said that Israel had gained important concessions at Camp David and that the movement was toward peace, the throngs burst into songs and impromptu dancing in the streets. Followers of the Peace Now movement, once the most vocal critics of Begin's policies, called for a giant rally in his honor when he returns to Israel.

On the political level, most political leaders and parties welcome the Camp David outcome, indicating that a majority of the Knesset will support the Prime Minister in the upcoming debate on the Sinai settlements. However, fierce opposition has developed among the hardliners in Begin's Herut faction, the Greater Israel advocates and the organizations of settlers in the occupied territories.

A majority of the Labor opposition supports Begin although the fate of the Rafah settlements, including the town of Yamit, a pet project of the past Labor-led government, has aroused grave misgivings. Former Premier Golda Meir vehemently attacked the agreements because of Yamit and the other settlements. She said Labor can't change its position just because Dayan, once the strongest advocate of settlements in Sinai, has changed his mind.

Meanwhile, the prospects of peace with Egypt by the year's end has revived many projects that were originally proposed after President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. These include the transformation of Sinai into a huge nature preserve and the construction of a railroad from El Arish on the Mediterranean coast to Kantara on the Suez Canal, both envisaged as joint Israeli-Egyptian undertakings. One immediate result of the Camp David agreements was the reinstatement of telephone and telex communications between Israel and Egypt.

VIENNA (JTA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky offered his formal apology to Israeli Premier Menachem Begin Monday for his criticism of the Premier published recently in a Dutch newspaper. Kreisky praised Begin now for having made what he termed not insignificant concessions at the Camp David summit. He called the agreements between Begin, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and President Carter an excellent achievement by Carter and a significant breakthrough for peace in the Middle East. At the same time Kreisky warned against too much optimism. The key problem in the Mideast conflict, the Palestinian question, was still unsolved, he said, and the reaction of the Arab states was still unknown.