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TUMULTUOUS GREETING FOR BEGIN ON HIS RETURN FROM CAMP DAVID By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (JTA)--Premier Menachem Begin returned from the U.S. to a hero's welcome at Ben Gurion Airport Friday, declaring that he brought from Camp David "a peace agreement with security and with honor." More than 40,000 jubilant Israelis greeted him at the airport and thousands more, including the entire school populations of Ramleh, Lod and other nearby towns, lined the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway to cheer the Premier's convoy as it made its way to the capital.

Begin, smiling and obviously pleased with his reception, descended from the airplane to a red carpet where some 150 dignitaries awaited him, among them the two Chief Rabbis, the Speaker of the Knesset and scores of Knesset members, the leaders of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization, members of Begin's Herut Party and Betar, his family and friends.

The Premier embraced many of his well-wishers, shook hands, kissed the women and waved repeatedly at the enthusiastic crowds. Facing a barrage of microphones and television cameras, he made a brief statement, in Hebrew, to the world news media, which was translated for foreign reporters by their Israeli colleagues.

"I bring you from Camp David an agreement with security and honor," he said to thunderous applause. But, he warned, "Can we say that we have brought peace unto you? No. Not yet. Very difficult days are still ahead of us. There are efforts we shall have to exert. But a sound and solid foundation has been laid down. A foundation for a peace agreement between us and Egypt and following that, between us and our other neighbors. Therefore, today I am the carrier of a message: The foundations of peace have been set."

Special Praise For Carter and Sadat

Begin thanked Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who had accompanied him to the Camp David summit and all of his other aides and advisors for their excellent team work. He had special praise for the tireless efforts of President Carter, whose contribution and labor, he said, "enabled the preparations of the foundations for peace between us and our neighbors." He also expressed special thanks to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and his advisors for contributing "on the last day, to make the announcement of the agreements possible."

As the convoy left the airport, making slow progress because of the throngs who lined the road, Begin surprised his security guards by stepping out of his car to mingle with the cheering adults and children. He shook hundreds of outstretched hands and repeated that there is now a solid foundation for peace. The Premier was obviously launching his campaign for Knesset approval of the Camp David accords.

He could not have helped but notice, among the cheering, flag-waving crowds on the highway, those who bitterly reject the Camp

David outcome, many of them once among his staunchest supporters. These people were clearly visible because of the black umbrellas they carried, an obvious symbol of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "sell-out" when he returned from Munich in 1938 proclaiming "peace in our time."

Begin also had a tumultuous greeting in Jerusalem where he was met and embraced by Mayor Teddy Kollek on behalf of the city fathers and the population. The celebration there was shortened by the onset of the Sabbath and Begin probably was grateful for the day of rest before plunging into the grueling Knesset debate scheduled to begin tomorrow.

(Meanwhile, Sadat returned to Cairo yesterday where crowds estimated at more than one million cheered him and waved banners reading "Welcome Back Sadat," "From Victory to Peace," and "Hail Prosperity.")

CAMP DAVID LETTERS INDICATE DIFFERENCES ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN CARTER AND BEGIN BUT COMMON VIEWPOINT IS EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (JTA)--The White House acknowledged Friday that the Israeli West Bank settlements issue in the Camp David "frameworks" over which President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin have differed was "not pinned down with the clarity we liked" but it expressed confidence that "common" and "adequate language will be found in a few days" to settle their differences.

A top U.S. official, emphasizing that the Begin-Carter difference is "not a great matter of controversy" and that "we expect to have a common point of view" about it, thus indicated that Carter's original version may not be final as U.S. authorities have been insisting since last Wednesday.

The top official, who met reporters on a background basis, made his statements in connection with the disclosure by the White House of the texts of nine brief letters by Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Begin that supplement the Camp David summit conference's two "frameworks" for a Middle East peace.

Elements In The Various Letters

As had been anticipated, three of the letters dealt with the future of Jerusalem in which the three leaders took as many separate views and thus decided to agree to disagree. Carter took the consistent U.S. position based on U.S. statements in 1967 and 1969 that East Jerusalem's permanent status is to be negotiated and not decided on a "unilateral" action. Begin and Sadat upheld the Jewish and Arab versions previously asserted.

Four letters cover the question of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai which the Knesset must decide by Oct. 1. These views are uncontested. Another letter by the Egyptian leader to Carter said "Egypt will be prepared to assume the Arab role emanating from those provisions" of the West Bank-Gaza agreement "following consultations with Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people." The top official declined to interpret the meaning of this but Sadat had said last Tuesday he would go it alone regarding the West Bank and Gaza if Jordan did not join in the

discussions. The ninth letter concerns Carter's acknowledgments to Begin of Begin's understandings that the Camp David framework documents' references to the West Bank means "Judea and Samaria" to Begin and "Palestinian people" means "Palestinian Arabs" to Begin.

The official said that letters from the leadership referring to Carter's pledge to build two military airfields in Israel's Negev as compensation for Israel's withdrawal from air bases in Sinai will be forthcoming within a few days as well as those on the West Bank settlements issue.

Issue Of Jerusalem

In exchanges with reporters on the letters, a reporter asked whether East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. The official replied, in accordance with the U.S. non-committal policy, "I don't know." When he was asked whether any U.S. draft language submitted to the parties at Camp David referred to "occupied Jerusalem," the official said he would answer to that later.

"Somewhere in the 23 drafts" that had been presented by the U.S. to Egypt and Israel, he said, "we did have a paragraph" regarding freedom of access to the holy places and other factors. It is understood that when President Carter handed Begin a draft referring to "occupied Jerusalem," Begin replied that if that passage remained in the draft the Camp David conference was over. The passage was removed.

The U.S. position on Jerusalem "remains" the Carter letter to Sadat, based on the statements on July 14, 1967 by United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, in the General Assembly, in explanation of the U.S. vote on a resolution on Jerusalem, and on July 1, 1968 by Charles W. Yost, Goldberg's successor as Ambassador to the UN, in the Security Council, on the situation in Jerusalem.

Goldberg, Yost Views On Jerusalem Cited

The White House released texts of the Goldberg and Yost statements which originally were put out by the U.S. Mission to the UN in New York. The Goldberg statement was made after Israel had taken measures on June 28, 1967, shortly after the Six-Day War, establishing East Jerusalem as Israel's in the unified city of Jerusalem.

Goldberg said that "the safeguarding of the holy places and freedom of access to them for all should be internationally guaranteed and that the status of Jerusalem in relation to them should be decided not unilaterally but in consultation with all concerned. These statements represent the considered and continuing policy of the U.S. government."

"With regard to the specific measures taken by the government of Israel on June 28," Goldberg added, "I wish to make it clear that the U.S. does not accept or recognize those measures as altering the status of Jerusalem."

The Yost statement, which came at a time when Jordan and other Arab governments were attacking Israel's authority in a UN debate and during a period of Arab terrorism in Jerusalem, while Israel was trying for urban development, said "the status of Jerusalem is not an isolated problem but, rather, an integral part of a whole complex of issues in the current Middle Eastern conflict which must be resolved."

Referring to "actions of Israel" in Jerusalem, Yost said: "My government regrets and de-

plores this pattern of activity and it has so informed the government of Israel on numerous occasions since June 1967. We have consistently refused to recognize these measures as having anything but a provisional character and do not accept them as affecting the ultimate status of Jerusalem."

Sadat, Begin Views On Jerusalem

Sadat's letter to Carter on Jerusalem said that "Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and should be under Arab sovereignty." He referred to "the Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem" as "part of the Palestinian people of the West Bank." He suggested "essential functions in the city should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided."

In his letter of about 100 words to Carter, Begin wrote that Israel's Parliament promulgated and adopted a law June 28, 1967 to the effect that the government of Israel "is empowered by a decree to apply the law, the jurisdiction and administration of the State to any part of Eretz Yisrael--land of Israel--Palestine as stated in that decree." The Begin letter added "on the basis of this law the government of Israel decreed in July, 1967 that Jerusalem is one city indivisible, the capital of the State of Israel."

Issue Of A Freeze On Settlements

In his discussion on the settlements issue, the top official observed that the matter was discussed at Camp David on the night before the 13-day summit conference ended and that "when we left Camp David we thought there was agreement." He declined to state how and when the issue would be resolved. "Let's wait and see and we will know in a couple of days," he said.

However, the official observed that the "Prime Minister perhaps did not recollect accurately" the discussions with the President and noted that press reports say Begin, when he left the U.S. for Israel via London, said he would consult with colleagues on the precise language of the Israel position. "We expect a letter" from Begin, the official said.

He also said that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan "did talk of a freeze" of settlements during the negotiations for "a self-governing authority" for the West Bank-Gaza inhabitants.

The controversy centers on timing. Begin contends that the freeze on new settlements is for the stipulated three-month period in which Israel and Egypt are to negotiate an agreement. The U.S. says it extends during the five-year period of the "framework" dealing with the West Bank and Gaza.

KOLLEK, TOHAMI AGREE ON JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (JTA)--Mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday that he agrees with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hassan el Tohami as to the establishment of separate municipal councils in Jerusalem, but cautioned that this was on the condition that Jerusalem remain under Israeli sovereignty with one mayor.

In an interview with a Maariv correspondent in Rabat, Tohami had said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat promised the U.S. and Israel that the Israeli capital would remain united and that the solution would be the establishment of two separate municipal councils--one Arab and one Jewish--which would be under one united Jerusalem municipal council.

"For almost ten years I have believed that the solution for Jerusalem rests in dividing the city into

quarters, each of which would be managed independently," Kollek said. "Each could have its own council and own regional mayor. However, this would be within the framework of one city, the capital of Israel. Israeli sovereignty over the city would thus not be lessened." Kollek added that he was certain agreement could be reached on the issue, citing London and West Berlin as examples.

GUSH ACTIVISTS OPPOSE CAMP DAVID

By Barbie Zelizer-Alexandria

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (JTA)--Premier Menachem Begin met with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon at his residence last night to discuss the Gush Emunim illegal settlement activities, the freezing of settlements on the West Bank, and the removal of settlements on the Rafah salient of the Sinai.

The meeting was part of Begin's attempt to explain to various Cabinet ministers that the decision at Camp David to remove the settlements in Rafah was necessary to obtain full peace with Egypt.

While Begin is fairly assured of receiving a majority on the issue in the Knesset, the public outcry by those to be affected by the pullback has intensified. A group of about 100 residents of Kiryat Arba at Hebron put up a "settlement" on a hill adjacent to the industrial area last night. The settlers, including several women, reached the hill and began erecting tents despite army roadblocks in the area. They subsequently blocked access to the hill with heavy vehicles to hamper army eviction.

Another attempt by the Gush to resettle south of Nablus on Friday was prevented by the army. The Gush subsequently cabled messages to Ministers Haim-Landaou, Yigal Hurvitz, Moshe Nissim and Sharon calling on them to resign from the government "because they did not swear allegiance to a government that removes Jewish settlers."

Government Accused Of Sell-Out

Late last night, hundreds of persons from Gush Emunim and the Sinai settlements gathered together outside Begin's Jerusalem residence, as well as the homes of other ministers, to accuse the government of selling them out. When demonstrators climbed onto the porch of Interior Minister Yosef Burg's house, a number of policemen and security personnel were called in. Two demonstrators were taken into police custody. The rest, who had intended holding an all-night vigil in the area, were dispersed by morning.

One of the demonstrators taken into custody, Yehuda Etzion, noted that the Gush had decided to hold the "Slichot" prayers preceding the High Holy Days outside the Prime Minister's residence. "We are entering an unprecedented struggle," he said, adding that "the government is leading us to a holocaust."

Meanwhile, settlers from the Rafah salient were also active over the weekend. They set up a roadblock near Yamit yesterday morning in a well-organized protest against handing the Israeli settlement over to Egypt. Displaying placards which read "Road closed due to sell-out of principles," the settlers managed to block the El Arish road with about a dozen tractors. The protest, which lasted about four hours, ended peacefully when police and soldiers arrived on

the scene and ordered the tractors moved. However, the protestors then managed to tie up the normally heavy Saturday beach traffic by driving their tractors and pick-up trucks slowly along the road. Supporters of the demonstration lined the roadside, handing out flyers which pronounced the Camp David accords as "No Peace" and "Peace Without Security."

This morning a group of Rafah settlers staged a demonstration outside the Premier's office in Jerusalem, where the Cabinet session was taking place. Carrying placards which read, "Peace Without the Rafah Salient is Like a Body Without a Soul," the settlers strongly denounced the expected removal of settlements, and called on each of the Ministers at the meeting by means of two loudspeakers directed at the building. "Begin, why are you afraid to come to Yamit?" they called, or "Dayan, yesterday Alignment, today Likud, tomorrow Sheli and maybe later Rakan."

Meanwhile, last night, a rally opposing the dismantling of any settlements was held at Nahalal, the moshav in which Dayan has been a member since childhood. There were some 400 representatives from various groups including the Labor Party's kibbutz and moshav movements, the Greater Israel Movement, Gush Emunim and members of Herut. The chief argument was that to give up settlements in Sinai would set a precedent for removing settlements in other areas.

A settler from Sadot, the flourishing moshav near Yamit, argued that if Yamit was an obstacle to peace with Egypt then the Jezreel Valley, where Nahalal is located, will be an obstacle to peace with Jordan, and the Huleh region an obstacle to peace with Syria. The two areas are Israel's richest agricultural centers and contain the majority of kibbutzim and moshavin in the country.

EGYPT TO GO AHEAD WITH IMPLEMENTING SUMMIT ACCORDS REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE ARAB REJECTIONIST FRONT DECIDES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (JTA)--The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram said today that "Egypt will go ahead" toward implementing the Camp David accords regardless of what the Arab rejectionist front does, according to reports from Cairo. That comment was made after the text of a 3000-word communique denouncing Egypt and the Camp David summit was released in Damascus at the close of the rejectionist conference there.

The document, signed by the leaders of Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, included a resolution "to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Egyptian regime, including institutions and companies and application of Arab boycott on individuals who deal with the enemy" (Israel). It also called for transfer of Arab League headquarters from Cairo.

Al Ahram declared, "The biggest mistake committed by the remnants of the rejection is the belief that the Egyptian people and their nationalist leadership can be affected by these childish resolutions... Egypt will go ahead with or without them along the road of real confrontation to regain the usurped land and rights, paying no attention to the horns of those who trade in the blood of the innocent."

Other resolutions announced in the Damascus document called for support of the "national and progressive forces" in Egypt against "the conspiracy of the Egyptian President"; to send President Hafez Assad of Syria "to tour the Arab countries... to attain maximum political and material support for these resolutions"; to "assign" Assad "to contact the Soviet Union... to discuss the possibility of developing the relations between the Soviet Union and the

(rejection) front; to contact non-aligned countries and Islamic organizations for that purpose, also to call for a special meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise by the Palestinian People of its Undisputed National Rights; and to ask the UN Secretary General that the world organization reject "any document or agreement contradicting with the UN resolutions relevant to the Palestinian question."

CABINET, BY 11-2 VOTE, ADOPTS SUMMIT ACCORDS AND EMPWERS GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE AND RESETTLE SINAI SETTLERS

By Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (JTA)--The Cabinet today accepted a proposal by Premier Menachem Begin endorsing the Camp David accords and empowering the government to remove Israeli settlers from Sinai, contingent upon a peace agreement with Egypt. The proposal, which will be submitted to the Knesset for approval, was adopted by a vote of 11-2 at a marathon Cabinet session that lasted more than eight hours.

There was no press briefing after the session ended at 6 p.m. local time. An official announcement said: "The Cabinet has confirmed the Camp David agreements. It has also confirmed in principle the removal of the settlements."

The government's decision means that a comprehensive package will be presented to the Knesset rather than a separate proposal on the settlements. This seemed to assure the support of the Labor Party, which voted 220-16 at a meeting today to support the Camp David agreements if submitted in a single package. Labor had said earlier that it would abstain if a separate vote was demanded on the settlements issue. Mapam, a component of the Labor Alignment, voted last week to approve the Camp David agreements.

Proposal By Begin

The proposal read by Begin stated: "The Knesset approves the Camp David agreements signed at the White House on 17 September by the Prime Minister. If, during the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the peace agreement, there would be an agreement on all problems concerning this agreement--and the agreement is expressed in a written document--the Knesset empowers the government that within the framework of this agreement and within a period to be agreed by the two sides, to remove the Israeli settlers from Sinai and resettle them anew."

Two Cabinet Members voted against the proposal--Minister of Commerce and Industry Yigal Horowitz and Minister of Health Eliezer Shostak--both members of Likud's La'am faction. The three National Religious Party ministers abstained.

The NRP, which is still debating the Camp David accords internally, had requested postponement of the general debate in the Knesset. It was reported earlier that Begin agreed to delay the start of the debate although he will present his proposals tomorrow. But later word was that the debate will begin tomorrow although no vote is expected before Wednesday or Thursday.

BRZEZINSKI SEES MODERATE ARAB STATES EVENTUALLY JOINING PEACE PROCESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (JTA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National

Security Advisor, expressed hope today that the "moderate Arab states," particularly Jordan, will eventually join the peace process entered into by Israel and Egypt at Camp David. He also seemed to stress that the main thrust of the Camp David framework is not a separate peace between Israel and Egypt, but a comprehensive settlement of which a separate peace could be an early by-product.

Brzezinski, who was one of Carter's principal advisors during the 13-day Camp David summit conference, made his remarks in reply to questions on the ABC television "Issues and Answers" program. He spoke against the background of developments over the weekend that included a decision by the Arab rejectionist states to break off all political and economic ties with Egypt because of the Camp David agreements and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visits to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Vance apparently made little headway in convincing King Hussein of Jordan to join in the Camp David agreements or persuading King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and President Hafez Assad of Syria to support them.

Asked about Hussein's warning that his relations with Egypt would be seriously affected by a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace, Brzezinski said: "Our view, of course, is that we are not involved here in a separate peace treaty. We have provided a comprehensive framework for peace and in the context of that framework, it is possible that one Arab country may be the first to sign peace, but the framework provides for a series of peaceful accommodations and the sooner the others join in, the less time gaps there will be."

He continued: "One of the outcomes of Camp David is the expectation that as the issues are constructively resolved, that there will be an agreement between Egypt and Israel. That is explicitly provided for. But also a part of the Camp David package, as a matter of political reality, is positive movement on the other issues--the West Bank and Gaza."

With respect to the moderate Arab states, Brzezinski said, "It will take time to discuss the issue with them, explain the arrangements, to make them see the nature of the process, to indicate where the process might be pointing, and at some point, and I hope quite soon, they will see clear-cut benefits for themselves in entering into such a process." He said, "We feel that it is in the interests of all of the parties that moderate Arabs participate in that process as of as early a date as possible."

Brzezinski said Hussein "raised a number of issues" with Vance at their meeting in Amman Thursday and "we will, of course, begin to provide the answers. We want to be as helpful as we possibly can. We understand his problems. We understand his difficulties. We can even appreciate some of his inhibitions. Nonetheless, we feel strongly that we now have a viable framework for peace and only Hussein will benefit and only the Arabs will benefit and indeed, ultimately the Israelis as well, if all of the moderate parties take part in that process."

UNITED NATIONS (JTA)--Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, met Friday with the President of the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Indolocio Liovano of Colombia. The two diplomats discussed issues of mutual interest to Israel and Colombia. Liovano told Blum he would do his best to conduct a "moderate" Assembly when the Mideast issues are debated. The meeting with Blum was at Liovano's request.