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MOMENTOUS STEP TOWARD MIDEAST PEACE: KNESSET APPROVES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS BY VOTE OF 84-19 AND 17 ABSTENTIONS By David Tandoq and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28 (JTA)--The Knesset voted 84-19 early this morning to approve the Camp David agreements package, including the removal of the Sinai settlements. There were 17 abstentions. The roll call vote was taken at 4 a.m. local time after a marathon 17-hour debate, the longest in Knesset history.

Premier Menachem Begin fought hard for approval of the agreements against bitter opposition within his own Likud faction as well as from opposition elements. Summing up at the end of the debate, he said the Camp David agreements mean that the "cycle of war has ended, perhaps for five years but perhaps for 50." He repeated his belief that a peace treaty with Egypt can be concluded in about two months instead of the three-month deadline set at Camp David.

(Immediately after the Knesset vote was announced, President Carter dispatched a letter of congratulations to Begin. He wrote, "This action by the representatives of the Israeli people takes us another step toward the goal we seek of a peaceful Middle East. . . . I deeply admire the courage and skill with which you presented the agreements we reached at Camp David.")

(The first reaction from Cairo came from Dr. Mansour Hassan, chairman of President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party. He said the Knesset vote showed that Israel was willing to continue to follow the road to peace and hoped it was the first of many steps leading to a just peace in the Middle East that would guarantee the rights of all parties, including the Palestinians.)

Breakdown Of The Votes

While the Knesset majority in favor of the Camp David accords was overwhelming, a breakdown of the votes indicated possible political trouble for Begin within his own Herut faction that he has ruled with an iron hand up to now.

Within the 70-member government coalition, 47 votes were cast in favor of the pacts. The proportion was less favorable within Likud. All 15 members of Likud's Liberal Party faction supported the Premier but only nine of Herut's 21 members supported him, seven voted against the agreements and five abstained. Only five of the National Religious Party's 12 MKs favored the pacts, three voted against and four abstained.

Of the Labor Alignment's 31 MKs, 24 supported the agreements, four voted "no" and three abstained. The pro-Moscow Rakah Communists also split, one member abstaining and four voting against the accords.

The Labor dissenters focussed largely on the Sinai settlements which, they contended, could have been saved. Former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, summing up for the opposition after the debate, urged the government to try one more time to save the settlements, but government spokesmen said such an effort would be hopeless. Begin said in his wind-up speech that Carter had personally attempted many times during the 13-day Camp David summit to persuade Sadat to re-

lent on the settlements, but to no avail. The "hard clear choice" facing the Knesset was peace or settlements, Begin declared.

Fear Of Setting Precedent

The Likud and NRP dissenters expressed fear that the removal of the Sinai settlements would set a precedent for subsequent removals on other fronts. Herut MK Geula Cohen led a furious assault on Begin, accusing him of betraying principles he once would have died for and for which he had sent others to their deaths. But after the voting the Likud defectors sought to smooth over the split with Begin. Yosef Rom of Herut, who voted against the agreements, said that dissent within party ranks was not a challenge to Begin but a "red light" to warn him that similar concessions on other fronts would not be tolerated.

Throughout the debate, the Knesset concentrated on the Camp David framework dealing with Sinai and a peace treaty with Egypt. Scant attention was paid to the more complex agreement aimed at negotiations over the future status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is in that area, however, where the most dangerous pitfalls lie.

Begin is already embroiled in differences with Carter over the duration of the freeze on new settlements on the West Bank. Begin insists that he committed Israel to no more than a three-month freeze, the period of negotiations with Egypt. Carter insists that the agreement was to freeze settlements for the five-year transitional period of self-rule on the West Bank.

(Carter told reporters at a White House breakfast yesterday that he had a very clear understanding with Begin on this and warned that a very serious problem would arise if the Premier insisted that the moratorium was for only three months. "I don't think there is any doubt about the language," Carter was quoted as saying.) (See separate story.)

With the Camp David accords ratified by the Knesset, the way was open for a speedy start of negotiations with Egypt for a peace treaty. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, accompanied possibly by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, is expected to head the Israeli delegation. It was learned, however, that Weizman probably will be the first to go to Cairo to meet with his Egyptian counterpart, War Minister Mohammed Gammasy, to make preparations for the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee. Weizman is not expected to go to Cairo until after Yom Kippur.

A seven-member delegation of Israeli communications technicians, headed by Col. Yaacov Heichal will probably go to the Egyptian capital sooner. The U.S. is helping with the technical arrangements. Alfred L. Atherton, President Carter's special ambassador to the Middle East, arrived here today from Amman and will assist in establishing the "modalities" for the upcoming talks with Egypt.

(A report today from Cairo said a senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry source stated that Ismailia will be the site for the initial Israeli-Egyptian talks on a peace treaty. The bulk of the talks, according to the source, will deal with military details concerning Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.)

The main points, according to reports here, to be discussed will include the demarcation of the El Arish-Ras Mouhammed line to which the Israelis will withdraw nine months after signing the accord.

CARTER PRAYS BEGIN ON KNESSET VOTE BUT WARNS ISRAEL ON WEST BANK ISSUE

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (JTA)--President Carter late last night sent a message to Premier Menachem Begin of Israel expressing his admiration of the Israeli leader in relation to the Knesset's endorsement of the Camp David accord a few hours after he took a harsh line against Begin on the issue of the West Bank settlements freeze in a private meeting with reporters and 10 days after telling American Jewish leaders, in effect, "trust me to do good for Israel."

In his letter to Begin following the Knesset vote, Carter said, "I deeply admire the courage and skill with which you presented the agreements we reached at Camp David," and called the Knesset's action "another step" towards a "peaceful Middle East."

Yesterday morning, at a breakfast with selected White House reporters, the President took a tough position on the West Bank settlements issue. He insisted that his version of the duration of the moratorium on settlements was correct and he warned the Israelis against putting any more settlements in the area.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency was not invited to the breakfast meeting and the office of White House image-maker Gerald Raftery, who arranged it, said that those not invited would not receive a transcript until next week. There was no explanation why most of the media was being shut out of the information imparted by Carter to a few chosen reporters, even after his hard line remarks were quoted in the media.

Carter Sees Serious Problem

"I would feel it would be a very serious problem if Israel decided to tie it (the West Bank question) to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the Sinai to which it is completely unrelated, because I expect these agreements to be consummated without delay," the President was quoted as saying by an invited reporter.

The President was also quoted as saying by reporters at the breakfast that he had "a very clear understanding" with Begin that the question of new settlements on the West Bank would be settled by negotiations during a five-year transitional period in which the "final status" of that area is to be decided.

Begin completely denies this version. He insists that the moratorium on the settlements is for the three-month period in which the Egyptian-Israeli accord is to be negotiated. Aharon Barak, legal advisor to the Israeli delegation, who did most of the drafting of the frameworks for the Israelis at Camp David, handed Carter the written position that Begin had taken.

This was on the morning of Sept. 17 after the late night discussions Sept. 16 to which Carter now believes he had Begin's word on five years. Carter, on the morning of Sept. 17, had already told President Anwar Sadat of Egypt of his success the previous night before Barak came to Carter's lodge in Camp David.

No stenographic transcript or tape recording has been made of the talks. In any case, letters regarding this issue are being negotiated through diplomatic channels. The fact that Carter took his tough line against Israel in the private breakfast before the letters were completed and made public was seen as motivated by the Administration's desire to put a lid firmly and forever on Israel's settlements on the West Bank and

Gaza Strip.

See Move To Placate Arabs

The President was seen also as effecting a maneuver in this manner to placate Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria and give them leverage to go along with the peace movement at Israel's expense. If the Carter version holds, this would mean that no Jewish settlements could be started or enlarged since the Arab negotiators in the five-year transitional period would have a veto over them.

According to reports of the breakfast, Carter also was quoted as saying he had "a very clear understanding" with Begin that the question of new settlements on the West Bank would be settled by negotiations during the five-year transitional period in which the "final status" of that area is to be decided.

"My belief is that Begin did agree not to start any new settlements during the time negotiations on the West Bank-Gaza self-government were being conducted, and that the status of the future settlements would be determined by the negotiations," Carter told the reporters.

Meeting With Jewish Leaders

Meanwhile, seven Jewish community leaders held a low-key meeting with Carter and five of his principal advisors at the White House Sept. 19, the day after the President had addressed the joint session of Congress on the Camp David results.

The meeting's purpose was to review and provide background information on the accords. No announcements were made of the meeting either in advance or afterwards. The session was tentatively arranged on a stand-by basis prior to the start of the Camp David conference. JTA was informed, in order for the Jewish leaders to receive a report of its results directly from the President whether they were successful and favorable or not.

According to information received by the JTA, the President in effect told the leaders that the results of the summit conference proved that the community should trust him to do good for Israel. He recalled the antipathy that some in the Jewish community had towards him since he took office and began his efforts for a Middle East peace, but now that they had reached the end of the tunnel the light was evident.

The implication, it was said, is that the President wanted the Jewish leaders to make clear that he would be helpful toward Israel in the difficult months ahead in negotiating the agreements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The President, it has become known, was with the group for about 25 minutes in the session which lasted for more than 90 minutes. Other participants were: Vice President Walter Mondale; National Security Affairs Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski; White House Counsel Robert Lipshutz; Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders; and Edward Sanders, senior advisor to the President and the Secretary of State.

Jewish leaders present were: Theodore Mann, Richard Moass, Burton Joseph, Howard Squadron, Rabbi Sol Teplitz, Lawrence Weinberg and Rabbi Israel Miller. Other Jewish communal leaders had been invited but they were unable to be present because of their attendance at a Jewish Agency meeting in Jerusalem and other obligations, it was reported. The meeting was described as "obviously constructive" both to the Carter Administration and the Jewish Leaders.

BEGIN'S ROSH HASHANAH MESSAGE

JERUSALEM, Sept. 28 (JTA)—Premier Menachem Begin today issued the following Rosh Hashanah message: "To my brethren, the Jews of the diaspora, from Jerusalem the eternal and indivisible capital of our people and land, I send my heartfelt greetings. May the Almighty bless every Jewish household and family with happiness and may the coming year be blessed as the year of peace. Shanah tova."

BILL ON NAZI WAR CRIMINALS SEEKS TO EXCLUDE, DEPORT THEM FROM U.S.

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (JTA)—Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D.-NY) expressed the hope today that the Senate would soon adopt a bill, similar to one introduced by her in the House and adopted Tuesday by voice vote, to authorize the deportation and exclusion from the United States of Nazi war criminals. She made the statement in a telephone interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from her office in Washington.

The Holtzman bill would close a loophole in U.S. immigration law which has allowed war criminals to enter and live in this country freely. She said that since 1952, when the present federal immigration law was adopted, there has been no provision in the laws to keep out of the United States or to deport those who have persecuted others for racial, religious or other reasons. As a result, she said, a number of persons against whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) "has solid evidence of war crimes committed under the Nazis cannot be deported."

She said her bill would correct this problem by giving Immigration and Naturalization Service officials "direct legislative authority" to act against Nazi war criminals. The measure provides for exclusion or deportation from this country any alien who, under the Nazis, "ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

At present, suspected war criminals who entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act can be denaturalized if they have become citizens, or deported, if they are still aliens, if the INS can prove they lied about their Nazi records in applying for admission. Appeals from INS rulings can extend the deportation or denaturalization hearings for extended periods. In denaturalization rulings, the federal government must then start deportation proceedings, which are also subject to lengthy delays.

Gives INS Direct Legislative Authority

Miss Holtzman told the JTA that her bill would give the INS "direct legislative authority to act against Nazi war criminals" by authorizing the INS to determine whether suspects committed war crimes and were deportable, rather than whether they lied about such crimes on admission. She added due process would still apply under her bill and hearings would still be required.

She said the measure introduced by Sen. Richard Stone (D.-Fla.) was identical and was now in the Senate Judiciary Committee. She said members of her staff had been in touch with members of Stone's staff on the legislation. Asked whether she had any expectation the Senate would act on the companion bill at this session, she replied the Senate has been traditionally slow to deal with immigration law changes.

AID RESTORED TO SYRIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (JTA)—A committee of both houses of Congress acted last night to restore \$90 million in U.S. economic aid to Syria that had been deleted earlier by the House of Representatives from the foreign aid bill. The Senate had voted the full amount for the new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The committee restored the funds reportedly in response to heavy pressure from the Carter Administration despite Syria's opposition to the Camp David agreements.

The full foreign aid bill, amounting to \$9.1 billion will go back to both chambers for routine approval before being sent to the President for signature. The House had objected to the aid for Syria because of its warfare against the Christians in Lebanon. According to reports from Beirut today, Syrian forces have resumed heavy shelling of Christian strongholds in east Beirut.

CARTER: U.S. WILL BE FULL PARTNER IN ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS; SEES NO REMAINING OBSTACLES TO TALKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (JTA)—President Carter said today that the United States would be a "full partner" in the Israel-Egyptian peace negotiations but he did not expect to be personally "involved" in the talks unless a dispute broke out that could not be settled on the foreign ministers' or delegations' levels and required the active participation of the leaders of the three countries.

But Carter said that he believes that all the principles for a treaty have been resolved and only details have to be worked out. He said that he spoke by telephone to both Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and they had assured him "there are no remaining obstacles to proceeding as rapidly as possible to conclude a peace treaty."

The President's remarks were made at a press conference at which he stressed that the dispute between him and Begin over the duration for the freeze on Jewish settlements on the West Bank was an "honest difference of opinion," that the extent of the U.S. commitment on the construction of two air bases in the Sinai had to be negotiated and that he would like to see a conference of all parties involved in the Lebanese dispute in order to bring about a return to a unified government in Beirut.

Carter's comments on the air bases which are to replace the two bases Israel is relinquishing to Egypt in the Sinai came when he was asked if the U.S. might decide not to build the bases if Israel kept to its position on the West Bank settlements. He said the U.S. was committed to participating in the building of the bases and this was contained in a letter from Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

But he said the "degree of participation" would be subject to negotiations. Previously, it had been understood that the U.S. would provide the estimated \$1 billion needed for the fields while the bases would be built by the Israelis themselves.

Asked if he planned a Christmas visit to the Middle East, Carter said that "nothing would please me more than to participate in the signing of a peace treaty." But he noted this still had to be negotiated. He said his only commitment was a promise to Sadat that he would visit Egypt but no date was set. On Lebanon, Carter said he did not favor partition but wanted all factions in the country to unite under a strong central government.

WORLD CONFERENCE OF SOVIET JEWRY OPPOSES CALLS TO TRANSFER THE 1980 OLYMPIC GAMES FROM MOSCOW

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Sept. 28 (JTA)--Leaders of the World Conference of Soviet Jewry, the umbrella movement for campaigns in different countries, said here that they did not support calls to transfer the 1980 Olympic Games from Moscow and that they wanted to attend the Games themselves.

The statement was made yesterday following the biannual meeting of the Presidium of the Conference at which there had been sharp divisions on this issue. Members of the British Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry have been calling for the transfer of the Games to another venue because of Soviet suppression of human rights.

Leon Dulzin, the Jewish Agency chairman who presided at the three-day meeting attended by 60 delegates, told journalists that the Presidium did not believe in the campaign to boycott the Olympics. Instead, they should insist on the Soviet Union strictly observing the regulations of the International Olympic Committee regarding the admission and treatment of all participants.

June Jacobs, chairman of Britain's National Soviet Jewry Council, said the presence of the Israeli athletes in Moscow would give great encouragement to Soviet Jewry. She and other members of the Presidium wanted to be there as well, she told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. However, the threat of a world-wide Olympics boycott might be used as a bargaining counter to secure the release of some of the 800 hard-core refusniks, she added.

Some 27,000 Jews Expected To Emigrate

Dulzin said there had been reports that next year the Soviet Union would stop issuing exit visas as officials would be fully engaged in processing entry visas of foreign athletes and spectators for the Games. But this was not confirmed.

This year, about 27,000 Jews are expected to emigrate from the Soviet Union, compared with 21,000 last year, with about half going to Israel and the rest mainly to the United States. This was only a fraction of those who wanted to leave. This year, Israeli affidavits had been sent to 100,000 would-be emigrants, making a total of nearly 230,000 such documents sent from Israel in the past three years. Fewer than 50,000 Soviet Jews had been allowed to emigrate in the same period, however.

Dulzin told the press conference that he was alarmed at what he called the "big rise" of Soviet anti-Semitic literature, films and television programs. Popular anti-Jewish literature was particularly prevalent in the Ukraine and Belorussia, where the many small Jewish communities had become frightened. It was announced that the Conference would shortly publish a Blue Book documenting the growing anti-Semitism of the Soviet media.

The press conference was also attended by Claude Kelman, chairman of CRIF (French Jewry's representative council), Eugene Gold, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Theodore Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and Lord Fisher, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

NEW SOVIET BOOK CHARGES ZIONISTS WERE FIFTH COLUMNISTS FOR HITLER

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (JTA)--"The Zionists

acted as a fifth column for Hitler, and their international network was utilized by the Nazis," according to "Enemies of Peace and Progress," recently issued by the Pravda publishing house of Moscow, excerpts of which were obtained by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and Union of Councils for Soviet Jews. Its author is the notorious anti-Semitic writer Lev Korneyev, who published a two-part series in July's mass-circulation "Ogonyok" claiming that Zionism is "one of the most dangerous forces of world reaction."

"Enemies" is divided into chapters as "Adolf Hitler--Israel's Founder," "Bullets in the Back of the Revolution," "How Dayan Lost His Eye," and "Zionism's Shameful Secrets." It imagines a worldwide Zionist conspiracy with close links to Nazism.

Korneyev asserts that "the Nazi leadership sought to use the Zionists to create in the Middle East a pro-fascist Jewish state," then quotes an alleged group of Russian Jewish war veterans: "The tragedy of Babi Yar stands not only as the embodiment of the Hitlerites' cannibalism, but also of the unerasable shame of their accomplices and followers, the Zionists."

Today, Korneyev declares, "Zionist agents attempt to split off segments of Soviet Jews and turn them into a fifth column in their own country." As part of the present conspiracy, the "CIA has a special Jewish section." "Any state refusing to carry out the orders of the Zionist bosses, who seek to operate as a sort of Mafia worldwide, becomes the target of espionage and subversion by the secret services of Zionism and Israel."

PROSPECTIVE JEWISH JURORS IN SPY TRIAL ASKED VIEWS ON SOVIET JEWS

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 28 (JTA)--The 150 prospective jurors for a trial of two Soviet citizens charged with buying U.S. military secrets were asked yesterday to fill out a 22-page questionnaire on their feelings toward Communism and the Soviet Union which included questions on Soviet Jewry.

There were three questions on Soviet Jewry among the 135 questions and they were asked specifically of Jews among the potential jurors. They were asked whether they believed the Soviet Union repressed Jews, whether they believed Soviet citizens were hostile to the Jewish religion and if they felt they might be trying to "get even" with the Soviets.

The potential jurors, who will also be interviewed privately in court, were also asked whether they or any of their relatives were born in a country now controlled by a Communist government.

The defendants, Valdik Enger, 39, a political affairs officer at the United Nations, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, a personnel officer at the UN, were charged with paying \$20,000 to a U.S. Naval officer to provide them with anti-submarine plans and other military secrets. The FBI has described the American officer as a "double agent."

AMSTERDAM (JTA)--Robert Frauenglas, 28, from New York, has arrived in Holland on a walking pilgrimage as a "Wandering Jew" through Western Europe to arouse attention to the fate of Soviet Jewry. Before arriving in Holland, he walked in England, Switzerland, France and Belgium. The final destination of his pilgrimage is the "peace palace" in The Hague.

REMINDER: There will be no Bulletins dated Oct. 2 and 3 due to Rosh Hashanah.