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EXPLOSION INJURES 22 PEOPLE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- A bomb exploded in the crowded Mahane Yehuda market this morning causing slight injuries to 22 people, most of whom were treated at Shaare Zedek Hospital and sent home. Five of the victims were still hospitalized this evening. Hospital officials said most of the persons brought in after the explosion were suffering from shock.

The market place has been a frequent target of terrorist attacks, especially on Fridays when housewives do their Sabbath shopping. Today's bombing occurred at 10:50 a.m. local time, apparently timed to cause maximum casualties. The explosive device was concealed in a can deposited under a vegetable stand. El Fatah, the military arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization, claimed credit for the outrage.

The incident aggravated the running dispute between vendors who complain of insufficient police protection for the marketplace and the law enforcement authorities who are constantly urging civilians to be on the alert for suspicious looking objects.

The owner of the vegetable stand claimed that he had not seen the can containing the bomb. Police said it was there unnoticed for at least a half hour before the explosion. They said that even if police officers inspected every stand in the market, which is not possible, they could not have prevented the terrorist from planting the booby-trapped can since the crowds were so thick.

Red-Faced Over Apparent Laxity

But the police were red-faced over the apparent laxity on their part which might have resulted in a tragedy of major proportions in Jerusalem earlier this week. A special police investigating panel found a police sapper guilty of negligence when he failed to make a thorough inspection of a car parked on a busy Jerusalem street Tuesday morning with a powerful explosive device concealed in its trunk.

The sapper was summoned by local shopkeepers who became suspicious of a silver Mercedes parked just off Ben Yehuda St. in front of a crowded cafe during the early morning rush hour. The sapper and other police officers made a perfunctory inspection of the vehicle and left. Almost three hours passed before another police team, summoned by alarmed civilians, pried open the trunk and discovered a large bomb primed to explode within a short time. It was safely dismantled.

Police Inspector General Haim Tavori said today that disciplinary action would be taken against the sapper but did not say whether it would be a reprimand, a loss of pay or a more serious penalty. The heroine of Ben Yehuda St., meanwhile, was honored today and presented on IL-40,000 reward by a citizens' group promoting security. She is Helen Stettner, a newspaper vendor who was the first to report the parked car to police. Her first customer today was Mayor Teddy Kollek who turned up at the newsstand with a kiss, a Jerusalem City Medal and warm words of appreciation for her vigilance.

CARTER: BEGIN-SADAT MEETING MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONCLUDE PEACE TREATY

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- President Carter, in a televised interview shown last night, said that a direct meeting between Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat might be necessary before a peace treaty between the countries can be completed. He said the reason was that although 99 percent of the issues have been solved the remaining dispute is political.

The interview with NBC-TV's John Chancellor was conducted last week before Carter's remarks in Atlanta Sunday that he would not hesitate to call another summit conference if necessary to reach a peace agreement. In the interview seen last night he said basically the same thing and stressed that he hoped the differences could be ironed out on the foreign ministers' level.

These remaining issues have gotten to be a kind of symbol of who is going to prevail in the public mind as the toughest negotiator and who is going to assuage those local political interests more effectively, Carter noted. He said he would "consider a head-of-state meeting" if necessary but "I dread the prospect" of "going through another session like Camp David before."

Carter stressed that the U.S. has no plan for an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. "We do not have a word or a sentence or a paragraph or a document that we would like to foist upon the Israelis or Egyptians," he said. He said any settlement that is "mutually" agreeable to both Israel and Egypt would be welcomed by the U.S., whether it was reached by efforts between the two parties alone or with American help. He said the U.S. adds "our services only when it is obvious that the two parties can't agree without us."

Carter said there were two reasons a treaty was not completed in the three months immediately after the Camp David summit despite the optimism voiced at the end of Camp David. He said one was that the positions of both sides were "now voiced in public by each side making it difficult for them to change their positions. The second, he said, was that both Begin and Sadat had to make concessions to some of their political allies and friends who felt they had gone too far at Camp David.

U.S. READY TO ANNOUNCE ECONOMIC MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO MIDEAST

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- United States economic and military assistance to Israel, Egypt and other Middle East countries and "Gaza and the Jordan West Bank" in the Carter Administration's upcoming budget will be approximately the same amount that have been allocated in each of the past two fiscal years, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed today. The budget for the fiscal year which will begin next Oct. 1 is to be disclosed to Congress Tuesday.

Administration sources told the JTA they did not expect the military assistance to be increased because of austerity programming planned by the White House. In addition, the sources said White House experts believe that the Middle East countries

including Israel, do not require additional U.S. assistance.

The actual figures on the Mideast may not be disclosed until the presentation of them is formally made by the Administration to House and Senate committees, probably in March. This practice was followed last year because of Mideast sensitivity.

Neither will the budget show what amounts may be allocated to Israel and Egypt if a peace agreement is signed. At the Camp David conference last September, the U.S. had agreed to compensate Israel for the loss of its Sinai bases, the cost of its withdrawal from the Sinai and the establishment of new bases in the Negev. Egypt is expected to be rewarded with military assistance that thus far has been limited to training expenses in connection with the sale of U.S. military aircraft last year.

According to sources at the State Department, Israel will probably receive about \$1.972 billion of which \$785 million will be for budget assistance from the Agency for International Development, \$7.2 million in agricultural commodities under the Food for Peace Program and \$1 billion in military aid. This is apart from the Sinai funding.

Egypt's total is expected to be about \$935,785,000 apart from military assistance. AID's support will be \$750 million, Food for Peace \$184,831,000. Gaza and the "Jordan West Bank," as the budget reads, will receive \$1,055,000 and \$1,735,000, respectively, in Food for Peace.

Jordan is being provided with about \$232,623,000, of which \$100,523,000 is in military and economic assistance, \$93 million in AID budget support and \$7,523,000 in Food for Peace. Lebanon's allocation totals about \$79,183,000, with \$20 million from AID; \$8,583,000 in Food for Peace and \$50 million in economic assistance. Syria's total is put at about \$107,224,000, with \$90 million in AID funds and \$17,224,000 in Food for Peace.

KHOUMEINI AIDE OUTLINES POSSIBLE RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND ISRAEL

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- An associate of Iranian exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini indicated to two Israeli journalists that a new Islamic regime in Iran would continue to maintain relations with Israel if the latter agreed to a solution of the Palestinian issue, in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, a senior advisor to Khomeini, told correspondents of Maariv and Al-Hamishmar in France that the only quarrel the Ayatollah's anti-Shah movement has with Israel is over the oppression of Palestinians who lost their land and Israel's alleged aid to Savak, the Shah's hated secret police, according to reports published in the two newspapers today.

Yazdi received the Israelis in the Ayatollah's guest room in Neauphle-le-Château near Paris, Khomeini's headquarters during his exile from Iran. Other advisors present denied anti-Semitic statements attributed to Khomeini and disclosed that a delegation of Iranian Jews had in fact visited the Ayatollah several weeks ago.

Yazdi stressed that for the time being internal Iranian issues will have priority over foreign policy matters and that the new regime Khomeini intends to establish in Iran will neither sever relations with any country nor establish new relations, at least in its early stages.

According to the Israeli journalists, Khomeini's followers are not well-acquainted with Middle Eastern problems and repeat the usual clichés. The more confident they feel, the less they express hostility to Jews and Israel, the reporters noted. What seemed to irritate them most was their perception of Israel's role in training the Savak.

Asked for proof of this, Yazdi said it was an "open secret." He said the American news media had more than once published reports of cooperation between the Central Intelligence Agency, Savak and the Israeli secret services. He charged that the Israelis not only trained Savak but cooperated with it.

(In an interview last weekend, Khomeini asserted that "We are against Israel and we will never help Israel. We will cut off all diplomatic relations. However, sending our army against Israel in any future probable war needs a thorough study, and at this time I do not have anything to say on that.")

(The Ayatollah's statement came in response to a reporter's question on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation," last Sunday. The reporter had asked him if he would put Iran's army into action against Israel if there were another war in the Middle East. The interview was conducted in Pontchartrain, France.)

(The Ayatollah also denied that he had made any anti-Semitic statements. This response was in conflict with passages in a book based on lectures he delivered in Persia in Iraq in 1970, "Islamic Government." The little-known book, published in Arabic, quotes him as expressing extreme hostility against Jews, whom he accuses of "plotting against Islam" and "preparing the way to rule over the entire planet.")

It was learned here, meanwhile, that the Jewish Agency has been forced to close down its offices in Teheran because of anti-Israel and anti-Jewish threats. The Agency has been trying to convince Iranian Jews to leave for Israel at once but conditions in Teheran are such that any activity is almost impossible there, reports said.

YADIN: EVENTS IN IRAN MUST ACCELERATE THE PEACE PROCESS

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- Israel Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin said here that events in Iran must accelerate the process of peace and that a Palestinian state will never be created alongside Israel on the West Bank and Gaza. Yadin was here as a special advisor for the Hadassah-WIZO project for post-doctoral research by distinguished academics and scholars in Israel and Canada.

The Canadian Hadassah-WIZO Jubilee Research Foundation will help scholars from both countries to continue their studies, putting a stop to the brain-drain of highly qualified scientists leaving their country of origin for better conditions elsewhere. For Israel, "the brain-drain represents a potential disastrous threat," said Clara Balinsky, Hadassah-WIZO national president who created the research foundation.

Immediate fields of research include seeking causes of leukemia in people with genetic disorders; developing a bio-chemical test for detection of human pituitary adenoma; developing red-cell scientists among high school teachers; solar heating of soil; inhibiting breast cancer growth and other important research.

Answering questions from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Tuesday, Yadin said that because of the proposed Syrian-Iraqi unification, Israel

is "sensitive" to the security problems of Jordan Valley and the West Bank. "We insist that no matter what the future will bring, our army and our settlements should remain on the western side of the Jordan," Yadin said. "We have to live with all the dangers and they dominate all our planning in the current peace negotiations."

Yadin referred to the potential evacuation of Iranian Jews saying that "no one can be forced to come to Israel. A few are coming but if a real danger threatens them we shall help." Yadin said that despite divisions of opinions there is a general consensus in Israel against the creation of a Palestinian state which will be dominated by the PLO whose aim is the elimination of the State of Israel. "It is a time bomb we shall never accept. The Palestinians will have as much autonomy as they want but no state."

ATHERTON TALKS CONTINUE, BREAKTHROUGH SEEN ON ARTICLE IV

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- U.S.

Special envoy Alfred Atherton had two working sessions today with a team of Israeli legal specialists led by Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, chief political aide to Premier Menachem Begin. Informed sources said there was substantial progress on Article IV of the draft peace treaty (the "review clause") and that the talks were now focusing on Article VI, paragraph five (the "priority of obligations" clause).

Atherton is expected to remain here over the weekend and then proceed to Cairo for talks. By then, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil, a key figure on the Egyptian side of the negotiations, will have returned from Khartoum where he is heading a large Egyptian delegation for cooperation talks with the Sudanese government.

Israeli sources reported a relaxed and businesslike atmosphere at the talks with Atherton. The American diplomat, flanked by State Department legal aide Herbert Hansell and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, is apparently making special efforts to understand Israel's concerns and dispel the unpleasant memories of the tough talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance a month ago.

The breakthrough on Article IV, it was understood, flows from Israel's acceptance of the Egyptian contention that the article as presently drafted could conceivably enable Israel to refuse to review the Sinai security arrangements in the future.

Accordingly, an "explanatory note" is likely to be drafted which will provide that the two sides have the right to call for a review and that if one of them does so call, the other will be obliged to take part in the review. The results of such a review would have to be agreed upon by both sides -- as Article IV specifically states.

Still unclear is the time-span between the final Sinai withdrawal and the holding of a mandatory review. Israel rejected Egypt's proposal for a five-year deadline -- or indeed for any specific deadline -- arguing that this would give the treaty a transient quality. But informed sources expect that language will be found expressing the desirability of the review after a reasonable period of time.

Exhaustive Definition Submitted

During today's sessions, the American team is understood to have submitted an exhaustive definition of circumstances in which Egypt would have the right to intervene against Israel in its inter-Arab defense treaties. These cir-

cumstances would be strictly circumscribed. They would not include, for instance, an Israeli punitive raid against Palestinian terrorist bases in Lebanon. The U.S. hopes in this way to satisfy both sides' concerns over Article VI, paragraph 5.

The third legal-textual issue being tackled by Atherton, Article VI, paragraph 11, is likely to prove the most difficult. Israeli sources indicated no sign whatever of readiness to soften the Israeli rejection of the "interpretative note" to this article which was drafted jointly by Vance and the Egyptians.

That note stipulates that Article VI, paragraph 11, does not sever the peace treaty from the Camp David "framework for peace," the document dealing with the projected Palestinian autonomy. Article VI, paragraph 11 itself says the treaty must be executed "independently of any instrument external to this treaty."

Israel's view is that the article does sever the treaty, in operative terms, from the Camp David "framework." Otherwise, Israel argues, the treaty would be "linked" to the Palestinian autonomy which, in the final analysis, depends not on Israel or Egypt but on the Palestinians for its implementation.

Yesterday evening Atherton met with Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai to discuss the still-unresolved Sinai oil issue. The issue has become even more crucial, from Israel's standpoint, in view of the cutoff of Iranian oil supplies. Mordechai urged that the oil issue not be left to the tail-end of the negotiations, for fear of it thwarting the talks when they are all but concluded.

10 ISRAELI TOURISTS DETAINED AND MISTREATED BY ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- The Israeli Consul, Avivi Pinhas, confirmed today that 10 Israeli tourists were detained by Argentine authorities on two separate occasions early this month after crossing the border from Chile and were mistreated by the police. All were subsequently released. Pinhas said the tourists possessed valid Argentine visas. The Israeli Embassy has lodged a protest with the Argentine Foreign Ministry but has had no reply to date.

Pinhas said the first group of four tourists had been travelling in Peru and Chile. They were arrested when they entered Argentina during the first week of January and were manhandled by the police. They were apparently suspected of spying for Chile with which Argentina has a long-standing border dispute and other quarrels. They were finally released and allowed to proceed to Buenos Aires.

Several days later, six more Israeli tourists were arrested when they entered Argentina in groups of two but received less harsh treatment than the earlier party, Pinhas said. They, too, were released in groups on January 6, 8 and 10. Pinhas said reports were circulating here that Israeli military instructors were training Chilean forces. The incidents were not publicized. The DAIA, the representative body of Argentine Jewry, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that it was unaware of what had happened as nothing appeared in the press.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Negotiations are under way with two foreign countries to sell \$300 million worth of the Israeli-manufactured Kfir jet interceptors. This was revealed to editors of the Israeli press who visited the Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI) which manufactures the Kfir, the Gabriel and Sharir missiles and other sophisticated weaponry in addition to producing civilian executive aircraft. The countries' identities were not disclosed.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

RELIGIOUS JEWS AND THE PEACE ISSUE

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- Religious Jews in Israel and overseas are no less divided than secular Jews over the issue of compromises for peace, specifically how much territory Israel should be prepared to give up in exchange for a full and binding peace with its Arab neighbors. For secular Jews, the primary consideration is the effects territorial withdrawals will have on Israel's security. There is another dimension, however, for religious Jews.

They regard areas such as Judea and Samaria to be part of Eretz-Israel -- "Eretz Hakodesh" or the Holy Land. For the religious Jew this means that the land must be defended and going to war to defend that land is an aspect of "kiddush hashem" (ready to give one's life for God's sake). It is seen as a "war of mitzvah."

But this runs smack into another issue, that of the possibility of loss of life in a war and its impingement on the commandment of "pikuah nefesh" (saving life). The question arising from this situation is how to reconcile or relate kiddush hashem with pikuah nefesh in terms of defending Eretz-Israel.

One Orthodox scholar, Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, president of Bar Ilan University, has addressed himself to the problem of when the commandment of pikuah nefesh takes precedence over the commandment of kiddush hashem. Put another way, is the saving of lives more important than Israel's rule over what the Orthodox regard as the entire "land of Israel."

Ongoing Debate On The Issue

Many other rabbinical and Orthodox lay leaders have debated this matter. One prominent scholar, Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik of Boston, has expressed the view that saving lives is superior to all other considerations, even from a religious point of view. However, the question is not clear cut. Who, for example, is to decide when or where pikuah nefesh takes precedence over a "war of mitzvah?"

Rackman, formerly the senior rabbi at the Fifth Avenue Synagogue in New York and a former professor of Judaic studies at City University in New York, takes the view of the late president of Yeshiva University, Dr. Samuel Belkin. Belkin maintained that knowledgeable laymen should be consulted before halachic decisions are made. A rabbi will sanction eating on Yom Kippur if a qualified physician orders it to save a life.

Rackman believes this should apply to political matters as well. Although he does not consider himself a dove, he supports Soloveitchik's opinion that pikuah nefesh should always be the dominant consideration and that war, therefore, should be overtaken by all means. Nevertheless, Rackman insists that whatever concessions are made to avoid war, Israel can never give up Judea and Samaria.

He holds that Jews have a God-given right to settle those territories and believes they can co-exist there with the Arabs just as Arabs live in Israel. He doesn't think that Jews will ever be a majority on the West Bank and therefore is suspicious of Arab insistence that Jewish settlement be stopped. According to Rackman, that attitude puts into question Arab sincerity to make peace with Israel.

The ideal situation, he said, would be a mature society in which dual sovereignty is

possible, meaning two languages and two flags on the West Bank, with the residents there able to choose between Israeli or Jordanian citizenship. As for Jerusalem, however, Rackman believes there can be only Jewish sovereignty although Arab residents could have the right to vote for the Jordanian parliament.

Critical Of Some U.S. Jewish Leaders

Rackman is highly critical of some American Jewish leaders. He claims they do not have the "guts" of British Jewry in the 1940s when Jews in Palestine were struggling against the Mandatory authorities. He feels American Jews try not to antagonize or embarrass the Administration in Washington when they differ with its Middle East policies.

Rackman said that Bar Ilan University, though under Orthodox sponsorship, is not necessarily religious if the composition of its student body is taken into account. He noted that there are many kibbutzniks attending as well as Arabs and Druze students of both sexes. According to Rackman, Arab parents of girls prefer Bar Ilan for their daughters because of the strict separation of the sexes. He also said that on the campus there are both supporters and opponents of the Gush Emunim. He described the university, with a student body of 8000, as religiously oriented but open to every idea and school of thought.

RABBI PAYS TRIBUTE TO DR. KING

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (JTA) -- Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and rabbi of the Park East Synagogue here, joined Mrs. Coretta Scott King and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, in paying tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at his 50th birthday anniversary ceremonies held in Atlanta, which ended Tuesday.

Schneier, the only rabbi at the ceremonies, said, "As a survivor of the Nazi Holocaust, I personally experienced man's inhumanity to man. In spite of this, I have never given up my hope in man. Martin Luther King Jr., at the height of his suffering and oppression, had faith in overcoming evil. He cared deeply not only for his own people but for the freedom, rights and dignity of all of God's children."

Schneier quoted from a letter by the late civil rights leader on behalf of Soviet Jewry, published in the New York Times on January 14, 1965: "The struggle of the Negro people for freedom is inextricably interwoven with the universal struggle of all peoples to be free from discrimination and oppression. The Jewish people must be given their full rights."

Schneier stressed that "non-violence was the philosophy of Dr. King in his struggle for human freedom and peace in the spirit of the Prophet Zechariah, 'Not by might nor by power but by my spirit,' says the Lord." (Chapter IV, Verse 6) Schneier lauded Mrs. King, president of the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change, for championing her husband's unfulfilled dream, by quoting from Proverbs 31, "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, she reacheth out her hand to the needy."

Other speakers at the ceremonies were Prime Minister Olof Ullsten of Sweden, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Gov. George Busby of Georgia, and Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson. Earlier, President Carter addressed the gathering and was awarded the Martin Luther King Jr. Peace Prize. Those present included the Israeli Ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum, and Egypt's Ambassador to the UN, Abdul Meguid. Blum participated in the wreath-laying ceremony at the graveside of King and also laid a special wreath in the name of Israel.