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## BOMB EXPLOSION IN LOD KILLS ONE AND INJURES 20 OTHER PERSONS

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 27 (JTA) -- A bomb explosion in the Lod vegetable market killed one woman and injured 20 other persons, mostly women and children, this morning in the latest manifestation of terrorist violence aimed against the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. In an earlier explosion, 13 persons were injured when a hand grenade exploded in the Old City of Jerusalem last night at about the time the treaty signing ceremonies were taking place in Washington.

The Lod blast occurred at 8:25 a.m. local time when the market was filled with housewives on their daily shopping rounds, many of them with small children. The victims were rushed to nearby hospitals while police detained a number of local Arabs for questioning. Lod, a town midway between Tel Aviv and the West Bank, has a mixed Arab-Jewish population.

Police were kept busy protecting Arab laborers from the wrath of some Jewish residents after the explosion. The woman who died was not immediately identified. The fatality was the second since Friday when one man was killed and 13 persons were wounded by a bomb explosion near Zion Square in downtown Jerusalem.

The victims of the grenade explosion in the Old City included two local Arabs but most were young tourists from abroad. They were taken for treatment to the Shaare Zedek and Hadassah Hospitals. Police later questioned the injured Arabs on suspicion that they were carrying the grenade to commit a terrorist act when it detonated by accident or because of mishandling. The incidents today and yesterday appear to be part of an accelerated terrorist campaign to protest the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

## BOMB BLAST IN JEWISH STUDENT CANTEN IN PARIS INJURES 26 PEOPLE

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, March 27 (JTA) -- A powerful bomb exploded today in a Jewish students' restaurant in the Latin Quarter injuring 26 people, three of whom are described in critical condition. An organization describing itself as "opposed to Zionist influence in France and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty" assumed responsibility for the attack.

The bomb exploded shortly after 12:30 p.m. but before the rush hour started. There were only some 40 people in the restaurant at the time of the attack. Half an hour later, over 150 students normally crowd into The Latin Quarter kosher restaurant, the only kosher institution of its kind in the Quarter.

Minutes after the explosion police units rushed to other Jewish communal centers in Paris to evacuate them. Over 300 people were asked to leave Paris' main communal center, "The Rashi," as they were about to start their meal. Other Jewish organizations were advised by the police to take special precautions as "additional attacks are possible."

Buscs with French riot police were also rushed to the Israeli Embassy, the Jewish Ag-

ency, El Al and other offices associated with Israel. Police officials privately said that more attacks might be attempted in coming days or hours.

The Palestine Liberation Organization representative in France, Ibrahim Suss, said that his organization was not responsible for the attack. He said "We shall wage our battle in the occupied territories and not in France." Suss said he was sending a message of condolence to the Chief Rabbi of France to express his and the PLO's "sympathy and regrets." Suss also ruled out the possibility that extremist Palestinian elements carried out the attack, saying this "seems to be the work of anti-Semitic local forces."

## Eyewitness Accounts

An eyewitness to the explosion, Michael Borowsky, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the explosives seemed to have been hidden under a pile of crates near the main door. Borowsky said the people sitting closest to the door were the most seriously wounded. One of them had his scalp blown off by the blast and the hail of flying glass. Another lost an eye and part of his face.

One of the canteen managers told JTA that there was no panic and that people filed out quietly in spite of the smoke and the noise of the blast. Neighbors said, however, that the people inside the canteen rushed out, trampling over the bodies of some of the wounded. One of the neighbors, who did not want to be identified, said: "It was a mad scene, with wounded people and blood everywhere." Jewish organizations in France took a grave view of the incident and Atom de Rothschild, president of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France, visited the wrecked restaurant where he conferred with the police.

Earlier today a shop owned by a Jewish family, situated in the center of Paris near the Place de l'Opera, had its show window broken. The owners, David and Rosette Azoulay, themselves immigrants from Egypt, said they had received no threats. The attack took place at 4 a.m. while the business area is deserted. Police sources believe the attack might be linked with yesterday's signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, as the shop, which specializes in tax-free gifts for tourists, is regularly used by El Al crews and many Israeli tourists.

## ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY RESTS ON SIX BASIC ELEMENTS

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA) -- The peace treaty signed by Israel and Egypt at the White House yesterday rests on six basic elements: Israel's withdrawal from Sinai; security arrangements between the two countries; the establishment of normal relations between them; right of passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal and the ships of both nations through each other's territorial waters; Israel's right to buy Sinai oil; and negotiations on Palestinian self-rule.

The English version of the massive document was released by the State Department two hours after it was signed by Premier Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, and President Carter, as witness, on behalf of the United States. The treaty itself contains nine articles. There are four maps, agreed minutes to four articles, two annexes and six accompanying letters.

One of the knottiest issues, Israel's access to

Sinai oil, was finally resolved in Washington on the eve of the signing ceremonies. The timetable according to which the various provisions of the treaty will be implemented is geared to Israel's phased withdrawal from Sinai.

#### Withdrawal Process From Sinai

Israel will evacuate its military forces and civilians from the Sinai peninsula in a phased withdrawal over a three-year period. Two-thirds of the peninsula will be turned over to Egypt within nine months of the exchange of "instruments of ratification" between the two countries. This is a formal process required to put the entire treaty into effect. The exchange procedure is expected to take about two weeks to complete.

When this is done, Israel will commence its withdrawal under the timetable. After nine months its forces will be deployed on a line extending from El Arish on the Mediterranean to Ras Mohamed on the Red Sea. Within the first two months Israel will evacuate El Arish itself and within the first seven months it will pull out of the oil fields in western Sinai and off-shore in the Gulf of Suez.

One month after the instruments of ratification are exchanged, negotiations are to begin between Israel and Egypt for implementing the Camp David framework that provides for self-rule for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The site of these negotiations has not yet been selected.

After Israel has completed the first (nine-month) phase of withdrawal, the two countries will establish "normal" relations. Egypt is to terminate its economic boycott of Israel and discriminatory economic practices. Israel will be permitted to buy Egyptian oil on the same terms as any other customer and negotiations will begin on a trade agreement.

#### Other Elements In The Treaty

Cultural relations will be established and negotiations for a cultural exchange agreement will commence within six months after the nine-month withdrawal phase is completed. Free movement of the nationals of both countries will be permitted without discrimination. Six months after the initial withdrawal, negotiations will begin for civil aviation agreements. Roads and railroads will be opened between the two countries, postal, telephone, telex and other communications will be established and access to the ports of each country will be provided for the ships of both.

Formal diplomatic relations will be established after the nine-month withdrawal phase and resident ambassadors will be exchanged between Israel and Egypt one month later, or two months after the exchange of ratification instruments.

As Israeli forces are withdrawn from Sinai, United Nations forces will be invited into new zones. There will be limited forces, demilitarized and buffer zones. In a letter attached to the treaty, the United States has pledged that if the UN Security Council refuses to participate in policing these zones, it will undertake to assemble an alternative multi-national force for the purpose.

Israel will give up its air base at Rafidim during the nine-month withdrawal phase. It will relinquish its air bases at Etim and Etzion during the final withdrawal phase to be completed three years after ratification of the treaty. In that period, it will also withdraw from the towns and settlements in the Rafah salient in accordance with Article 1 of the treaty.

One of the most serious obstacles that blocked

the treaty signing for weeks and prompted President Carter's personal mission to Israel and Egypt earlier this month was the question of the point at which ambassadors would be exchanged. Israel placed great importance on an early exchange, not the least because of its powerful symbolic value. The matter was settled and formally sealed in an exchange of letters between Carter, Begin and Sadat, all of them dated March 26, the day of the treaty signing.

In the first letter, Sadat to Carter, the Egyptian leader wrote: "In response to your request, I can confirm that, within one month after the completion of Israel's withdrawal to the interim line as provided for in the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, Egypt will send a resident ambassador to Israel and will receive a resident Israeli ambassador in Egypt."

The second letter, Carter to Begin, informed the Israeli Premier of Sadat's letter of commitment and asked him to "confirm that this procedure will be agreeable to the Government of Israel." The third letter, Begin to Carter, provided this confirmation and acknowledged receipt of a letter from Sadat containing the same undertaking he made in his letter to Carter.

#### A NIGHT TO REMEMBER

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA) -- Last night was a night of nights to cap a day of days at the White House. The solemn 45-minute Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signing in the afternoon on the north lawn was followed by a night-long state banquet under the red and yellow tent with a spillover in Blair House and champagne in the White House itself.

Egyptians, Israelis and Americans joined hands in friendship even as they knew that today would mark the beginning of an even more turbulent period in Israel's struggle to achieve peace with all its Arab neighbors.

Thirteen hundred guests, or least a third of them Jewish, including members of the large Israeli and Egyptian delegations and leading U.S. government officials, came to the dinner and heard President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin pledge friendship to one another and clasp hands together as television cameras flashed the scene around the world that would have been unbelievable even a few weeks ago.

Carter, who broke precedent by reciting grace before the dinner, spoke in his toast of "this joyous occasion" and foresaw "a new era ahead -- an era we hope, in which violence no longer dominates the Middle East, and the just concerns of all of us can find peaceful expression."

But, he cautioned, "tonight we commemorate not an end but a beginning -- for a treaty between Egypt and Israel is but the first step along the road. We hope that the Palestinians and others will soon join us in our efforts to make this treaty the cornerstone of a comprehensive peace." The President injected "the Palestinians" extemporaneously while reading from his prepared remarks.

#### A Tense Moment

The evening's only tense moment occurred when Sadat, in his toast, asserted a position that he had omitted in his signing speech. Praising Carter for "having shown an unparalleled understanding of the Palestinian people," the Egyptian leader added:

"He is sensitive to their legitimate call for the eradication of the injustice that was inflicted upon them in the unhappy past. We all realize their need

to be reassured that they will be able soon to take the first step on the road to self-determination and statehood. A dialogue with their representatives will be very helpful. It would also be consistent with American tradition. It is with this in mind that we proceed towards the completion of this sacred mission."

#### Nominates Carter For Nobel Prize

Applause broke out from the Egyptians and others in the audience. But Begin, last of the three to speak, did not challenge the "statehood" assertion or engage in peace process polemics. Instead, cheerfully and smilingly, Begin nominated "Jimmy Carter as the candidate." Before he could continue, the crowd guessing rightly, began to applaud and Begin added, "I did not say a candidate for what -- as a candidate to receive the Nobel Peace Prize of 1979."

When the ovation subsided, he evoked the evening's loudest and most welcome laughter by adding, "and please, no sharing of the award." Begin and Sadat shared the 1978 peace prize. (Carter is one of the 50 candidates for this year's Nobel Prize, it was announced today in Oslo. Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Nobel Institute, explained that Carter was nominated last year for the prize, but after the Feb. 1 deadline for nominations. His name was automatically moved to the list of 1979 candidates.)

Begin continued his compliments. A moment later he was again being cheered when he finished speaking of "the great service rendered to Israel, Egypt and to the cause of peace, who did so much day and night, with his inventive mind and great learning, the husband of a perfect lady -- I refer to Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance."

Sadat then returned to the microphone to say of himself and Begin that "we seldom come in conformity," but "I am in full conformity" with Begin's nomination of Carter as "the man of peace for 1979." Carter responded that if the nine months of negotiation are "completely harmonious" and meet "all the requirements" of the Camp David accords and the treaty, "I might consider accepting their nomination." Otherwise, they have made their toast in vain.

#### Cross-Section Of The Guests

The dinner guests included so many of the leaders of the Egyptian and Israeli governments that observers wondered who was left in Cairo and Jerusalem to govern. The Israeli contingent included leaders of the opposition. Among them were Begin's political rivals, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin. Former Ambassador Simcha Dinitz also was there. No other foreign country was represented at the party.

The guests also included 41 Senators, including the seven Jewish members, and all but two of the 23 Jewish Congressmen and three Congressmen of Arab descent. The two absent were Rep. Abner Mikva (D., Ill.), who is in China, and Rep. Frederick Richmond (D., N.Y.), who was in New York.

The dinner guests included a virtual Who's Who in American Jewish organization life. Perhaps the most photographed person was Mrs. Rivka Cyber, from the Lachish region in Israel, who lost her two sons in Israel's War of Independence.

More than 100 of the dinners consumed last night were kosher, supplied by a Baltimore caterer at the White House's request. Begin was among

the Jewish guests who had asked for a kosher meal. The kosher meals were similar to the non-kosher meals prepared by the White House, but the wines for the kashrut observers were from Israel.

#### Reactions To Treaty

Virtually all the guests hailed the treaty signing. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D., Mass.) called it "beautiful, absolutely beautiful"; to Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.) it was "a great day in history"; and to Rep. John Anderson (R., Ill.), a possible Presidential nominee, "very exciting, very historic."

Sen. Edmund Muskie (D., Me.) cautioned, however, that the treaty "may be short-lived." Asked if he were pessimistic he replied, "No, no. It takes a lot of hard work" to reach full agreement.

Earlier in the day, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "I am very moved," and added "having come this far I am sure we will be able to do the rest. It will be complicated and difficult but I am quite optimistic."

Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, observed "the question is whether we can extend the formula in order to include the Palestinians. We don't negotiate with the PLO. I believe this is the beginning of peace in the area. On this foundation we can build a comprehensive peace. The Palestinians will decide who will represent them."

Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum, said he exchanged flags with his Egyptian counterpart, Ambassador Ismeth Abdul Meguid. The former Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., Simcha Dinitz, said "it is a great day because it is a historical breakthrough for the people of Israel. It is the right step. Despite all the difficulties, a necessary step."

Felix Rohatyn, the New York investment banker, said "It is an extraordinarily moving day for me. I am a Jew who came out of Nazi-occupied Europe. It was extraordinary to see two men to have the courage to reach peace. It was extraordinary to see President Carter bring it about but it is too fragile for my liking. It is a shame too many still have a vested interest in bloodshed."

#### BEGIN POSTPONES TRIP TO CAIRO

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA) -- Israeli Premier Menachem Begin has postponed his scheduled trip to Cairo from next Monday until April 9 at Egypt's request. The Israeli Embassy, in making the announcement today, said Egypt asked for the week's postponement to allow it more time to prepare for the visit. Begin said later he still plans to address the Egyptian Parliament but did not know whether he would spend the night in Egypt. The Begin visit was originally scheduled during a meeting between Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at the Egyptian Embassy here last Sunday night. The visit is in return for Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

#### WJC INTENDS TO INVITE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF EGYPT TO AFFILIATE

WINNIPEG, March 27 (JTA) -- The World Jewish Congress intends to invite the Jewish community of Egypt to affiliate with it in the aftermath of the peace treaty signed by Israel and Egypt in Washington yesterday. This was revealed in remarks by WJC president Philip Klutznick prepared for delivery at a B'nai B'rith dinner here tonight honoring Sol Kanee, treasurer of the WJC. Kanee will receive the B'nai B'rith Humanitarian Award.

Klutznick noted in his prepared speech that Egypt would become the second North African country to be represented by delegates or observers at

WJC meetings. The Moroccan Jewish community sent delegates to the last meeting of the organization's General Council in Washington. Klutznick also proposes the establishment of a trilateral commission composed of the U.S., Egypt and Israel for the development of the Negev and Sinai, as one measure "to translate words of peace into works of peace."

He said, "We are now going to find the transfer of increasing parts of the Sinai to Egypt, and Israel will be moving people and facilities into the Negev." Klutznick noted that both regions are largely barren but both "have the potential to become centers of food production in a world that is increasingly hungry for food. There are reports that there is underground water, and even if this is brackish, scientific advancement in the desalination of water means that the area could be made fertile to produce food crops," he said.

The proposed trilateral commission should have a \$100 million fund to which the U.S. would contribute half and Israel and Egypt one quarter each, Klutznick suggested. In addition, private capital should be invited at an appropriate time, he said.

#### BEGIN, SADAT MEET WITH CONGRESSMEN

By David Landau

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA) -- President Anwar Sadat of Egypt called on the U.S. Congress today to help Egypt become the bastion of "stability" in the Middle East and northern Africa. Premier Menachem Begin of Israel, for his part, told Congress that Israel was the West's stable and reliable ally in the region, by virtue of its democracy, and called on the U.S. to "be on your guard" against Soviet-inspired assaults on liberty.

The Soviets, Begin said, stood behind the Arab rejectionist front. It was "no coincidence" that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was now in Damascus, Syria; Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were part of a "front of hostility and enmity," he said.

Both leaders appeared separately before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. But both meetings were open to members of the Senate and House, respectively, and many of them took the opportunity to pay tribute, by their prolonged standing ovations, to the two peacemakers.

"No citizen of our world is more respected or admired by the people of the United States than you," House Majority Leader Jim Wright (D, Texas) told Sadat. And Minority Leader John Rhodes (R, Ariz.) called Begin a "hero of peace" in his welcoming words.

#### Differing Concepts And Priorities

The remarks by Begin and Sadat to the American lawmakers underlined how the two leaders, who agreed on peace, differ markedly in their conceptions of what peace entails and where their priorities lie. Begin urged the Congressmen not to doubt Israel's resolve to pursue the peace process until it is at peace with all of its neighbors. But, he stressed, "security is life itself" for Israel. "There is a national consensus not to give up security."

Sadat, for his part, laid emphasis on the upcoming negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which he indicated was as important to Egypt as the treaty itself. He said he was "determined to give these negotiations every chance to succeed," and that he

was counting on the U.S. to exert a moderating influence on Israel's positions because success of the autonomy plan was "a U.S. interest as much as ours."

Begin spoke of the terrorist bombings in Israel that followed the peace treaty signing, committed by "those who want to tear the treaty to pieces." Sadat declared that Egypt, like Israel, does not want to see Jerusalem divided again but insists on the rights of Moslems to the Arab part of Jerusalem and the reassertion of Arab sovereignty there. He claimed that at Camp David "90 percent" of a formula for Jerusalem was agreed to.

Begin and Sadat exercised vigorous salesmanship to convince the Congressmen that each of their countries was America's most valuable ally in the Middle East, most capable of protecting security and stability in the region and most worthy of U.S. support. "If you cooperate with us," Sadat said, Egypt could be a military power able to act as a "deterrent" to outside intervention and could ensure stability.

He said he was not proposing that the U.S. or Egypt be a "policeman" in the area but the fact is that many countries around Egypt are unable to defend themselves against foreign "intervention" and "we would like to help them."

Begin was more specific as to what he regards as the principal external menace. He warned of recent Soviet-backed encroachments throughout the area and enumerated six countries -- Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Vietnam -- in which there had been "takeover by Soviet proxy" during the past two years. According to Begin, the Middle East oil-producing countries could also become the "victims of this method-by-proxy." He told his audience, "Please take into consideration, therefore, and I say this not as a boast, but as an objective fact, that in Israel you have a real, stable, reliable ally in the Middle East."

He drew laughter from the Senators when he observed that "there are three Israeli Prime Ministers sitting here -- one that was, one that wanted to be and one that is." Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres did not appear amused. Nor did Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir. But in the midst when Begin remarked on the severe heckling he received during the recent stormy meeting of the Knesset when "the Speaker's protection was not enough for me."

#### JEWISH LEADERS MEET WITH SADAT

WASHINGTON, March 27 (JTA) -- Leaders of six major American Jewish organizations met today with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Theodore Mann, chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, issued the following statement on behalf of the six -- the NCRAC, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, B'nai B'rith American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and the Council of Jewish Federations.

"We were pleased to have accepted the kind invitation of Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal to meet this afternoon with President Sadat of Egypt. Our meeting was a friendly one. We congratulated Sadat on the vision and courage which he, along with Premier Begin of Israel, had demonstrated in the struggle for peace, and we expressed the conviction that the example of Israel and Egypt living in peace, in close cooperation and in harmony with each other, will inspire other nations in the Mideast to understand that the peaceful way is the only way to discuss and resolve whatever issues remain."