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YOUNG: U.S. POLICY OF NOT TALKING TO PLO IS 'RIDICULOUS'; YADIN: ANY NEW UN RESOLUTION ON PALESTINIANS WOULD REVERSE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, August 19 (JTA) — Andrew Young, who resigned last week as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations as a result of unauthorized meeting with a Palestine Liberation Organization representative, said today that the U.S. policy of not talking to the PLO was "ridiculous."

Appearing on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," Young said a resolution calling for Palestinian "self-determination" which will be considered by the Security Council this Thursday is necessary because it is in the interest of the U.S. and Israel that "authentic leadership" emerge "among the Palestinian people."

But, Israeli Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, who appeared immediately afterwards today on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," said the U.S. commitment not to deal with the PLO is an essential part of the ongoing peace process in the Middle East and any new resolution in the Security Council on Palestinians would "reverse the meaning of the Camp David agreements."

Does Not Support Palestinian State

Young stressed that he was not supporting a Palestinian state. "I am for not determining what happens" on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, he explained. He said the right of self-determination means that the Palestinians in those areas should be able to decide their own future free of the PLO and Israel.

But he said the policy of not talking to the PLO "is kind of ridiculous." He said "it may have made sense" in 1975 when the Egyptian army was surrounded by Israeli forces and the U.S. was seeking a means of ending the conflict. (The commitment was made in 1975 as part of the second Sinai agreement two years after the Egyptian army had been released.) Young said it does not make sense now, four or five years later, not to talk to an "organization that seems to have the support of a good part of the Arab world."

"How many lives is this policy worth?" Young asked. He said he supported the resolution on Palestinian rights pending before the UN Security Council, which he noted no longer calls for a Palestinian state, because it could provide a means whereby the PLO will recognize Israel's right to exist and end its terrorism. He also noted the need to prevent economic upheavals caused by Arab oil policy which would effect the "constituency I represent," most American Blacks.

Terms Resolution A Smokescreen

Yadin, however, pointed out that the U.S. commitment not to deal with the PLO was made not only in the 1975 agreement by the Ford Administration but also by the Carter Administration following the Camp David agreement. He said the U.S. knew if there were no such agreement Israel would not have con-

tinued with the process that led to the peace treaty with Egypt.

He said the new resolution was "a smoke-screen" since if the Arab countries wanted to support Palestinian rights they could just endorse the Camp David agreements which call for rights for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Young stressed that Blacks and all Americans support the "survival and integrity of Israel." But he said this has come in conflict with what some see as the policy of "expansionism" by Israel, with the "Israeli army half way up Lebanon" and its continuing control on the West Bank. In addition there was the present "stubborn, intransigent government in Israel."

Yadin said he was sorry that Young would label the government of Premier Menachem Begin as "intransigent." He said that the Begin government, after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, agreed to give up the Sinai and while leaving the sovereignty of the West Bank and Gaza Strip open, offered "self-rule" to its inhabitants. He said no other Israeli government had gone so far.

Claims State Department Knew Of Meeting

On the CBS program, Young maintained that the State Department knew by July 30 of his meeting with Yehudi Lobib Terzi, the PLO observer at the UN, even though the Department has said it did not know until Aug. 11. He said he acted in the best interest of the U.S. and the State Department because he felt it would be disastrous to veto the Security Council resolution and was told by Kuwait and Syria that a postponement could only be reached with the PLO's approval.

Young said that after he told Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum, who he said he still considers a friend, of the meeting, the Israeli complaint was "restrained." But he noted he urged the Israelis not to make a public issue of it because he knew the reaction in the Black community would result in more support for the Palestinians.

"I think the Israelis really did not understand the possible domestic implications in the United States," Young said, although he added he believed both Blum and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan understand U.S. conditions.

Young said that although Jews should not be blamed for his leaving the UN, he believes that meetings between Jewish and Black leaders are important. He noted both groups, as part of the coalition that make up the Democratic Party, should discuss the differences. He noted that while Blacks support Israel they see the Palestinians as an "oppressed people." (See related stories.)

Says Israel Protested Wolf's Meetings

Yadin said Israel would have protested the meeting with the PLO if the U.S. Ambassador's name had been "Jacob Goldstein," adding that Israel has complained to the U.S. of the three meetings by Milton Wolf, the U.S. Ambassador to Austria, who is Jewish, with PLO officials. He stressed that Israel never asked for Young's dismissal.

Yadin noted that from what he has heard Black leaders say over the last few days, the issues they wanted to discuss with Jews in the

U.S. did not concern the Mideast but such problems as education. He said this sounded the same as the problems in Israel with the "handicapped" members of its society. He said Israel and American Blacks could learn from each other on how to deal with these problems.

BLACK LEADERS ANGERED BY YOUNG'S RESIGNATION; CARTER'S ACCEPTANCE From Combined JTA Wire Services

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (JTA) Many Black leaders, angered by what they feel was the undue haste with which the Carter Administration accepted the resignation of Andrew Young as Ambassador to the United Nations, are pointing to what they term Jewish pressure for his resignation as an essential element in this development.

At the same time, some Black leaders are seeking to defuse the tensions between Black and Jewish leaders by calling for meetings between the two communities. Young, himself, has said repeatedly since he submitted his resignation last Wednesday that his decision should not be blamed on the furor caused in the Jewish community by his meeting with a Palestine Liberation Organization official last month. And Jewish leaders are stressing that they did not ask for his dismissal and that his resignation should not be an issue between Blacks and Jews.

Series Of Meetings Sought

In a series of rapid-fire developments over the weekend, Dr. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an umbrella organization comprising leaders of major Black organizations in the U.S., announced that he wants to meet with PLO leaders to continue Young's effort "to seek peace in the Middle East."

Lowery, who said he wants to convince the PLO to adopt the same non-violent methods to achieve self-determination that the SCLC uses in trying to achieve Black equality, and to convince them to recognize Israel as a sovereign nation, said he also wants to meet with Israeli UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum. A spokesman for Blum told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Blum will meet with Lowery this Tuesday. Zehadi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the UN, whose meeting with Young on July 26 caused the furor, said he would meet with the SCLC leader tomorrow.

Vernon Jordan, head of the National Urban League, and Coretta Scott King, widow of the slain civil rights leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, called on national Black leaders to meet in Washington this week to seek clarification from the White House about Carter's hasty acceptance of Young's resignation. They also said they would seek a meeting with national Jewish leaders to discuss Black-Jewish relations in the aftermath of Young's resignation.

Resentment Among Black Leaders

The seething resentment over Young's resignation was expressed in its sharpest form by Thelma Thomas Davis, president of the Delta Sigma Theta, a predominantly Black sorority group, at the group's annual convention last week in New Orleans. She told the 6000 delegates and visitors present:

"We have been patient and forbearing in their (Jews) masquerading as friends under the pretense of working for the common purpose of

civil rights. This latest affront reveals clearly that their loyalties are not compatible with the struggle of Black Americans for equal opportunity under the law. Indeed, we question whether their loyalties are first to the State of Israel or to the United States. The loyalties of Black Americans have never been questioned."

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation People United to Save Humanity, told a meeting of the group in Chicago yesterday: "When there wasn't such decency in society, many Jews were willing to share decency. The conflict began when we started our quest for power.... Once we began the push for our share of universal slots in institutions, Jews called them quotas and opposed us." Nevertheless, Jackson said that while there are some deep differences between Blacks and Jews, Jewish-Black unity is the key to survival for both communities. He said many meetings would have to be held to heal the present rift.

Many Black leaders are especially bitter over the fact that while Young was reprimanded last Tuesday, a day before he resigned, by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for meeting with Terzi, the U.S. Ambassador to Austria, Milton Wolf, who also met with PLO officials on three separate occasions, was not even rebuked. They expressed the feeling that there appears to be a double standard in the two cases.

Double Standard Rejected

By contrast, the Department noted, Wolf reported his meetings to the Department and that he was "reminded" of U.S. policy not to talk to the PLO until it recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders. In addition, the Department said that two of the three meetings Wolf had had were "chance encounters."

Nevertheless, Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, called upon the State Department to conduct "a full-dress inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Wolf's meeting with PLO representatives." In a telegram to Vance, he declared that "we are not satisfied that Ambassador Wolf's conduct was totally innocent and without the approval of the State Department. Ambassadors do not engage in sensitive meetings without the knowledge of their superiors."

'Okay To Meet With PLO Leaders

Young, himself, who said that Blacks and Jews could learn from each other, blamed Israel's decision to make a public issue out of his meeting with Terzi for the ensuing furor. In a television interview Friday he was critical of Blum for having publicized the information about the meeting after the American envoy had confided to him about the incident.

Young contended that there was nothing wrong with meeting with PLO or any other officials whose views differ with that of the U.S. or Israel. He said that the UN was formed in order to carry on conversations between states and representatives of differing views in order to settle these differences.

Young also said that he may have to conduct more talks with PLO representatives in his role as President of the Security Council during this month when the debate on the Kuwaiti-sponsored resolution on Palestinian rights resumes Aug. 23.

Observers pointed out, however, that while

the Council president is empowered to meet with representatives of any UN member states to discuss issues before the Council. Young met with Terzi last month before he took his post as Council President at the beginning of August and that the PLO is not a member state of the UN.

Young's statement that he may have to have more discussions with PLO members prompted the State Department to respond that the Administration does not anticipate that Young will have any more dealings with the PLO until he officially leaves his post as UN Ambassador, probably sometime next month. Young is expected to serve until a replacement is confirmed by the Senate.

JEWISH LEADERS INSIST JEWS DID NOT CALL FOR YOUNG'S RESIGNATION AND SHOULD NOT BE A BLACK-JEWISH ISSUE

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (JTA) -- Jewish leaders insist that the American Jewish community did not ask for Andrew Young's resignation as Ambassador to the United Nations and that his resignation was not and should not be made an issue between American Blacks and Jews.

Leaders issuing statements include Theodore Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Jack Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith; Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress; and Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Mann, in a letter to President Carter, declared that "we did not ask for Ambassador Young's resignation, nor is his resignation an issue in the relationship between the Jewish and Black communities." Mann said State Department policy was that of trying to "find a way to bring about Palestine Liberation Organization recognition of Israel's right to exist and United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 so that the Palestinians will feel free to engage in peace negotiations."

"Underlying such a policy is the assumption that such recognition can be achieved without concessions to the PLO that will endanger Israel's security," Mann added that "if by some miracle, the PLO relinquished its designs on Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem, and recognized Israel's right to exist and Resolution 242, surely it would still absolutely insist on a PLO state in Judea and Samaria," which, Mann said, Carter himself opposes.

Other Issues Involved In Resignation

Spitzer also declared that Young's resignation "is not an issue between Jews and Blacks. While Young's resignation came as a result of his actions on an issue affecting the Middle East, Young's tenure as UN Ambassador was marked by controversy on issues totally unrelated to the Mideast."

Spitzer asserted "It is safe to assume that Young would not have felt a need to resign, nor would the President have accepted his resignation, if Young's only controversial act was his unacknowledged visit with a PLO representative." Spitzer said the American Jewish community "is working with the Black community on many agendas" and "we will continue to do so. Indeed, we are interested in increasing the communication between our communities so that

we might even more effectively address our many mutual concerns together."

Responding to a call by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) for a renewed dialogue between Black and Jewish communities after Young's resignation, Siegman said, in a telegram to Joseph Lowery, SCLC president, that the American Jewish Congress joins in the view "that there is urgent need for talks between our two communities" following Young's resignation. Siegman added that "the two communities have so much to give each other in support of the objectives we share that it would be a tragedy if this or any other issue were allowed to create an unbridgeable gulf between us."

Siegman said the AJCongress and other Jewish organizations "deliberately refrained from calling for Ambassador Young's resignation and it is clear that that resignation was due solely to the fact that his violation of the policy of our government in the Middle East and his subsequent misrepresentation of his actions made his continued official service impossible." Siegman noted that "Young himself," in his resignation letter, said his actions "may have hampered the peace process" in the Middle East.

Schindler reiterated that the Jewish community did not call for Young's resignation, adding, the fact that Young is Black had nothing to do with his appointment as United Nations Ambassador, or his resignation, and "consequently there is no reason for any so-called tension between the Jewish and Black communities arising out of this issue."

Declaring that Young "has been a steadfast friend of Jewish causes from his earliest days in the civil rights movement," Schindler said that "those who speak of such tensions do a disservice to harmonious Black-Jewish relations." He stressed that concern for those relations "should not be allowed to obscure the central issue: the State Department's policy that seeks to cosmetize the PLO and transform this terrorist gang into a fit negotiating partner in the Middle East peace talks."

Recalls Commitment Not To Talk To PLO

Schindler cited the "solemn commitment" made four years ago by Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State that the United States would not recognize nor negotiate with the PLO as long as it refused to recognize Israel's right to exist and refuses to accept Resolution 242. He added that President Carter has "on numerous occasions" reiterated that commitment.

"The State Department, however, has violated that solemn pledge by overtly or covertly encouraging Ambassador Young to traffic with the PLO — a policy confirmed by the fact that the U.S. Ambassador to Austria, Milton Wolf, also conferred at length with the PLO," Schindler said it was time for President Carter "to establish his authority over the Arabists in the State Department and make crystal clear that we are a country that honors its commitments to its friends, its allies and its principles."

Says Young Was Caught In A Web

Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice-president of the Conservative Rabbinical Assembly, said in a letter to Young that he had come to appreciate "your love for the Jewish people and concern for the security and peace of Israel." Kelman decried press reports about Jewish "fury" against Young. He said he had spoken to Jews in different parts of the United States about various matters "and I sensed no special fury directed against you, but rather sadness over your being caught in a web

of larger design by the American government and that if there was any blame to be fixed, it was on those in the United States government who are signalling the appearance of weakening or repudiating their commitment not to deal with the PLO until they recognized 242 in its entirety." Rabbi Abraham Hecht, Rabbinical Alliance president, strongly denounced the "singling out" of Young "for vilification as if he were the sole culprit," adding that Carter, rather than Young, "is primarily responsible for the immediate crisis in our Mideast diplomacy." He said it was "extremely difficult" to believe that both Young and Wolf "could have had meetings with representatives of that international 'Murder Incorporated,' the PLO, without the tacit approval of President Carter and the State Department." Hecht said Young's "forced resignation" had made him "the sacrificial lamb."

In a related development, Bill Brock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared that "the existing question as to what this nation's policy is in the Middle East must be immediately resolved by the President." Brock declared that if Young acted with Carter's approval in meeting with a PLO official, "the President must explain his actions to the American people."

Meanwhile, top-ranking Carter Administration officials said Friday that the Administration regards contacts with the PLO as important to the Middle East peace process and will continue them under arrangements short of negotiations. The officials said contacts with the PLO were "necessary" and often unavoidable for U.S. diplomats and that such contacts did not breach the official Administration policy of neither recognizing nor formally negotiating with the PLO until it accepted Israel's right to exist and endorsed UN Security Council Resolution 242.

CABINET REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL TO AMEND OR SUPPLEMENT RESOLUTION 242

By David London

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin met this afternoon with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special Middle East envoy, to inform him of the Cabinet's solid support earlier today of the Premier's flat rejection of any proposed amendment or supplement to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

Strauss, who arrived here Friday in a Mideast shuttle venture to try to ease tensions between Israel and the United States, said on his arrival that the U.S. "might go forward with a resolution of its own" in the UN this week that would incorporate key statements of the past on Palestinian rights and general language on the issue similar to that agreed upon in the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. According to the Camp David agreement, "representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

The Security Council is due to meet this Thursday to debate a Kuwaiti-sponsored resolution on Palestinian rights. The U.S. has said it would veto that resolution because it would modify Resolution 242 by calling for Palestinian self-determination and for a Palestinian state.

To avoid a veto, which would antagonize the Arab world and possibly lead to a General

Assembly session on Palestinian rights, Strauss told Israeli leaders Friday that the Carter Administration decided to offer a compromise resolution. Israeli leaders promptly rejected this move as a step toward wooing the Palestinians to the negotiating table and as a step toward legalizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinians at the peace table.

Begin's meeting today with Strauss at the envoy's request took place shortly after Strauss returned from Egypt where he discussed the U.S. initiative and found President Anwar Sadat less than enthusiastic about the idea.

The Israel Cabinet voted unanimously today to support Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Interior Minister Yosef Burg who had met with Strauss Friday and informed him in unequivocal terms that Israel opposed any amendment or supplement to Resolution 242. Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor told reporters -- thus confirming earlier reports -- that Strauss had reported the U.S. intends to put forward a new draft at the Security Council, and he had sought Israel's agreement.

But the Israeli reply, as delivered by Begin and the top ministers, had been "unlimited rejection," Naor said. Such a draft would be, Naor said in a formal statement, a contravention of a U.S. commitment given in September 1975, at the time of the Sinai interim agreement, and reconfirmed at the time of the peace treaty signing with Egypt last March. Naor also said it would contravene the Camp David accords.

Denies Summit Meeting

Before his meeting with Begin, Strauss appeared to scotch rumors that had surfaced here today that he would invite Begin to a tripartite summit in Washington in September with President Carter and Sadat -- in order to thaw the coldness in Jerusalem-Washington relations. Strauss told Commerce Minister Gideon Patt he bore no such invitation, Israel Radio reported.

The envoy met with Patt to sum up some economic survey work done here by a group of American industrialists who had flown here with him on his weekend trip. Strauss said the U.S. Administration intended to do all it could to encourage economic cooperation between Israel and Egypt, the radio reported.

Strauss also found time this afternoon, before his session with Begin, to tour East Jerusalem, with Mayor Teddy Kollek as his guide. He travelled in an American Embassy car, but with its flag removed -- as has been the practice adopted by visiting American officials in the past when they visit across the "Green Line." Despite persistent questioning by accompanying reporters, Strauss kept his opinions on what he saw and heard from the Mayor strictly to himself during the tour, which included Jewish, Christian and Moslem sites.

Observers noted that Strauss, who was due to depart tonight for Washington, had failed to dispel Israeli concern that the U.S. was tilting toward the PLO. Meanwhile, there was no indication that Strauss and Israeli leaders discussed Andrew Young's resignation last Wednesday as U.S. Ambassador to the UN nor Young's and U.S. Ambassador to Austria Milton Wolf's meetings with PLO officials. Young, as Security Council President for August, will preside at the Security Council debate on the Kuwaiti-sponsored resolution. Strauss, himself, may go to New York for the Council debate.