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SADAT GREETIS ISRAEL ON ITS 32ND ANNIVERSARY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, April 20 (JTA) — A personal messenger carried Independence Day greetings from President Anwar Sadat to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo today. The messenger, Nasser A-Nassri, met briefly with Israel's Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar. A reception for some 250 guests was scheduled to take place at the Embassy tonight when Memorial Day events are over and Independence Day festivities begin.

A memorial prayer service for those who fell in Israel's wars took place last night at the Cairo synagogue. The prayer service was attended by Ben-Elissar and 70 other worshippers. Also present was Gen. Avraham Tamir, a veteran of all of Israel's wars, who is now in charge of the normalization process with Egypt.

Memorial Day events began in Israel last night with a ceremony at the Western Wall. A memorial candle was lighted in the presence of President Yitzhak Navon and Chief of Staff Gen. Raphael Eytan. At 11 a.m. today a memorial siren sounded throughout the country, bringing traffic and work to a two-minute halt. Memorial services were held at the same time at military cemeteries.

This morning, as in previous years, Premier Menachem Begin visited the graves of seven freedom fighters who were executed by the British authorities during the Mandate in Rosh Pinah in Galilee. Later he visited the military cemetery in Safed. "On Memorial Day we have come to bow our heads before you," said Begin over the graves. "Our sons, our sacred heroes... the people thank you for your standing."

Peace Still Far Away

The central memorial rally was held on Mt. Herzl in Jerusalem. "Peace with our neighbors is still far away," said Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to the crowd which gathered at the military cemetery there. He said "The treacherous act of the messengers of terror in Misgav Am only proves it. Therefore, it is the Israel Defense Force's duty to make all possible efforts to increase its might." The main source of strength is the quality of the soldiers, Weizman said. "This quality is nourished by the legacy of our sons' courage and sacrifice."

The ceremonies took place during a heat wave. Many of those attending fainted and the emergency services of Red Magen David were kept busy.

Memorial Day will end tonight with a ceremony on Mt. Herzl. The solemnity of Memorial Day turns into a celebration of Israel's 32nd anniversary of independence. Independence Day beacons will be kindled and fireworks will light up the sky.

WEIZMAN REGRETS THE KILLING OF 2 IRISH SOLDIERS IN SOUTH LEBANON

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, April 20 (JTA) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman expressed deep regret last night over the killing of two Irish soldiers in a

south Lebanese village Friday. But while extending condolences to the bereaved families, Weizman expressed surprise that the killings, attributed to Maj. Said Haddad's Christian militia, have engendered a wave of ill feeling toward Israel in Ireland.

The Defense Minister acknowledged that Israel assisted Haddad and said it did so because of its commitment to the Christian villagers against Palestinian terrorists and because the militia helped secure Israel's borders against the terrorists. "It is a question of security for Israel and Israel will therefore continue to help the Christians," Weizman said.

The soldiers were members of the Irish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) which was involved in a skirmish with Haddad's men a week ago. One Irish soldier was fatally wounded in that clash and a local villager, reportedly a Shiite Moslem, was killed.

Haddad Denies Responsibility

Haddad has categorically denied that his forces were responsible for the deaths of the Irish soldiers Friday. He described it as a revenge killing and warned that this is the custom in the Middle East and "whoever does not take it seriously is endangering his life."

According to Haddad's version of the incident, an American observer, Maj. Harry Klein, accompanied by a French colleague, three Irish soldiers and two journalists disguised as UN personnel entered Shisi village on south Lebanon without making the necessary arrangements with the liaison officer or obtaining the usual escort of militiamen.

Haddad said that the villagers halted the group and demanded to know if Irish soldiers were among them. When Klein replied that there were and pointed them out, the villagers seized two of them. Both were later found dead.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

THE CONTINUING AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, April 20 (JTA) — In the continuing West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations, to be resumed April 27 in Herzliya, movement toward agreement hinges on Egypt's willingness to drop two of its three major proposals and a major change in the third. This outline emerged from the summit conferences President Carter held during the past two weeks with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Premier Menachem Begin of Israel.

Sadat called for "East Jerusalem" to be considered under the West Bank "Arab sovereignty" with its inhabitants voting for a "self-governing" authority. Sadat also ruled out Jewish settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, saying that settlements there are "illegal" and "unfounded." His view of the self-governing "body" with executive, legislative and judicial powers would displace Israeli authority anywhere in the area and, in the Israeli view, set up the foundation for a Palestinian state under domination of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Begin emphasized, particularly in his address to some 1400 Jewish communal leaders here Thursday, that Israel unalterably opposes all three.

Jerusalem, — "all of it" — he said, is Israel's capital; settlements are "legal" and they will continue; and autonomy arrangements for Judea, Samaria and Gaza could not be set up which would create a state "in everything but name."

Two Basic Questions

Later, in a press conference Thursday afternoon, Carter said "we are now in the process of negotiating how much authority and power and influence and responsibility to give to the self-governing authority, how exactly it will be composed. Those are the two basic questions, and how that self-governing authority is to be chosen, and once that is decided, Israel is completely ready to withdraw their military government, the civilian authority administration, to withdraw their own forces and to redeploy them in specified security locations, and let those new duties and responsibilities be assumed by Palestinian Arabs who live in the West Bank-Gaza."

Carter did not mention settlements which he has called "obstacles to peace," nor Jerusalem, which he has said should be "undivided" but has not said under whose sovereignty, and he has expressed opposition to creation of a Palestinian state which is foreseen as becoming a Soviet satellite.

However, Carter Administration sources, reinforced by the U.S. vote in favor of the anti-Israel March 1 resolution in the United Nations Security Council, have made it known they are close to the Egyptian viewpoint on all three major elements, and consider Begin intransigent, even though neither Jerusalem nor settlements are mentioned in the Camp David accords, which do establish Israel's security as a paramount matter.

Two Advances Seen

Carter's remark, therefore, that in his discussions with Sadat and Begin, "they have never deviated one iota from the exact language and exact provisions of the Camp David accords" has aroused surprise as to why, since that is said to be so, Sadat talks about those issues as he does.

Observers here believe that what possibly may arise from the scheduled 10 days of talks in Herzliya, to be followed by 10 more days in Alexandria, are two advances. One is the establishment for five years of the size and scope of the "administrative council" — the language of the Camp David accords. The other is agreement — after the council is established — of organizing a "continuing committee" which would discuss matters which could not be resolved before the administrative council is set up.

The committee is mentioned in the Camp David accords to deal with the problems of refugees and "other matters of common concern" which are not specified. U.S. Special Mideast envoy Sol Linowitz is credited by U.S. sources with detecting this phrase as a means of offsetting deadlocks in forming the council. Carter Administration sources consider the committee can handle all matters but Israeli sources have indicated that it is to be confined to "marginal issues," like water rights.

U.S. sources say the committee would open the way for Jordan to enter the talks and provide a place for a representative of the "administrative council" which would encourage Arab participation. Thus, authority for the committee itself becomes an issue, it was noted. The Israeli

Labor Party leader Shimon Peres' visit to the White House next Thursday is not seen as having an important bearing on the autonomy talks by Israeli sources in Washington. But news reports from Israel, to an extent shared by independent observers here, is that the Peres visit has ominous implications for Begin.

According to these reports, the Carter Administration purportedly believes Begin's days as Israel's leader are numbered — a reflection perhaps of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's challenge — and that Labor's return to power is in the offing. They know this is the first time in Israel's 32-year history that an opposition leader in Israel has been invited to the White House. (See related story, P. 4)

The State Department, however, said that inviting an opposition leader is not unusual. An Israeli source described it as a "courtesy call." Peres will be in the U.S. on a fund-raising mission, the source noted, and thus available for a visit. The source also noted that former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan went to the White House last month even though he had quit Begin's cabinet. Begin himself observed, "I just hope that both sides will remember that We (Peres) is the head of the opposition party."

In any case, according to Israeli sources, no wide differences exist between Begin's Likud-led coalition and the Labor Party on foreign relations policies: Labor supports the Camp David accords; it is equally emphatic on Jewish sovereignty over all of Jerusalem; it was responsible for setting up most of the settlements; and Labor opposes any steps toward creation of a Palestinian state. Hypothetically, it is possible for the Labor Party again to offer Jordan a part of the West Bank but since Jordan has previously rejected such an idea, it is considered unlikely that the offer will be renewed in the near future.

Jordan insists on getting East Jerusalem as its price for a settlement, according to sources here. The principal divergence between Likud and Labor is on whether autonomy for the West Bank would lead to a Palestinian state. Labor seems more apprehensive of such an outcome than Likud.

RAID ON TERRORIST BASE PRAISED

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, April 20 (JTA) — Israel's sea-borne commando raid Friday on the terrorist training base at Ras el-Shaq in south Lebanon was praised by Chief of Staff Gen. Raphael Eytan today as "text book perfect." Initial reports by an Israeli army spokesman said 6-8 terrorists were killed and two Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded in the raid which took the terrorists completely by surprise.

Reports from Lebanese sources today said that at least 20 terrorists were killed, all of them members of Ahmed Jibril's Radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The Ras el-Shaq training base is located near the Lebanese coast about 15 miles north of Tyre and 30 miles from the Israeli border.

The Israeli raid was the first direct assault on a terrorist base since the April 7 terrorist attack on Kibbutz Misgav Am in Upper Galilee where three Israelis and five terrorists were killed. On April 9, an Israeli armored force occupied an area in south Lebanon through which the Misgav Am attackers were known to have passed but no contact with terrorists was reported. The Israeli unit withdrew after three days.

Friday's attack was apparently timed to take place after Premier Menachem Begin's departure

from Washington so that it would not complicate his talks with President Carter on the autonomy negotiations. The raid was personally directed by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman from the War Room at General Headquarters. It was also apparently intended as a response to criticism in some military and political circles that the army was being prevented for political reasons from taking the offensive against terrorists in south Lebanon.

According to Eytan, the terrorists were taken completely by surprise in the pre-dawn raid. They had not expected the Israelis to come by sea because that route required them to cross dense thickets and groves which form a natural barrier around the terrorist base.

Eytan reported that the Israeli force killed 6-8 guards as they emerged from the underground and demolished two buildings in which terrorists were quartered. The Israeli press published aerial photographs today showing the Ras el-Shaq base before and after the buildings were leveled.

Israeli sources estimate that there are between 1500-2000 terrorists in the area of Lebanon between the Litani and Zaharani rivers. They belong to almost the entire spectrum of terrorist groups ranging from El Fatah, the terrorist arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the Syrian-sponsored Al Saiqa and Jibril's radicals.

BEGIN, LINOWITZ SAY ISRAEL AND EGYPT STILL HAVE TO AGREE ON DEFINITION OF FULL AUTONOMY

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, April 20 (JTA) — Premier Menachem Begin of Israel and Sol Linowitz, the special United States Ambassador for Middle East negotiations, said in separate television interviews today that Egypt and Israel still have to agree on a definition of full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip before an agreement can be reached by the May 26 target date.

Full autonomy "has never been defined," Linowitz said in an interview on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" in which he was questioned on the meetings President Carter had with Begin at the White House last week and with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat the week before. He said all three countries were trying to "move closer to a mutual understanding of what autonomy means."

Begin, who was interviewed by reporter Barbara Walters at Blair House in Washington before he left for Israel Thursday for airing on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" today, noted that it was he who had first proposed "full autonomy" for the Arabs living in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

He said full autonomy meant to him that the Palestinian Arabs will elect an administration authority which would govern their daily lives. Linowitz appeared to have a similar definition when he said the U.S. wants the Palestinians "to have control over what is important in their lives."

But, Begin charged that Sadat's proposal for autonomy which would provide administrative, legislative and judicial authority for the administration authority would be a "Palestinian state" in everything but the name. He said Israel will never accept a Palestinian state which would put it in "mortal danger" from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

For the same reason, Begin said Israel must retain control over the security of the West Bank and Gaza once autonomy is established, although the military government will be removed. Begin added that it would be the "greatest folly" for the free world to support a Palestinian state since it would be a Soviet base.

The Israeli Premier refused to discuss any specifics of his talks with Carter in the television interview. Upon returning to Israel Friday, he declared he had not made any concessions.

Begin Not Asked For Concessions

Linowitz said today that Begin had not been asked to make concessions, but both he and Sadat had been urged to "give and take" on the other's views. "There was recognition on the part of each of the leaders that there has to be some flexibility," he said.

Linowitz said that during the talks with Begin no one in the Carter Administration "suggested that Jerusalem should be divided." He said the President again stressed that he believes in a united Jerusalem. But, Linowitz pointed out the discussion was over the Egyptian demand that East Jerusalem Arabs be allowed to vote for the administrative council that would govern the authority, which Israel rejects.

However, Linowitz said the question of Jerusalem has been put "aside" for now although he stressed, it was one that would have to be dealt with at "some point."

When Linowitz was asked if the U.S. should put pressure on Israel because of the large amount of American financial aid going to that country, the envoy replied that neither Israel nor Egypt could be forced to do something they did not want to do. He said the U.S. as a "full partner" in the autonomy talks is trying "to help Israel and Egypt find a common ground" which is in "their best interest."

However, Linowitz said he "deeply" hopes that the Israeli government would not start any new settlements on the West Bank before the May 26 target date. But Begin in his television interview said that to say Jews cannot settle in Hebron, for example, would be a "kind of racism."

Linowitz rejected a suggestion that the "political turmoil" in Israel was being considered by the U.S. in its dealing with the Begin government. "We are dealing with the government of Prime Minister Begin" and will continue to work with him, he stressed. He said President Carter will be meeting with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Party, on Thursday, because he is an important person in Israel. He said this is "consistent" with past practices.

Upon his return to Israel Friday, Begin said his greatest achievement in Washington was the "wonderful show of support by American Jews." Begin said in his meeting with some 1400 U.S. Jewish leaders Thursday he obtained support for a "common front" on the status of Jerusalem, security in the West Bank and Gaza, and the powers to be granted to an administrative council. "They are full united on this," he said, "and I repeat that in my estimation this is the most important accomplishment of the visit."

UNITED NATIONS (JTA) — An anti-Israel draft resolution has been submitted by Tunisia to the Security Council. The resolution called upon Israel to totally withdraw from Lebanon and for Israel to halt all military actions.

PERES' MEETING WITH CARTER THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, April 20 (JTA) — President Carter's invitation to Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres to meet with him next Thursday morning at the White House has not stirred much comment here, although the invitation came while Premier Menachem Begin was here for his own conference session with the President last week.

The White House made no announcement of the visit by Peres. At the State Department, a spokesman said that it was not unusual for an opposition leader to meet with President Carter. Israeli sources here said that this was merely a courtesy call by Peres, since he will be in the United States on a seven-city tour for Israel Bonds and the invitation was no different than that given to former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who also met with the President at the White House and with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, after he resigned as Foreign Minister.

These comments and the absence of a White House statement contrasted with reports here from Israel that the invitation to Peres indicated that the White House considered the days of Begin's government were numbered.

However, when Begin returned to Israel Friday he said he has no objection to the meeting "as long as everybody remembers that Peres is the leader of the opposition." Begin said that Vance informed him of the meeting while he was in Washington and said it was a routine matter. "If President Carter wants to see the leader of the opposition in Israel it is his right," Begin said.

The meeting was arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv which then notified the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Some of Begin's aides had believed that the meeting had been scheduled by the Israeli Embassy and had blamed Ambassador Ephraim Evron for failing to inform the Foreign Ministry. Peres leaves tomorrow for the U.S. In addition to meeting with Carter and his National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Peres will also be a guest at a dinner hosted by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to which some 30 diplomats have been invited.

REAGAN NAMES 11 JEWS AMONG HIS 68 FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE ADVISORS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, April 20 (JTA) — Republican Presidential front-runner Ronald Reagan announced Friday the names of 68 foreign policy and defense advisors, including 11 known Jews and others well known for their support for a secure Israel. None of those named, according to observers here, are known to be inimical to U.S. support for Israel and many are strongly pro-Israel.

The announcement said that these advisors will provide policy and research guidance on a wide range of national issues. Their work will be coordinated in Washington and Los Angeles by senior advisors. The groups will meet periodically with Reagan, his advisors, and independently, the announcement said. Their work also will be coordinated with the activities of Reagan's campaign chairman, Sen. Paul Laxalt, (R. Nevada) and Representatives Jack Kemp (R. NY) and Tom Evans (R. Del.).

Others in the coordinating group are William Casey, campaign manager, Edwin Meese, campaign chief of staff, and Richard Allen, senior

policy advisor. Among the Jewish advisors were Kenneth Adelman, former assistant to the Defense Secretary; Dr. Nathan Glazer, of Harvard University; Dr. Rita Hauser, former U.S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights; Dr. Edward Luttwak, of Georgetown University; Dr. Uri Ra'anani, of Tufts University; Laurence Silbermann, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia and former acting Attorney General; Dr. Aaron Wildavsky, of California University; Dr. Joseph Churba, president of the Institute for International Security; Walter Hahn, defense analyst; Charles Kupperman, defense analyst; and Seymour Weiss, former Ambassador to the Bahamas.

Weiss and Dr. John Lehman, who is also one of the advisors, are top officers of a consulting firm which include Richard Perle, former aide to Sen. Henry Jackson (D. Wash.). Hauser had been a member of the steering committee in former Texas Gov. John Connally's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, which she resigned after Connally's controversial Middle East statement.

Observers also commented that the list of Reagan's advisors includes a wide range of strategists and political observers on international political affairs. From the standpoint of support for Israel and Soviet Jewish emigration, the list includes some notable champions of both causes. Kemp and Evans and Laxalt have often spoken out for Soviet Jewry and Israel, Congressional sources reported.

LILLIAN CARTER IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, April 20 (JTA) — Mrs. Lillian, President Carter's mother, visited Kibbutz Ma'abaroth on the old Tel Aviv-Jaffa road and was visibly impressed as she inspected the nursery. Her visit to Israel this week is the second time she has been here. She was here previously in 1978 to attend Golda Meir's funeral.

Mrs. Carter, who arrived here Friday afternoon, was received at Ben Gurion Airport by Chief of Protocol Yaacov Aviad. She expressed thanks to Premier Menachem Begin for inviting her to Israel and said she would tour the entire country. Yesterday she visited Nazareth and the Church of Annunciation as well as the holy places in Capernaum. While here she will be received by Begin, President Yitzhak Navon and Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem.

STANDARD OF LIVING DOWN

JERUSALEM, April 20 (JTA) — The standard of living in Israel dropped six percent in the last quarter of 1979, according to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Private consumption was down one percent at the end of 1979, compared to the end of 1978. Economists believe this trend continued through the first quarter of 1980 but there are no complete figures yet to confirm it. The evidence is seen in the drop of imports of consumer goods.

Last year a family of four had a monthly average expense of 23,712 pounds. Of this 25 percent was spent of food, 20 percent on housing, 6.7 percent on clothing, 3.5 percent on petrol and electricity, 5.5 percent for housing equipment, and the rest for various services.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — A new settlement of the Boy Scout movement was inaugurated in the central Negev, between the old settlements of Mashabei-Sadeh and Sdeh-Boker.