

WOMEN'S PARLEY, BY A 94-4 VOTE, ADOPTS RESOLUTION ATTACKING ZIONISM

COPENHAGEN, July 31 (JTA) — The world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women ended here today with an overwhelming 94-4 vote for a 186-point "plan of action" which included a paragraph that listed Zionism as one of the world's main evils, along with colonialism and apartheid. There were 22 abstentions, mostly by Western European countries.

The United States, Canada, Israel and Australia voted against the document because of the anti-Zionist statement. Sarah Weddington, head of the U.S. delegation, declared after the vote that "the conference was subverted from focussing on women's real issues by the political polemics of the Middle East crisis."

A Defeat For The U.S.

The outcome represented a defeat for the U.S., which had tried from the outset of the three-week conference to prevent its politicization by fighting against the injection of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The final document also contained the proviso that all UN funds for Palestinian women refugees be channeled through the Palestine Liberation Organization, a singular victory for the PLO.

The paragraph, which in effect declared Zionism to be racist and colonialist, was submitted by Cuba when the conference opened as an amendment to the "plan of action." The anti-Israel mood of the gathering was further manifested by its extension of official recognition to the PLO delegation, headed by airline hijacker Leila Khaled. The PLO previously had only observer status.

The conference, attended by 1200 delegates representing 136 of the 152 member states of the UN, was heavily weighted in favor of the Arabs because of the preponderance of Moslem, Third World, non-aligned and Soviet-bloc nations. Each country had a single vote.

Nevertheless, the U.S. appealed to the conference to show a spirit of moderation and compromise when discussing resolutions, amendments and political proposals. Ms. Weddington made it clear that the U.S. had in mind the Cuban amendment.

U.S. Congress Urged To Act

(In Washington, B'nai B'rith International today called on Congress to block U.S. appropriation to any UN agencies that fund operations of the PLO.)

(In letters to Sen. Daniel Moynihan and Rep. Lester Wolff, both New York Democrats and authors of the amendment which bars the U.S. from providing funds to the UN for two PLO-dominated operations, the special unit on Palestinians and the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinians, Jack Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith, said, "It is clear that the cancer of hate spread by radical Arabs and Communists has invaded every session" of the women's conference. He praised the American delegation for opposing the resolution and said "the U.S. must continue the fight for women's rights worldwide.")

NEW LAW ON JERUSALEM CONTINUES TO GENERATE CONTROVERSY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) — The Jerusalem Bill which the Knesset enacted into law yesterday continued to generate controversy and polarize opinion in Israel. The main questions today were how this move will affect the already deeply troubled autonomy talks with Egypt and the U.S.; how President Anwar Sadat would react; and what the portents are for the Middle East peace process as a result of what many at home and abroad regard as a deliberate act of defiance by Israel of world opinion.

The Jerusalem Bill, declaring united Jerusalem to be Israel's capital, was one that very few Knesset members could oppose in principle but which many, in coalition as well as opposition ranks, considered to be grossly ill-timed and gratuitous.

Geula Cohen of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya faction, author of the original version of the measure, was accused by many of having set out deliberately to sabotage the peace process and the peace treaty with Egypt which she passionately opposed and for which reason she defected from Premier Menachem Begin's Herut Party.

Expect No Tough Reprisals From Egypt

Some, like Haaretz's hawkish columnist Yisrael Eldad, who believes that to implement the peace treaty and the autonomy plan would result in the gradual dismemberment of Israel, said today that if Cohen's motive was to halt the peace process, he applauded it. "If the Jerusalem law will also slow down the process of stripping Israel of her strategic assets under the cover of 'peace,' the price was worth it," Eldad wrote.

He also maintained that there would be no tough reprisals from Egypt because "getting Sinai without war, free of charge, is worth more to Sadat than Israeli facts in East Jerusalem, whatever he says on the subject." (See related story from Washington P.3.)

In Cairo yesterday, Sadat said the Egyptian response would be conveyed shortly to Begin through Israel's Ambassador but he did not hint what the response would be. Sadat spoke to reporters after a 75-minute meeting with former President Nixon who went to Cairo to attend the funeral of the deposed Shah of Iran. Sadat said that he and Nixon agreed that the Jerusalem law contradicted the spirit and letter of the Camp David accords. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Egypt was considering whether to suspend the autonomy talks and to withdraw its ambassador from Israel.

(The immediate reaction by the U.S. was cautious. After news of the Knesset vote reached Washington yesterday, State Department spokesman David Passage read a prepared statement to reporters stating that "the United States has consistently taken the position that the final status of Jerusalem can be determined only through negotiations among the parties concerned. It has consistently been our view that the unilateral actions taken outside the framework of such negotiations cannot determine the ultimate status of Jerusalem.")

Political sources here responded quickly to Sadat's assertion that the Jerusalem law conflicted with the Camp David accords. They noted that Jerusalem is not mentioned in the accords but is the subject of accompanying side letters in which each of the

parties -- Egypt, Israel and the U.S. -- set down their positions on Jerusalem. In Israel's view, these sources said, the new law on Jerusalem "does not deviate from the position expressed by Premier Begin in his letter to President Carter and therefore there is no place for a new Egyptian reaction."

The ongoing argument between Israel and Egypt has been over whether the side letters referred to constitute the last word on Jerusalem. Israel insists that they do and has flatly refused even to consider a discussion of Jerusalem's future status. The Egyptian position is that the fate of Jerusalem must be discussed in the later stages of the autonomy talks. Egypt is highly sensitive on this issue and, as many Israelis noted today, it was the Knesset's decision to act on the Jerusalem Bill after Cohen introduced it in May that prompted Sadat to suspend the autonomy talks.

The negotiations got underway again last month but the impasse between Israel and Egypt remains. The heads of the three negotiating delegations are scheduled to meet early next week and political circles here are waiting to see what Sadat will do in response to yesterday's Knesset vote.

The worst that could happen, these circles said, would be another suspension of the talks by Egypt and, possibly, the recall of Egypt's Ambassador to Israel. Sadat is regarded here as a master of surprises and it remained to be seen whether he would swallow the Jerusalem law as easily as such commentators as Eldad believe.

Differing Views Expressed

Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, said today that the Knesset acted correctly. "It is better to clarify Israel's stand on Jerusalem now, before we have withdrawn from the last part of Sinai, than do it after the withdrawal," he said.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, a Labor MK, expressed a different view. He recalled that ever since Jerusalem was united in 1967, Israel's stress was on creating a new reality there -- a unified city with hundreds of thousands of Jewish residents, large-scale construction sites and the protection of the holy places of all faiths. At the same time, Israel sought gradually to bring world opinion to accept the new reality. Now, with the passage of the Jerusalem law, Israel tells the world that it, itself, is not sure about that reality, Eban said.

If Israelis hope that the crisis engendered by the Jerusalem law will subside in the coming weeks, such hopes apparently are in vain. Begin is going ahead with his plans to move the Prime Minister's Office to East Jerusalem, despite heavy pressure from the U.S. for restraint. And Cohen, flushed with victory, is preparing a new bill for the Knesset which would impose Israeli law on the Golan Heights -- in effect annexing that occupied territory.

Meanwhile, the Knesset late last night approved a new clause in Israel's anti-terror law providing a jail sentence for anybody hoisting the Palestinian flag, singing the anthem of the Palestine Liberation Organization, publicly identifying oneself with Palestinian terrorist groups or shouting slogans in support of those organizations.

A GROUP OF ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE AGENTS TO GO ON TRIAL IN ROME

ROME, July 31 (JTA) -- A group of Israeli

intelligence agents whose whereabouts are unknown will be put on trial in absentia if they are not located in Rome next November for the Oct. 12, 1972 murder of the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Rome, Wael Zuwaiter. The absent Israelis were accused of shooting Zuwaiter on a Roman street following the conviction of six other Israelis in Lillehammer, Norway for the shooting of an Arab, Ahmed Bouchiki, on July 21, 1973. In both cases the Mossad was accused of the killings.

In Norway the six were imprisoned after a trial, and subsequently released. The prosecuting attorney, Giorgio Santacroce, claims the killing of Zuwaiter in Rome and Bouchiki in Norway are linked with a series of actions that include the killing of Mahmoud Hamchari in Paris on Dec. 8, 1972, Bachir Hussein in Nicosia on Jan. 25, 1973, Kubaisi Basil in Paris on April 5, 1973, and Mohamed Doudia in Paris on June 28, 1973.

BERNARD HARKAVY DEAD AT 66

NEW YORK, July 31 (JTA) -- A memorial service will be held tomorrow at the Jewish National Fund House for Bernard Harkavy, a life-long Progressive Zionist and communal leader, who died Tuesday night after a protracted illness. He was 66 years old.

Harkavy, who was an attorney, was the immediate past president of Americans for Progressive Israel-Hashomer Hatzair, vice chairman of the World Zionist Organization-American Section executive committee, and honorary chairman of the JNF. He was a member and officer of many Zionist and Jewish communal organizations, including the American Zionist Council, Bnai Zion, Yeshiva Teachers Association, American Jewish Congress, Americans for Haganah, Jewish War Veterans, American Zionist Federation and a co-founder of the New York Jewish Conference.

Born in New York City, Harkavy was a graduate of Brooklyn Law School and was the editor of the Brooklyn Law Review in 1935. He was admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court Bar in 1961. In 1950, he ran for Congress on the American Labor Party ticket. He was a prolific writer and many of his articles appeared in legal journals and Jewish periodicals. He was a member of the editorial board of Israel Horizons, the publication of Americans for Progressive Israel-Hashomer Hatzair.

SISCO DOUBTS JORDAN WILL JOIN THE PEACE PROCESS

By Gil Sedon

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- Former U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco does not think Jordan will join the peace process in the near future. Sisco is in Israel after a trip to Syria and Jordan.

Speaking to reporters after a lecture he gave at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem, Sisco said Jordan continued to be interested in peace in the area, but it was unlikely that it would join the peace talks in the foreseeable future. He said the Syrians were preoccupied with their own internal troubles, but they, too, did not preclude a peace settlement in the long range.

In his lecture, Sisco warned Israel that American interests were not always synonymous with those of Israel. "Regardless of the difficulties, the security of Israel continues to be inextricably linked with the U.S. As long as we are together we can protect our overall mutual interests," he said.

But, added Sisco, this did not mean that American and Israeli interests were synonymous. "You are a regional power. We are a global power," he said. "We have other interests. Our interests do

go beyond any one country in the area, regardless of the special relationship that has existed, and hopefully will continue to exist in the future."

U.S. Strategic Deployment In The Area

Sisco said that in the 1980s the U.S. will have completed a new strategic deployment in the region to deter any possible Soviet offensive moves. He told his audience:

"The military buildup that you see today in the Persian Gulf on the part of the U.S. ... is not going to be a temporary six months one-shot operation. It is not going to be America turning the other cheek once and if most of the (American) hostages (in Teheran) are released. But I think that you can expect over the next five years a concerted systematic effort on the part of America to make that military capacity a permanent feature. The use of facilities in the area, the prepositioning of military equipment in the area, is not only as a signal to the USSR that any next move will not be cost free, but as a signal to our friends, to Israel and the moderate Arabs that this is a reflection that America considers this area vital to its own interests, and that it is essential to us to have a credible deterrent, a credible option in this particular area."

STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS NEW JERUSALEM LAW HAS NO LEGAL EFFECT ON THE U.S. AND IS NOT HELPFUL TO AUTONOMY TALKS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, July 31 (JTA) -- Israel's new law establishing united Jerusalem as its capital has "no legal effect" on the U.S. and is "unhelpful" to the current West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the U.S., the State Department said today.

The chief concern of the U.S. about the law, adopted by the Knesset yesterday, is based not on its legality but on the negotiating impact it might have on the tripartite autonomy talks, the State Department said. But it indicated confidence that the talks will continue as planned next week in Alexandria and said that the U.S. chief negotiator, Sol Linowitz, "intends" to be there.

These comments were made by the State Department's chief spokesman John Tattner in response to questions as reports from Cairo indicated that the Egyptian government might again break off the autonomy talks as it did last May, or delay them indefinitely because of the Jerusalem law.

All Want Talks To Continue

"We are aware of all that," Tattner said. "I'm not in a position to comment." He emphasized, however, that the law "does not affect the framework of the talks taking place or the agreed intention of all the parties" to achieve a settlement. "All want the talks to go forward," the State Department spokesman said.

Asked if the Jerusalem law has any "legal effect as far as the U.S. is concerned," Tattner replied, "We don't consider that it does. We continue to feel that unilateral acts seeking changes in the status of Jerusalem outside the framework of a negotiated settlement is no way to proceed and we don't regard it as having an effect."

Asked to comment specifically on the "political" effects of the law, Tattner said, "If we make a comment we will need to study it very carefully." Asked if the law would affect Israel's

negotiators, he replied that he would not speak on their "flexibility," saying, "We hope the talks will go forward."

Tattner added, "We are engaged in a peace negotiation. We are at a specific state of that right now. We do not regard that an action by any of the parties which tend, which tries to change the status of Jerusalem unilaterally, outside of the framework of a negotiated settlement, is possible. We don't consider it having an effect."

Asked if the law does not have an effect, "why are you concerned?" Tattner said, "Because it is not helpful to the peace process and the autonomy talks."

Egyptian Resolution Recalled

A counter-point to the Jerusalem law is the measure passed by the Egyptian Parliament on April 1 declaring East Jerusalem to be the capital of the Palestinian Arabs. The measure adopted by the Knesset yesterday was originally submitted on May 14, six weeks later.

Tattner said he would not "establish what effect" the law would have on the Palestinian Arabs' attitude but said "We are very hopeful these talks can be more inclusive and be broader-based than they are." Asked if the law "changes anything on the ground" inasmuch as Israel annexed East Jerusalem in 1967, Tattner replied, "No, not that I'm aware of. But that again is a question for them (the Israelis) to answer."

He reiterated Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's statement that the U.S. has made no decision yet as to whether the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, would visit Premier Menachem Begin if the latter goes through with his intention to move the Prime Minister's Office from West to East Jerusalem. The question of Begin's office is now expected to be a pivotal point in the discussions between Cairo, Washington and Jerusalem.

Anderson Blasts UN Assembly Resolution

Meanwhile, independent presidential candidate John Anderson condemned the UN General Assembly's resolution against Israel. He said yesterday's vote "marks the further debasement of the UN. The resolution is designed to undermine American diplomacy and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The resolution will not promote peace. It demands withdrawal, but ignores the need for negotiation. It endorses the PLO but does not call for an end to terrorism or for recognition of Israel's right to exist. I am disturbed that only six other nations joined the United States voting against this resolution. The abstentions by our European allies will only encourage those states which still reject peace with Israel."

JUSTICE MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir resigned from the Cabinet, it was announced today. After tendering his resignation to Premier Menachem Begin, Tamir explained that he felt it was his duty to leave the Cabinet because his party, the Democratic Movement, has been reduced to only three Knesset members. He said he would remain in the DM and would continue to support the government in the Knesset. His move apparently was precipitated by the defection of MK Akiva Naff from the DM. Naff said he would join two earlier defectors, Shlomo Eliahu and Shafiq Assad who have formed an independent opposition faction. The DM continues to be represented in Begin's coalition government by Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin and Minister of Social Bettement Yisrael Katz who is not a member of the Knesset.

ISSUES IN FOCUS

BEGIN ENTERS FRAY ON

'RIGHT OF JEWS TO CRITICIZE'

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin has joined battle with those in Israel and in the diaspora who uphold the unfettered right of diaspora Jews to criticize Israeli defense and foreign policy. In a lengthy and forceful public letter to Prof. Leonard Fein, editor of Moment magazine, Begin wrote last weekend: "Jews have the right to criticize the government of Israel in which I serve as Prime Minister -- at any given moment, any second, any hour, day or night."

"But I, too, have the right to ask of them to understand one thing at least: on matters which relate to the national security of this little nation in Eretz Yisrael, please refrain from proffering advice, at least in public, within earshot of our enemies who conspire to do us evil. Remember, please, the simple fact that we care for our children and grandchildren -- and they, these little children, live here."

Begin was replying to a letter from Fein in which the professor dissociated himself from personal criticism of Begin attributed to him by local media after a news conference he held here last month.

Fein referred to these reports as "a grotesque misquotation." He said his remarks at the press conference had dealt "with policies, not personalities. I have long believed, and I trust you share that belief, that full discussion and debate of such difference (regarding policy) is important, and perhaps even constructive."

"... No one knows better than you," Fein wrote to Begin, "how others who do not share our axiomatic commitments may seek to exploit our sometime disagreement. It seems to me that the only response we can make is the response we have always made -- that is, to continue to work and live in a way that makes clear to one and all what our central beliefs are."

Fein was a moving spirit among the group of 56 American Jewish leaders and intellectuals who recently published a full page advertisement in the Israeli press, criticizing aspects of Israeli policy. It was plain from Begin's letter that the Premier had that ad in mind as much as the remarks attributed to Fein in his press conference.

'We Are Fighting For Our Lives'

Begin wrote: "I permit myself to express astonishment why a man like you has to organize American Jews in order to publish a statement which lends -- not, God forbid, intentionally -- comfort to those who gleefully declared: look, the Jews of America are turning their backs on Israel."

"Why should one act thus in the particular times that are confronting us? Do you not see what is happening in Copenhagen? Did you not read the Fatah Damascus resolution? Don't you hear the speeches from the rostrum of the United Nations? Do you, with your intelligence, not perceive that the whole purpose is to squeeze us into a thin strip of territory? What else has to be rendered in writing or orally to make you and your colleagues understand that we are fighting for our lives?"

Begin bridled against the use of the term "Greater Israel" in reference to his policies. It smacked, he wrote, of the wartime allied accusation that Hitler wanted to set up a "Greater

Germany."

The British Lord Privy Seal (Deputy Foreign Minister) Sir Ian Gilmour was another who used that term. "The innuendo is clear. The purpose is beyond doubt. Must Jews, professors among them, lend credence to this nonsense?"

It was absurd, Begin argued, to levy the "Greater Israel" charge against a policy which sought to retain Western Palestine -- an area only 40 miles wide -- under Israeli control."

The Palestinian Problem

The Premier acknowledged the existence of the Palestinian problem but contended that it was of the Palestinians' own making, and that the Israeli autonomy proposal sought to alleviate it. "It was we, the disciples of Zeev Jabotinsky, who proposed this humanitarian idea. It was accepted in Washington and Cairo both and we shall let no man distort it."

"By the idea of autonomy, for the first time in their history, the Arabs will be able to live together with us in Eretz Yisrael in peace, in understanding, in freedom, in mutual respect and advancement, they themselves conducting their own affairs Is not this, our course, worthy of the support of a man who considers himself progressive? Is this chauvinism? Is progress embodied in the man who wants a 'Palestinian state' ruled by the PLO, as a jumping-off ground for the destruction of Israel ...?"

Reform Leader Supports Begin

The exchange of letters, published in the Jerusalem Post in full, and in abridged version in Maariv and Yediot Achronot, drew support for Begin's stance -- on the issue of diaspora criticism -- from the head of the Hebrew Union College (Reform), Dr. Alfred Gottschalk.

"In my own public life," wrote Gottschalk, presently in Jerusalem, "I have held the Prime Minister's view that attempted pressure on Israel on security matters by Jews in America or Britain, or any other country, serves only Israel's enemies." Gottschalk noted that he was approached to sign the "56" ad, but declined to do so. "It should be axiomatic, to use Fein's phrase, for Jews not living in Israel to absolutely refrain from rushing into public print exonerating Israel's stance in areas where its security is vitally affected," he said.

"I believe there has been considerable damage done by Fein and others who have published their criticism primarily for the consumption of American Jews I believe that in this instance, the signatories have crossed the thin line between friendly critics and those who grievously wound a friend, deceiving themselves all the while that it is truly for the friend's benefit. If we have such friends -- who needs enemies ...?"

"The lack of sensitivity for the jugular in the issue dealing with Israel's survival is astounding when one considers the sophistication and intellectual acumen of this group of 56 signatories."

In tough language, Gottschalk accused the 56 of failing to perceive the "mailed fist" behind the "artificial Egyptian filigreed screen of diplomacy. Is it not clear that Sadat's salami approach in negotiations has as its purpose the reduction of Israel's physical size and increasing its vulnerability to possible future attacks?"

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Some 70 experts from 12 countries, including the Soviet Union and Israel, will participate in an international convention on the Hebrew language at the University of Warsaw next month, the first of its kind in an East European country.