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BEGIN TO SEE CARTER AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN MID-NOVEMBER

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (JTA) — Premier Menachem Begin will call on President Carter at the White House a week after the Presidential elections. Carter invited him today when Begin phoned to congratulate the President on the agreement to resume the autonomy talks.

Begin also phoned President Anwar Sadat for the same purpose, and the two leaders agreed to issue directives to their autonomy negotiators on how to go about renewing the talks. Initial reports of the phone conversation gave no word, however, of when the talks are likely to restart.

There has already been some uncertainty surrounding this point, with officials in Cairo quoted as saying that the agreement arrived at by U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz did not necessarily signal an early resumption of the talks. Israeli officials, for their part, have been at pains to stress that Israel gave no concessions or "gestures" to persuade Sadat to agree to the resumption.

Begin's visit to the U.S. in November has been planned for some time. He will take part in celebrations there marking the centenary of Zeev Jabotinsky's birth. His visit to Carter will, therefore, be a private and not formal one. It was not immediately clear today whether Carter would turn the visit into the tripartite summit that Israel, Egypt and the U.S. have pledged to hold under the new Linowitz talks-resumption agreement.

Asked in a TV interview last night when this summit was likely to take place, Begin said that was up to Carter as host. But he certainly supposed that the "intention is not to hold it before November fourth" (Election Day).

Israel Stresses No Concessions Were Made

Meanwhile, Begin and top officials are stressing that Israel made no concessions in order to secure the Linowitz agreement on the resumption of the autonomy talks. Begin told TV interviewers last night that Israel's positions remained unchanged. There was no need to change them, he said.

Did this mean, he was asked, that Sadat had not obtained any of the conditions he had earlier stipulated for a resumption of the talks? "Quite true," Begin replied. Sadat had been demanding that Israel shift its stand on Jerusalem and the settlements — or at least pronounce these two vexed issues open to negotiation.

But, as Begin himself noted in the interview, Sadat did leave a way open to the resumption of the talks by persistently demanding a tripartite summit. Linowitz seized upon this as the basis for the compromise document he worked out during his visit here this week and which he announced in Alexandria last night after meeting Sadat.

The document specifies that the talks will be resumed "at a mutually agreed date" while at the same time there will be consultations on "the preparation, venue and timing of a summit meeting." Thus, Israel got the resumption it was insisting on — and Sadat got the summit he was urging.

A Success For Carter

Above all, as observers in all three capitals are pointing out, Carter got a sorely needed success which he can use in the election campaign to demonstrate that the Camp David peace process, his best foreign policy achievement, is still alive and well.

Presumably it was this opportunity to benefit Carter — and make him further indebted to Sadat — that persuaded Sadat to set aside his earlier conditions and agree to a resumption of the talks. He will doubtless press to "collect the debt" from Carter if and when the President is reelected.

Despite the Israeli denials, assessments persist among observers in Jerusalem that there were some Israeli covert signals to Egypt, conveyed through Linowitz, that would fit into the designation, in the Linowitz document, of undertakings "to strengthen the foundation of mutual trust and friendship in the coming weeks." The speculation here is that Begin has in fact given Egypt and the U.S. to understand that he will not press ahead with moving his office to East Jerusalem at this time.

REAGAN SAYS ISRAEL AND JORDAN ARE THE PRIMARY PARTIES TO SETTLE THE FUTURE OF 'UNALLOCATED TERRITORIES'

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (JTA) — Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan declared here last night that Israel and Jordan are the primary parties for settling the future of the "unallocated territories" in what was Palestine and suggested negotiations between them to resolve the West Bank-Gaza Strip problems.

He also stated, in an address last night to the B'nai B'rith International convention, that there should be no more withdrawal of Israeli troops or changes in its security position "until Jordan and other neighbors make peace." He declared, too, that while President Carter refuses to brand the Palestine Liberation Organization as a terrorist organization, "I have no hesitation in doing so."

Departing from the Carter Administration's pursuit of an Egyptian-Israeli autonomy agreement, Reagan appeared to side-track Egypt from the settlement procedure for those areas and put its basis on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He said "ambiguities" in the Camp David "documents" have resulted in the present Egyptian-Israeli dangerous impasse on West Bank-Gaza Strip autonomy.

Says Carter Is Undercutting Israel

Reagan's strongly pro-Israel 3000-word address before an overflow audience of some 1500 guests, was punctuated at least 30 times by applause, in addition to three standing ovations which included an "encore" suggested by B'nai B'rith president Jack Spitzer. Reagan charged President Carter with "undercutting" Israel by his Mideast policies, including U.S. abstentions in the United Nations Security Council and the sale of military hardware to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and with having opened the way for Soviet influence in the Mideast.

The heaviest applause for Reagan came after his remarks about Carter's attitude toward the status

of Jerusalem and his slashing condemnation of the PLO. Albert Spiegel, a Los Angeles attorney, who heads the coalition for Reagan and his Vice Presidential running mate George Bush, introduced Reagan as being "pro-Israel since Israel's creation in 1948."

Copies of Reagan's prepared speech were made available to the media about five hours after President Carter announced that Egypt and Israel would resume their autonomy negotiations and that a summit meeting would be held sometime later this year. The GOP candidate was the first of the three major Presidential candidates to address the B'nai B'rith. Independent candidate John Anderson spoke this morning (see separate story) and Carter was scheduled to speak tonight.

Discussing the "unresolved question of territorial rights resulting from the 1967 war," Reagan said, without using the term "occupied" area, that the question should "be decided in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. We will tolerate no effort to supersede those resolutions. We must weigh the future utility of the Camp David accords against that position."

Ambiguities In The Camp David Accords

There are, Reagan declared, "basic ambiguities in the documents Camp David produced, both in the links between the Israeli-Egyptian peace, and in the provisions for an autonomous regime in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These ambiguities have now brought negotiations to a dangerous impasse."

"Negotiations between Israel and Jordan could result in long and creative steps toward resolving these problems," Reagan added. "Israel and Jordan are the two Palestinian states envisioned and authorized by the United Nations. Jordan is now recognized as sovereign in some 80 percent of the old territory of Palestine. Israel and Jordan are the parties primarily authorized to settle the future of the unallocated territories in accordance with the principles of the mandate and the provisions of Resolutions 242 and 338."

"Thus, the autonomy plan called for in the Camp David agreements must be interpreted in accordance with the two Security Council resolutions, which remain the decisive and authoritative rules governing the situation. The Camp David agreements cannot and should not lead to fundamental changes in the security position, or to the withdrawals of Israeli troops, until Jordan and other neighbors make peace."

Reagan, in this connection, recalled that "an autonomous Palestinian Arab regime for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was an Israeli proposal -- a major concession on Israel's part in the interest of progress toward peace."

The Centrality Of Jerusalem

Speaking of Jerusalem's "centrality to Jewish life," Reagan said "unlike the days prior to 1967, Jerusalem is one and will continue to be one city, undivided with free access for all." He said the Carter Administration was cynical "in pledging to preserve the status of Jerusalem in its party platform and its undercutting Israel, and Jerusalem can be solved by men of good will as part of a permanent settlement. The immediate problem is to make it easier for men of good will to come to the peace table."

Saying "President Carter refuses to brand the PLO as a terrorist organization," Reagan declared: "I have no hesitation in doing so. We

live in a world in which any band of thugs clever enough to get the word 'liberation' into its name can thereupon murder school children and have its deeds considered glamorous and glorious. Terrorists are not guerrillas, or commandos, or freedom-fighters or anything else. They are terrorists and they should be identified as such. If others wish to deal with them, establish diplomatic relations with them, let it be on their heads. And let them be willing to pay the price of appeasement."

"The PLO is said to represent the Palestinian refugees," Reagan continued. "It represents no one but the leaders who established it as a means of organizing aggression against Israel" and "has murdered more Palestinians than it has Israelis." Noting that the U.S. made an agreement with Israel in 1975 concerning relations with the PLO, Reagan said "this Administration has violated that agreement."

"We are concerned not only with whether the PLO renounces its charter calling for the destruction of Israel, we are equally concerned with whether it is truly representative of the Palestinian people," Reagan said.

Issue Of Palestinian Refugees

On the question of Palestinian refugees, Reagan read from the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel of May 14, 1948 appealing to the "Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to preserve peace and to participate with us in the upbuilding of the State on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation all its provisional permanent institutions."

"Tragically," Reagan observed, "this appeal was rejected. People left their land and their homes confident Israel would be destroyed in a matter of days, and they could return. Israel was not destroyed and the refugee problem is with us today." One solution to the refugee problem, he said, "could be assimilation in Jordan, designated by the UN as the Arab-Palestinian state." He also spoke of the "long agony of Jews in the Soviet Union" and pledged "they will not be forgotten by a Reagan Administration."

Israel Is A Friend, Not Just A Client

Reagan warned that "no policy, no matter how heartfelt, can succeed if the U.S. continues its descent into economic impotence and despair" and that neither Israel's survival nor the ability to help "dissidents against tyranny can become realistic policy choices if our American economy continues to deteriorate under Carter policies of high unemployment, taxes and inflation."

While speaking of "a moral imperative" in the Israeli-American bond, Reagan added: "The touchstone of our relationship with Israel is that a secure, strong Israel is in America's self-interest. Israel is a major strategic asset to America. Israel is not a client, but a very reliable friend which is not something that can always be said of the U.S. under the Carter Administration."

Reagan assailed the Carter Administration's record of abstentions in the United Nations Security Council and Carter's moves for the Soviet Union to "join him in his effort to force Israel to accept the mockery of negotiations in Geneva." This was a reference to the joint Soviet-American accord of October 1977.

The GOP standard bearer paid tribute to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and said that the Soviet-American accord "seriously disturbed" Sadat who "did not share Carter's appreciation of the Soviets." As a result, the Egyptian leader "made his courageous trip to Jerusalem at the invitation of Prime

Minister Begin and a bilateral peace program began, let me reemphasize, without the participation of Mr. Carter."

ANDERSON BLASTS CARTER AND REAGAN

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- Independent Presidential candidate John Anderson criticized today both President Carter and Republican candidate Ronald Reagan for their views on Israel and the Middle East and he advised the B'nai B'rith International convention that "the heart of the issue is the value the President attaches to Israel."

Anderson told the 1400 delegates and guests that "Solomon promises and commitments" made in an election campaign "will prove empty" when the candidate enters the presidency. "Commitments given this election year must be promises that are kept and you have a right to demand it," he said to applause from the audience which applauded 21 times during his half-hour speech. The audience also gave him and Mrs. Anderson standing ovations.

While he did not speak on this occasion on his own positions about such substantive issues as the status of Jerusalem, the PLO, or a possible Palestinian state -- on which he has made prior statements -- Anderson pledged "I intend to bring" to the presidency his views that the U.S. is morally as well as materially committed to Israel. While hitting at Carter more often than at Reagan, Anderson apparently referred to both when he said that "before Jewish audiences, they sidestepped petro-power politics."

Says Carter Has Lapses Of Memory

Anderson charged the President with "lapses of memory," recalling that in 1976 Carter decried the sale of weapons to the Arab states but is providing "mountains of arms" to them now. Warning his listeners "not to be taken in by facile statements," Anderson cited Carter's statement of \$10 billion in aid to Israel during his Administration. But "you correctly can thank" the U.S. Congress for the aid, Anderson said.

Disparaging Reagan's strong emphasis on Israel's strategic value, Anderson said the United States "must not misuse our gallant ally." Observing that "there is a moral bond that buttresses" that strategic purpose of a strong Israel, he said, "Let us not make an error that Reagan did on Israel's strategic role." He said the U.S. should use Israel's skills and intelligence and bases and facilities in time of emergency but "no one should think Israeli soldiers" should be employed "like the Soviet Union is doing" with Cuban soldiers.

"Israel is not Cuba," he said. "Israel has already paid a fearsome toll in blood." In another jab at the Carter Administration, Anderson asked, "Who will deny there is a feeling of uneasiness" among Israel's friends? "Somehow there must be a reason for this feeling of concern," he said.

CARTER CONCERNED OVER DECLINE OF JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM USSR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- President Carter voiced concern today over the decline of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union and said the United States would raise the issue at an international meeting in Madrid in November where compliance with the Helsinki accords will be reviewed. Carter made those remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the National Conference

on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) who called on him to ask for help in view of new Soviet restrictions on the number of Jews seeking to emigrate.

Burton Levinson, chairman of the NCSJ, who led today's delegation, met privately last evening with Republican Presidential standard-bearer Ronald Reagan prior to his address to the B'nai B'rith International convention to discuss the declining Soviet Jewish emigration figures.

Reagan reportedly expressed deep concern about continued Soviet violations of human rights and assured Levinson and Maxwell Greenberg, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, who also attended the meeting, that free Jewish emigration remains a cornerstone of the Republican Party's foreign policy goals.

In his meeting with the NCSJ delegation today, Carter said: "We are interested in the freedom of Jews throughout the world, particularly those who want to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. We are very deeply concerned about this." Carter said he and his Secretary of State brought up the problem of Jewish emigration from the USSR every time they met with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev or the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister.

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM CHILE PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- The new Ambassador of Chile, Santiago Benadaya, formerly a chairman of a Zionist youth organization, presented his credentials yesterday to President Yitzhak Navon, in the wake of his government's decision to move the embassy to Tel Aviv.

"The fact is that I am Ambassador to Israel," he said. "It is not up to me to regret or not to regret the decision to move the embassy. It is the decision of my country."

Benadaya, 49, is a professor of international law. His family migrated from Izmir, Turkey in the 1920s. Benadaya's predecessor, Jose Berdichevsky, was also Jewish, as was his predecessor, Samuel Gleiser. Benadaya served in the past in the Vatican, The Hague and London.

RICHARD KELLERMAN DEAD AT 56

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- A memorial service will be held tomorrow morning at the Frank Campbell Chapel for Richard Kellerman, director of public affairs for the United HIAS Service. Kellerman died last Sunday at the age of 56.

Kellerman, who joined HIAS last January, had been active in communications and public affairs for 30 years. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, he was on two separate occasions called upon to serve as Deputy Commissioner for Public Affairs for the New York City Police Department.

Prior to entering public service, Kellerman was associated with broadcast journalism for 14 years, for CBS, NBC and ABC. He began his career as a reporter for the New York Daily News where he was for three years a United Nations correspondent.

NEW YORK (JTA) -- The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry reported that Alexander Landsman, a 16-year-old Jewish boy, is suffering in a Moscow hospital bed with acute leukemia. Physicians throughout the United States and the world have appealed to Soviet authorities on humanitarian grounds asking that Alexander be allowed to be treated for this deadly disease in the West. The requests have been repeatedly denied, the Conference said.

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT A PERVASIVE TOPIC IN UPCOMING GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- The Arab-Israeli conflict and its ramifications is a pervasive topic on the agenda of the 35th session of the General Assembly, which is scheduled to open here Sept. 16.

According to the provisional agenda of the Assembly, two major debates relating to the Middle East conflict will take place in the early weeks of the session, on the "Question on Palestine" (item 24 on the agenda) and "The Situation in the Mideast" (item 26). Both debates will provide the stage as in previous years, for virulent attacks on Israel by the Arabs and their supporters and for pro-Palestine Liberation Organization resolutions.

A New Arab Project

A relatively new project the Arabs have adopted in recent years with which to assail Israel is the issue of nuclear armament. Two items on the issue are scheduled on this year's agenda: "Establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in the Region of the Mideast" (item 38) and "Israeli Nuclear Armament" -- Report of the Secretary General" (item 49).

Other items on the agenda that will give the Arabs the chance to blast Israel and possibly pass resolutions against it deal with the UN peacekeeping forces in the Mideast, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees and Israel's policies in the occupied territories.

In addition, Israel will be the subject for sharp attacks during the debates on "International Covenants on Human Rights" (item 76), "United Nations Decade for Women" (item 80) and "Torture and Other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment" (item 82).

Another highlight of the anti-Israeli mood in the upcoming Assembly is "Palestine Day" on Nov. 29, with a special gathering of the General Assembly. In addition, the general debate, which opens the three-month Assembly will be replete with anti-Israeli, anti-Zionist statements when representatives of Arab, Communist and Third World countries deliver their major foreign policy addresses to the Assembly.

UJA 1981 PRIME MINISTER'S MISSION REGISTERS RECORD \$30 MILLION IN REGULAR PLEDGES, PROJECT RENEWAL

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- The largest increase in United Jewish Appeal campaign contributions by a major leadership mission to Israel was recorded at a state dinner in the Knesset for the 100 members of the UJA 1981 Prime Minister's Mission.

Regular 1981 campaign pledges announced in the presence of Premier and Mrs. Menachem Begin totaled \$15.6 million, from contributors whose gifts for the previous campaign were \$11.4 million. The 37 percent increase is the highest in the history of the annual Prime Minister's Missions, which began shortly after the Six-Day War.

Pledges for Project Renewal, for which UJA is seeking contributions over and above regular giving, registered even greater gains. A total of \$15.3 million in Project Renewal pledges was announced to Begin, who set the program in motion three years ago with a call for a massive international effort shared equally by world Jewry and the people of Israel. This represents an 86 percent increase over the \$8.2 million previously

pledged by the same contributors.

According to UJA national chairman Herschel Blumberg, who led the mission, the unprecedented Project Renewal gains were an intense and spontaneous reaction to face-to-face meetings between groups of mission members and the local leaders and residents of four Jerusalem neighborhoods included in the renewal program. The meetings freely aired the hopes and concerns of the residents, as well as the advances made and problems encountered in carrying it out.

The mission, for which Lee Scheinbart of Boston served as program and recruitment chairman, was the first of the annual Prime Minister's invitation events with a \$100,000 minimum pledge qualification. The 100 participants represented the largest group of givers in that category ever brought to Israel on a UJA mission.

Another first recorded by the mission was an all-morning seminar at Hebrew University conducted by the Jerusalem Institute of Management, bringing mission participants together with some 50 leading Israeli businessmen, bankers and industrialists. Seminar discussions covered a wide range of subjects related to Israel's economy and financial structure, examining the status of the country's technology-based industries, the investment potential for diaspora Jewry and other means of closing Israel's trade gap.

ISRAEL BONDS HOLDING INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin of Israel last night saluted the Israel Bond Organization on the opening here of its 30th anniversary conference and in his message cited Israel's "difficult transition period" in the economic sphere. The message was delivered to 400 delegates from the U.S. and Canada attending the three-day International Leadership Conference of Israel Bonds.

The Israeli Premier pointed to the "severe austerity measures" taken by Israel to combat inflation as the peace accord with Egypt intensified the economic challenge before it. "Our economic burdens are enormous because we have made great sacrifices for peace," Begin said.

The goals of the conference were underlined by Bond president Sam Rothberg who told the delegates they would be considering the partnership role of the Jewish communities in the free world in Israel's economic endeavors during the 1980's.

The conference takes place a week before the Jewish New Year when synagogues throughout the U.S. and Canada are to hold a special Shomrei Yerushalayim (Guardians of Jerusalem) Bond drive. The campaign focuses on a special \$1000 Bond purchase and is taking place in congregations of the Orthodox, Reform and Conservative movements.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir will leave after the High Holy Days on a lengthy tour. His first stop will be Washington, where he is scheduled to meet with Administration leaders. He will then go to New York to participate in the opening of the UN General Assembly session. He already has meetings lined up with 15 foreign ministers. Sources in Jerusalem said he would seek to meet with diplomatic representatives of the USSR. Early October he will participate in the session of the European Economic Community council.

REMINDER: There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated Sept. 12 due to Rosh Hashanah.