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SADAT PRAISES EUROPEAN INITIATIVE IN MIDEAST BUT AFFIRMS EGYPT'S INTENTION TO ADHERE TO CAMP DAVID

By Edwin Eytan

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 10 (JTA) -- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today praised European diplomatic initiatives saying they can play "a positive role in the search for global peace in the Middle East." Sadat was speaking before the European Parliament on which the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) member states are represented.

The Egyptian President said that the recent joint declaration on the Middle East, issued last December in Luxembourg, shows "that Europe wants to play a role of its own." He added that this role should be in "bringing about a mutual recognition of Israel and the Palestinians. Such a recognition would develop into the creation of a Palestinian entity, an important stepping stone in the peace process."

Sadat, who was widely applauded throughout his address, said Egypt is determined to go ahead with the peace process started at Camp David and will do so "whatever the difficulties and stumbling blocks it might have to face."

The Egyptian President's speech clearly indicated that Egypt favors a European initiative on condition that it does not run contrary to the Camp David agreements and is synchronized with Cairo and Washington.

Says U.S. Holds Trump Cards

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali yesterday told French Radio that the European initiative should be part of the overall American policy. Ghali implied that in Egypt's view America still holds, and will continue to hold for a long time, the trump cards in the Middle East peace process.

Sadat, who conferred today with Parliament President Simone Veil; the President of the EEC Ministerial Council, Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw; and Commission chairman Gaston Thorn who is also Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, is due to leave for Paris tomorrow. He will meet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

WALDHEIM: NO EVIDENCE THAT ISRAEL MUTILATED BODIES OF TERRORISTS

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 10 (JTA) -- Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today that he "deeply regrets" that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had accused Israeli soldiers of mutilating the bodies of five Palestinian terrorists killed on Dec. 25 and said that the UNIFIL's charges were based on "incorrect statement of the facts."

In a statement read by a UN spokesman here, Waldheim said that he received the report of the Board of Inquiry he appointed Jan. 15 to investigate the conflicting accounts of Israel and UNIFIL concerning the incident. "After intensive investigation, the Board has concluded that it has not found

evidence to support the account contained in the UNIFIL version of the incident, Waldheim declared.

"The Board believes," Waldheim continued, "that distance, angle and observation, smoke resulting from the explosions when the Israel Defense Force soldiers blew up the ammunition and equipment of the Palestinian armed elements, and the prevailing tension all contributed to the Dutch soldiers of UNIFIL reporting what they thought they had seen, rather than what had actually occurred."

But Waldheim added that "The Board unanimously agreed, however, that the UNIFIL soldiers had no intention of deliberately making incorrect statements."

Israel, which denied from the start the allegations of mistreating the bodies of the five dead Palestinian terrorists, issued a brief statement at the UN today which said:

"We are satisfied that the Board of Inquiry has carried out its task. We are also pleased to note that in its report submitted to the Secretary General and published today, Israel's position was fully vindicated. We are still studying the report in depth and we will be in a position to offer more detailed comment later."

The full text of the Board of Inquiry report was not available to the press today.

The Board of Inquiry was composed of Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom of Sweden, the Chief Military Observer of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; and Colonel Osmo Karanka of Finland and Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Hanly of Canada, both of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights.

BURG PRODDING EGYPT TO RESUME AUTONOMY TALKS SOON AS POSSIBLE

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (JTA) -- Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief negotiator in the autonomy talks, has sharply prodded Egypt to resume the talks as soon as possible.

In a statement released by the government press office last night, Burg stressed that Israel was ready to do so at any time and reminded the Egyptians that the two countries are committed under the Camp David accords to negotiate "continuously and in good faith" in order to reach agreement for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip "at the earliest possible date."

"A party who does not fulfill his commitment to negotiate brings down upon himself the suspicion that he will not be scrupulous in fulfilling other commitments which he has undertaken," Burg said. He stressed that Israel was not responsible for the various cut-offs and delays in the negotiating process which was virtually suspended by Cairo last May. "If there is no negotiation there is certainly no chance of reaching agreement," Burg said.

His statement was issued in the wake of leaked reports of confidential cables from Israeli Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar in Cairo to the Foreign Ministry of a meeting he had last week with President Anwar Sadat. According to the reports, Sadat had expressed some reluctance to resume the negotiations

and questioned whether resumption was practical at this time.

Burg said that if Egypt or the U.S., the third party to the negotiations, were delaying resumption pending the Israeli elections this spring, that would be an outright contravention of the Camp David agreements. "It is impossible to demand of Israel that it carry out its commitments under Camp David in full while other parties carry out their part only selectively," he said.

That remark was seen as a hint that Israel might review its commitment to complete its withdrawal from Sinai by April, 1982 if there was no satisfactory progress in the autonomy negotiations. Observers saw some irony in the fact that Israel appears now to insist on "linkage" between the implementation of the terms of its peace treaty with Egypt and the progress of autonomy.

Not Official Government Position

Burg's tough words did not represent an official position of the government, however. His statement was released without prior consultation with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir or any other minister nor was it coordinated in advance with Premier Menachem Begin. An aide to Begin told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Burg, as chairman of the autonomy negotiating team, was fully entitled to make such statements, especially as they reflected the government's feelings about the state of the autonomy talks.

Shamir himself is known to believe that a greater sense of urgency is necessary to spur the negotiations as the date for the final withdrawal from Sinai approaches. He has called on the parties to conclude the talks by the end of this year, regardless of the election outcome. Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, has also given top priority to the conclusion of an autonomy agreement.

In what could be seen as a shift in Labor's advocacy of the "Jordanian option," Peres said last weekend that the time to test that option and to ascertain whether King Hussein is prepared to join the peace process would come only after an autonomy agreement is achieved and implemented -- possibly first in Gaza which is the Egyptian view.

Tumult Over Leak Continues

Meanwhile, the foreign policy establishment was still in turmoil over the leakage of secret diplomatic traffic from Cairo. David Kimche, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, is reportedly conducting an investigation to find the source of the leak. (Kimche was incorrectly identified in yesterday's JTA dispatch as Director General of the Prime Minister's Office.)

Foreign Ministry sources insisted today that the leak did not emanate from the ministry. They were inclined to blame the Prime Minister's Office or the offices of the two Deputy Premiers, Yigael Yadin and Simcha Ehrlich, both of which receive copies of diplomatic cables. But the Foreign Ministry denied reports that Shamir intends to stop circulating diplomatic messages to the Deputy Premiers and require them to come to the Foreign Ministry to read such communications.

REMINDER: There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated February 16 due to Washington's Birthday, a postal holiday.

CONTROVERSY SPARKED BY MOVE TO SEIZE LAND IN THE NABLUS AREA

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (JTA) -- A preliminary move by the Military Government to seize some 4000 acres of unregistered land in the Nablus area of the West Bank to expand Jewish settlements has stirred an angry controversy and is almost certain to be challenged in the courts by the Arab villagers affected.

The parcels were declared "State land" by the authorities, a precondition for their formal seizure inasmuch as government policy is to avoid seizing Arab-owned land for settlement purposes. Legal notice of the changed status of the land was sent to the local leaders of Salfit village near Nablus. They were instructed to inform the villagers of the government's intention so that they could file appeals. They have only 21 days to do so, however.

The land around Salfit is intended for the expansion of the settlement of Ariel. Similar notices were received by the elders of Tubas village. Military sources said that land would serve the expansion of Tirza settlement. The lands affected were selected by a special ministerial committee several months ago as suitable for Jewish settlement. The committee was formed to solve the problems of six Jewish settlements on the West Bank which claim they do not have sufficient land to expand.

West Bank Arabs contend that even unregistered land is by long established custom recognized as pasture for the nearby villages and as possible areas for the expansion of Arab towns. The villagers plan to take their case to court.

THATCHER TO DISCUSS MIDEAST AT MEETING WITH REAGAN IN WASHINGTON

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Feb. 10 (JTA) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will hold talks on the Middle East with President Reagan when she visits him in Washington later this month, she told Parliament today. She said she believed that the Camp David peace agreements had been "a very great step forward" and expected that Reagan would be considering "how to take it further."

Mrs. Thatcher, answering questions from a number of pro-Arab MPs who have just visited the West Bank, fended off strident criticism of Israel saying: "It is absolutely vital that if there is going to be a settlement of the great problems in the area one side should honor the right of Israel to live behind secure borders and in peace and the other should honor the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. One of the problems has been to get these two things going forward together."

After declaring that Britain recognized Israel's right to exist "behind secure boundaries," she added: "We have never recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people because of its relations with terrorist activity."

BONN (JTA) -- A two-part documentary film, "Witness," in which concentration camp survivors talk about their experiences, will be aired by German television this year. The first part of the film which was made in Poland and Israel, will be shown March 15; the second part sometime next fall. In announcing the telecasts, Radio Bremen said that the film includes interviews with 60 survivors who describe how they were sent to Auschwitz.

ADL URGES PROBE OF RIGHTWING INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (JTA) — The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has urged University of California president David Saxon to "carefully scrutinize the educational purposes of the Institute For Historical Review" before allowing it to use the university's Arrowhead Conference Center for its third annual meeting in November.

The ADL has charged that the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) was created by the ultra-rightwing Liberty Lobby in 1979 "to disseminate as widely as possible the obscenity that there was no Holocaust and that the Nazis in Europe did not systematically search out and murder six million Jewish men, women and children solely because they were Jews."

At a press conference here, Harvey Schechter, the ADL's Los Angeles director, said that while the ADL commended Saxon for his recent statement describing the IHR's goals as "reprehensible and abhorrent," something more is required.

"It is our understanding that the university's Lake Arrowhead Conference Center's use is restricted to meetings with an 'educational purpose,'" Schechter said. "We urge President Saxon to carefully scrutinize the record of the 'Institute', the nature of the materials disseminated by it, the effects of its previous 'conventions' at Pomona College (1980), and Northrop University (1979); the anti-Jewish and anti-intellectual propaganda it disseminates and then determine whether or not it has an 'educational purpose' which would place it in compliance with the rules governing the use of the Arrowhead facility."

Cites Constitutional Rights

Saxon has publically said that "Although I personally find the Institute's goal reprehensible and abhorrent, the way to combat false ideas is not by suppression but by exposure. I could wish that the organization had selected some other conference site, but it didn't."

Saxon noted the U.S. Constitution protects free speech and assembly. He said the university's legal counsel has advised that once a university facility is open to the public for a broadly defined educational purpose the university cannot dictate or censor the content. "The organization's mere use of a university facility in no way lends the good name of the University of California to the Institute," Saxon declared.

REAGAN ENDORSES EFFORTS OF A U.S. TRADE MISSION NOW VISITING ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (JTA) — President Reagan has sent his personal endorsement for the success of the trade mission by a delegation of American businessmen who are visiting Israel this week to explore first-hand the investment opportunities there.

"The enthusiasm you and your colleagues have shown for this investment mission attests to the importance of our work in fostering commercial relations between the United States and Israel," Reagan said. "I endorse your efforts and share your belief that Israel's economic development is an essential part of strengthening peace in the Middle East."

Since arriving in Israel the group has met with U.S. officials there, Israeli officials and had briefings from representatives of Israeli universities, the Israel Manufacturers Association

and with representatives of U.S. companies based in Israel. They are also scheduled to meet with representatives of Israeli banks and discuss trade with Israeli officials before ending the mission Friday.

The investment mission is sponsored by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and other U.S. government agencies, the Israeli government and the non-government Israel-U.S. Joint Business Council.

BRailOVSKY'S CONDITION IMPROVED

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (JTA) — The National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported today that Viktor Brailovsky's medical condition has improved. He is now receiving the appropriate medication and dietary supplement needed for the treatment of his illness which the NCSJ said was a liver condition. This improved care is seen by the NCSJ as the result of public and private intervention taking place on his behalf in many Western countries.

According to the latest information, the NCSJ said today Brailovsky was not transferred to Lefortovo Prison, as the NCSJ reported last week, but remains in Moscow's Butyrka Prison where he has been since his arrest last November. Brailovsky, a leading Jewish activist of the Jewish emigration movement and editor of the journal, "Jews in the USSR," was arrested on charges of "defaming the Soviet state and public order."

SITUATION OF JEWS IN BULGARIA

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — The 5,000 member Jewish community in Bulgaria — remnants of a community once numbering hundred of thousands — experiences some "private and personal" anti-Semitism but nothing on the official level, Prof. Israel Salvator, 72-year-old chairman of the community, told Israelis of Bulgarian origin.

Salvator met with many former Bulgarian Jews in Jaffa, where thousands have taken up residence. He said the mainly elderly Jews left in Bulgaria were carefully and correctly treated by the government. Of the 250 members of the Bulgarian parliament, six are Jews.

Salvator came to Israel to attend the recent meeting of the World Jewish Congress as an observer. He teaches the history of medicine at Sofia University.

COPPER CEMENT SHIPPED TO SPAIN

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (JTA) — The first consignment of 700 tons of copper cement from the re-opened Timna copper mine in the southern Negev was shipped from Eilat to Bilbao, Spain last week. The mine, near the site of the historic King Solomon's mine north of Eilat, was closed five years ago when copper production became uneconomic. It was re-opened last September following the world-wide increase in copper prices. The first shipment was valued at about \$700,000.

Despite a recent increase in Suez Canal fees, shipment from Timna via nearby Eilat is still about \$15 a ton cheaper than shipping the goods by road to Ashdod and then by the shorter sea route direct through the Mediterranean without Suez Canal passage.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — Competitors taking part in the 11th Maccabiah World Games in July will undergo medical drug tests, similar to those in force in the Olympic Games. The new tests, not used in previous Maccabiah Games, were decided on at a meeting of the International Maccabiah Games Committee here last week.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — The Knesset voted Tuesday to hold national elections June 30.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S FINAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABROAD

By Joseph Palakoff

(Part Two Of A Two-Part Series)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (JTA) — In its report to Congress on human rights in 1980 in 153 countries, the State Department pointed to "virulent anti-Semitic literature" in Argentina and the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union "for teaching Hebrew."

"The human rights situation in Argentina improved in 1980 although serious problems remained," the Department said. The most serious, it said, was "the continued application by the security forces of the practices of disappearance, although at a level much lower than occurred in the first two years of the present military regime." Violence began in 1969 and "mounted steadily from the left and then from the right."

Noting that the majority of Argentinians are Catholic and the government "publicly condemns religious prejudice," the report made public by Congress yesterday mentioned that the Jewish community numbers between 300,000 and 450,000 and added:

"Argentine Jews have well-developed community organizations, exercise their religion without restraints and participate fully in Argentine economic and cultural life. The government maintains correct relations with the Jewish community and there is no evidence of official anti-Semitic policy, although incidents of anti-Semitism occur."

Credible Reports Of Anti-Semitism

"During the height of the 'dirty war' there were credible reports of anti-Semitic behavior by the security forces and persecution of Jewish prisoners. Virulent anti-Semitic literature remains on sale in the country and openly anti-Semitic attitudes have been tolerated in state-controlled television. Several Jewish schools were bombed in July and August and more received anonymous threats. Though the culprits were never found the government sought to reassure Argentine Jews."

The report also mentioned that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that visited Argentina in 1979 noted that "there is no official policy of anti-Semitism although in some instances Jews have been the subject of discrimination."

Soviet Union Harshly Criticized

Discussing the Soviet Union, which was among the most harshly criticized countries in the report, the Department pointed to "continuing restrictions placed on emigration leading to the reduction of Jewish emigration by more than half" in 1980 compared with 1979.

It noted "such human rights activists as Ida Nudel and Vladimir Slepak remain in exile" and the "detention" of Moscow monitoring group member Anatoly Shcharansky who is in a Siberian prison camp. Under the heading of "arbitrary arrest and imprisonment," the report referred to Yuri Fedorov, Oleski Mrzelinko and Yosif Mendelevich, and the remaining imprisoned members of the group convicted in Leningrad in 1970 for trying to seize an empty airline on the ground and fly out of the USSR.

Noting Soviet law "prohibits religious believers" from providing religious training to children, the report said: "There have been continuing reports of anti-Semitism as reflected in dis-

crimination against Jews in access to higher education and the professions. Officially condoned, published attacks on Zionism, which appear only thinly to veil anti-Semitic feelings, also have aroused concern. Jews have been subjected to imprisonment for teaching Hebrew."

The report noted "application procedures for emigration are cumbersome and expensive" although the cost of an emigration passport to a "capitalist country" has been cut from 400 Rubles to 200 (about \$310), those going to Israel pay 500 Rubles (\$775) down from 800 Rubles in 1976.

"A delay is often used against potential emigrants," the report said. "Many Soviet Jews have waited unsuccessfully more than eight years for permission to leave" and "because in most cases those who apply to emigrate lose their jobs, they are exposed to the danger of being prosecuted as 'parasites'."

Noting 21,000 Jews were allowed to emigrate in 1980 compared with 51,000, a record in 1979, the report said: "According to Jewish sources in the Soviet Union, the drop may be explained by the deterioration in East-West relations and Soviet fears of a Jewish 'brain drain.'" Jewish sources estimate that there are still over 200,000 Jews holding letters of invitations from Israel, which are needed to apply to emigrate."

Situation In Rumania

In its report on Rumania, the State Department said: "Rumania maintains a tight emigration policy and has strict limitations on political expression and religious activities outside of officially designated church buildings." Among recognized religious groups are the "Islamic and Jewish religions" and "people belonging to these recognized religions may attend religious services freely."

The report added, "There is no rabbinical seminary and the rabbis must be trained in foreign countries. The Communist Party advocates atheism and as a result, a Party member who attends religious services is unlikely to progress within the Party structure."

In another passage, the report said that "The Rumanian government discourages emigration and contends that a Rumanian does not have the right to move permanently from his native land." But the government's policy allows for family reunification and for the emigration of Jews and ethnic Germans.

"Largely due to emigration, the Jewish population of Rumania has declined from approximately 450,000 people at the close of World War II to about 35,000 today, according to records of the Rumanian Jewish community."

Report On Iraq

In its report on Iraq, the State Department said "The size of the Jewish community in Iraq is believed to number fewer than 300, composed mainly of older people. The extent of their community's religious activity is not known." In another context, the report said that the Iraqi government "pursues a policy aimed at assimilating its various ethnic and religious groups, including the Jewish minority."

A report on Iran was not included, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said, "because sensitive negotiations for the release of the American hostages from Iran were underway at the time these reports were submitted." It added that the State Department will submit a report on Iran "shortly."

With respect to East Germany, the report said "The very small Jewish community receives government financial support for its activities, including the building and maintenance of synagogues and the maintenance of an old aged home. There are no Jewish schools and no resident rabbi."