

JTA daily news bulletin

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Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency / 165 West 46th Street / New York, New York 10036

Vol. LIX - 64th Year

AUG 10 1981

Friday, August 7, 1981

No. 151

BEGIN ADVISES SADAT TO ABANDON THE IDEA OF INCLUDING THE PLO IN THE AUTONOMY TALKS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin said today he would "advise" President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, when they meet next month, to "abandon" the idea of including the Palestine Liberation Organization in the autonomy talks. Otherwise, Begin implied, the resumption of the long-stalled talks would be jeopardized. The Premier confirmed that in the past, Israel had learned of a PLO plan to assassinate Sadat and had informed "the proper authorities" in good time. He did not elaborate on this.

Begin made his statements to a crowd of reporters covering the formal presentation of the new Cabinet to President Yitzhak Navon. Answering reporters' questions, Begin said that Sadat (who is now in Washington) had "suggested to President Reagan that the U.S. should start a dialogue with (the PLO) ... I understand that President Reagan did not answer in the positive and that Secretary of State (Alexander) Haig answered in the negative."

The American commitment to Israel was "absolutely clear," Begin said, "never to recognize the PLO unless and until" the organization first recognizes Israel and accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Begin cited the PLO foreign minister Farouk Khaddoum who only recently had publicly reiterated the PLO's firm determination never under any circumstances to recognize Israel. "To us it's not news; to others it should be a memento ...," Begin said.

Will Never Deal With The PLO

He continued: "Of course I cannot agree on this issue with my friend Anwar ... he calls me his friend Menachem, and I reciprocate. We are indeed friends, we trust each other and we discuss matters with complete candor ... If I meet him I'll tell him in Alexandria that I completely disagree to bringing in that murderers organization which, by the by, tries from time to time to assassinate President Sadat."

Once Israel had received information of such a plot "from a very serious source" and had "not left it a secret from the proper authorities," Begin added that he did "not deny" the "objective possibility" of "including our neighbors who are called Palestinians" in the Israel-Egypt-U.S. autonomy talks, but not "under no circumstances whatsoever, the PLO."

On the suspended F-16 warplanes, Begin said he hoped they would be in Israel before his own planned visit to Washington early in September.

SADAT APPARENTLY FAILS TO CONVINC REAGAN TO DROP U.S. OPPOSITION TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PLO

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- President Anwar Sadat of Egypt ended his two days of talks

with President Reagan this morning, having established a friendly relationship with the new American President but apparently failing to convince Reagan to drop United States opposition to negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reagan in his farewell remarks stressed that "we are both anxious to ensure that the negotiating process stemming from the Camp David agreements will resume and succeed." Reagan said he will continue this process when he meets later this year with other Middle East leaders.

The President noted that a "great deal" of the time of his discussions with Sadat was devoted to the Middle East peace process. "To be completely candid, I was a willing listener," Reagan said.

Sadat Appeals To Reagan

Although neither mentioned the PLO in their departure remarks today or during the welcoming ceremony yesterday, Sadat did make a personal appeal to Reagan for U.S. recognition of the PLO in his toast last night at a dinner given him and his wife, Jihan, by President and Mrs. Reagan.

Noting that the establishment of peace between Israel and Egypt would be a "model" for peace between Israel and the Palestinians, Sadat declared: "You can help this process of reconciliation, Mr. President, by holding a dialogue with the Palestinians through their representatives," an apparent reference to the PLO. "This is certain to strengthen the forces of moderation among them. It would also undermine the designs of those who exploit the present state of affairs for their own self ends. It would be an act of statesmanship and vision."

Sadat repeated his statement of the last several days that the willingness of the Palestinians to assent to the cease-fire in Lebanon and to uphold it, "is a turning point that should not escape our notice. In effect, it means that for the first time the Palestinians have come close to endorsing the peaceful solution."

Sadat said that if "tangible progress" can be achieved on the Palestinian problem than Egypt and the United States can "confront the real challenges we face. They are challenges which involve the survival of many nations and the protection of the vital interests of the West."

Reagan Has Accolades For Sadat

Reagan did not deal with any specifics in his toast at the dinner last night. He praised Sadat as a "rare exception," a foreign leader who has "truly captured the hearts of the American people." He said that both Egyptians and Americans share a "love of freedom and independence."

Reagan again last night called Sadat "a full partner in achieving our mutual goals" as he did today in a departure ceremony held at the north portico of the White House. It was held there because of a driving rain, a marked contrast to yesterdays welcoming ceremony in bright sunlight and 94 degree heat after which Sadat's daughter, Nana, had to be hospitalized with jet lag and heat exhaustion.

Reagan said that the "respect" he had for Sadat before he met him "vastly increased" during their two days of talks. Sadat, who last night invited Reagan and his family to visit Egypt, said today that after his meeting at the White House, "I could say that I enjoy the friendship of President Reagan ... a great leader of a

great nation." Sadat said that he ends his visits to the U.S. with the promise, "I shall never let you down."

A Number Of Issues Discussed

Reagan said today that in addition to discussing the Mideast process, he and Sadat also talked about the Soviet threat to the Middle East, including the activities of Soviet surrogates in the Near East, Southwest Asia, and Africa. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations Reagan said. "President Sadat shares our view that a strong defense and a strong economy goes hand in hand," the U.S. President said.

Presumably, the bilateral discussions covered requests by Sadat for both military and economic aid, Sadat apparently continued these requests when he met with congressional leaders and with the Administration's economic experts later today.

Although Sadat will be in Washington until Sunday, Reagan was scheduled to leave this afternoon for his California ranch. He will return Sept. 3, less than a week before he is scheduled to meet with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

SADAT INVITES BRONFMAN TO PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has invited Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, to pay an official visit later this fall, it was announced by the WJC. The invitation is due to be formally extended during their scheduled private meeting tomorrow at the residence of the Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations, Dr. Ahmed Abdel Meguid, the WJC said.

Following their discussions the two will be joined by a delegation of American Jewish leaders headed by Howard Squadron, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, whom Bronfman has invited to lead the group.

Will Discuss A Number Of Issues

In their talks, Sadat and Bronfman will discuss a number of issues of mutual concern and will take the opportunity to review general developments since their last private meeting at the time of Sadat's previous visit to the United States in April, 1980.

Among the matters expected to be taken up are: progress in the restoration of the Ben Ezra Synagogue in ancient Cairo, Sadat's proposal for the creation of an interreligious center comprising a mosque, church and synagogue in the Egyptian capital, and affiliation of the Egyptian Jewish community to the World Jewish Congress.

In this connection, Bronfman has announced his readiness and great pleasure at accepting Sadat's invitation to visit Egypt -- currently scheduled for five days in late October -- at which time he said he looks forward to having the affiliation of the Egyptian Jewish community into the WJC and its 66-nation member communities formalized.

Commenting today, Bronfman praised Sadat as a man of courage and vision while urging the redoubling of efforts in the pursuit of peace in the Middle East in faithful adherence to the process begun at Camp David. He affirmed the "constant and unshakable solidarity of world Jewry with the State of Israel" and reiterated the unanimous support which the WJC Plenary Assembly in Jerusalem had expressed for the Camp David accords, adding that "any departure from the spirit of Camp David constitutes a retrogressive step and is wholly unac-

ceptable." After their initial talks tomorrow, Sadat and Bronfman will be joined by Ashraf Ghorbal, Egypt's Ambassador to the United States, for further discussions with the delegation of American Jewish leaders.

Jewish Leaders In The Delegation

Jewish leaders in the delegation (in addition to those listed in the Aug. 5 Daily News Bulletin) are, according to the WJC, Julius Berman, president, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Yehuda Hellman, executive director, Conference of Presidents; Charlotte Jacobson, chairman, World Zionist Organization-American Section; Nathan Perlmutter, national director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Rabbi Arthur Schneier, chairman, American Section, WJC; Israel Singer, executive director, WJC; Jack Spitzer, president, B'nai B'rith International; Maynard Wishner, president, American Jewish Committee; Rabbi Walter Wurzberger, president, Synagogue Council of America.

BEGIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT GETS NARROW CONFIDENCE VOTE OF 61 TO 58

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin's new coalition government won its first vote of confidence last night after a 13-hour debate in the Knesset which was punctuated by numerous catcalls on the part of the Labor Alignment and other opposition MKs. The 61-58 vote of confidence underscored the fragile nature of Begin's parliamentary majority.

The debate, which followed Begin's presentation of his new Cabinet and his overall view of developing events, was extremely acrimonious at times. Labor Alignment leader Shimon Peres denounced the new government for surrendering to the demands of the ultra-Orthodox Aguda Israel. Begin in turn excoriated Peres and at one point departed from using Hebrew to say about Peres, "The gentleman is a liar, the gentleman is a liar." Several Labor members left the hall to protest at Begin's blistering attack on Peres but returned in time for the vote.

In the course of his reply to Peres, Begin announced that David Levy would, after all, be a member of his Cabinet. Levy withdrew his refusal to serve in the Cabinet. He reconsidered after a day of heavy pressure from Begin and coalition members, was named Deputy Prime Minister in charge of construction, chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Social Affairs and Minister in charge of slum rehabilitation.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN WEST BERLIN

By David Kantor

BONN, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- Anti-Semitic incidents, neo-Nazi activity and the use of violence by rightwing extremists has increased considerably in West Berlin, according to an official report by the local authorities. The report, released this week, said that some 500 to 700 West Berliners are members of organized neo-Nazi groups. In the first six months of this year, 71 incidents of violence attributed to extremist elements were reported. In only 29 instances could police identify the persons involved.

Among the reported incidents were the desecrations of Jewish cemeteries, anti-Semitic slogans in public places and "a demonstrative use of Nazi symbols." The major neo-Nazi organization in West Germany, the National Democratic Party, conducts its activities underground in West Berlin despite a ban against it imposed by the four allied powers in the city -- the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

The report also described as "especially unscrupulous" a rightwing West Berlin group called the Viking Youth Organization. This group joined with other extremist organizations in staging protest meetings against the

screening in Germany in 1979 the American TV series, "Holocaust." Another group in the city has made an effort to revive Hitler's Nazi Party and has labelled the Federal Republic a "Jewish Republic."

REAGAN TELLS SADAT U.S. WILL STICK TO ITS COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL NOT TO DEAL WITH THE PLO

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (JTA) — President Reagan told Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during his two days of talks here that the United States will stick to its commitment to Israel not to recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

This was disclosed today by Secretary of State Alexander Haig at a press conference at the State Department. Haig said that when Sadat called for the United States to recognize the PLO, Reagan stressed the necessity of "American fidelity to its commitments" to Israel, Egypt and others in order to achieve progress in the Middle East.

Haig also disclosed that Reagan mainly listened to Sadat when they discussed the Middle East peace process and that the President told Sadat that he also wants to hear the views of Premier Menachem Begin, due here in September, before deciding how to proceed with the autonomy talks.

Haig said it was "too early to say" whether there would be a three-way summit between the United States, Israel and Egypt on autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But, he stressed, a summit would be held only after all preparations were finished and would not be a negotiating session.

In discussing Sadat's proposals for the PLO's inclusion in the talks, Haig stressed that American commitments to all the parties are essential for creating conditions "in which the parties involved can accept the risks of peace." He stressed that long-term objectives should not be allowed to "derail achievable near-term progress." He said that, in the near term, efforts should be made to "create conditions under which future progress can be realized under a realistic way."

In that connection, Haig said the cease-fire achievements in Lebanon, while not directly related to the autonomy talks, are a "mutually reinforcing condition to efforts in the Mideast. He stressed that the Camp David process is the "realistic" method of reaching long-term goals in the future.

Haig, like Reagan, noted that the U.S. President and Sadat discussed the Soviet threat to the Middle East as well as the use of Soviet surrogates. When asked specifically if the PLO was one of these, Haig replied that he preferred not to classify the PLO as such, even though some factions of the PLO could be labeled under "that mantle."

Sadat Cancels Visit To Austria

Meanwhile, Sadat has cancelled a visit to Austria next week where he was scheduled to go on his way home. According to a report today in Egypt's semi-official newspaper Al Ahram, his visit was ruled out after Austrian officials told Egyptian officials that there is "a large conspiracy" against Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Last month Austria's Interior Minister Erwin Linc said two Palestinian terrorist gunmen were believed to be in Austria and that Kreisky was a possible target. An Arab was convicted this week of smuggling arms into the Vienna airport.

Since his visit to Israel in 1977, Sadat has been surrounded by tight security against possible assassination attempts by Palestinian extremists. One such attempt was discovered by Israel and it was passed on to Egyptian authorities. Premier Menachem Begin of Israel referred to this today in a statement in Jerusalem. (See story P.1.)

SOVIET JEW SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IN EXILE

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (JTA) — The National Conference on Soviet Jewry has learned that another Jewish emigration activist, the second in two weeks, has been convicted in the Soviet Union. Evgeny Lein, a 42-year-old doctor of engineering, was sentenced in a Leningrad court to two years of exile at hard labor for allegedly "resisting a representative of authority."

Lein was held in prison since his arrest on May 17. On that day he had attended a seminar on Jewish history in a private apartment, when uniformed policemen and KGB agents burst in and arrested several participants, including Lein. He was accused of "beating a policeman."

Lein defended himself at his one-day trial yesterday, attended by about 50 people. According to activists, the procurator's witnesses did not succeed in proving the charge. It was shown that an injury to the policeman's leg could not have been inflicted inside an apartment. Furthermore, a medical statement produced by the procurator was written 20 days after the incident was to have occurred. Three men who wished to testify on Lein's behalf were not permitted to do so by the judge because of their friendship for the defendant.

Irina Lein, at the time of her husband's arrest, called it a "tactic in the KGB tyranny now being waged against Jewish refuseniks and others involved in the struggle for Jewish self-awareness." The Lein family has been denied emigration to Israel since 1978.

JUDGE REVERSES BAN ON ORIGINAL NAZI PROPAGANDA

BONN, Aug. 6 (JTA) — A West German Federal Justice Minister has reversed the long-standing policy of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) to ban propaganda material that was rife under the Nazi regime, including Hitler's book "Mein Kampf," Goebbels' anti-Jewish speeches and the notorious anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Stuermer."

At the same time, Justice Minister Juergen Schmude said his ministry is preparing to ban recently published Nazi propaganda material, including those imported from abroad. He said he is also preparing a bill that would make it possible for state prosecutors to charge persons who either deny or justify the organized murder of Jews and other groups under the Nazi regime.

Schmude said his reason for reversing the SDP policy was threefold: the amount of original Nazi propaganda material being circulated is relatively limited; the trade in this material is mainly among collectors rather than politically-oriented groups; the ban would create problems in the area of scientific research into the Nazi era.

The Minister's announcement in an interview with the leftwing daily Frankfurter Rundschau surprised prominent members of his own party, especially since he, himself, recently reaffirmed his support of the ban on original Nazi material. Observers here said that Schmude reversed the policy as a result of pressure by rightwing elements.

BEHIND THE HEADLINESTIMERMAN IS NOT THE ISSUE

By Rabbi Morton Rosenthal

(Rabbi Morton Rosenthal is the director of the Latin American Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith)

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (JTA) -- Jacobo Timerman has rendered a great service to all concerned with the protection of human rights in Argentina and around the world. Robert Cox, former editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, claims that Timerman did what many had thought impossible, "he made the people of the United States care about Argentina."

By stimulating widespread interest in human rights and making it an issue for political debate, Timerman has earned both lavish praise and scathing personal criticism. One prominent conservative questioned his stability and judgement and another challenged his honesty. Criticism of Timerman has resonated within the Jewish communities of the United States and Argentina, where it was suggested that Timerman was endangering the Jews of Argentina by exaggerating the gravity of the problem.

Subtly, the criticism focused public attention on the person of Timerman and diverted it from the real issues. Timerman is not the issue; he is a messenger who has dramatically brought to the attention of the world problems that should concern us all. Primary among them are the massive and consistent violations of human rights in Argentina and anti-Semitism, especially the special treatment meted out to Jews while under detention in Argentina.

Persistent Violations Of Human Rights

There is little room for debate on these issues and no reason to doubt Timerman's first-hand report. Gross and persistent violations of human rights in Argentina during the past five years have been reported by our State Department and many respected international and national organizations. The most thorough document, a 266-page "Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Argentina," was published last year by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), an agency of the Organization of American States.

After exhaustive investigations, which included a two-week on-site visit to Argentina, the commission concluded that "numerous serious violations of human rights ... were committed in the Republic of Argentina" from 1975 to 1979.

Its investigation of the disappearance of thousands of Argentines led to the finding that many men and women were killed after they were detained by "persons belonging to or connected with government security agencies" and that the "systematic use of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment ... has taken on alarming characteristics." The report also cited limitations on personal freedom and the right to a fair trial and due process.

Jews Receive More Severe Treatment

The IACHR report is dispassionate and technical. In the section on Jews it states that "Jews arrested by the authorities receive more severe treatment than do others" and that the DAIA, the Jewish community's representative body, "has denounced that fact to the authorities." Timerman and others who survived the ordeal describe the reality in fuller dimension.

One Jew who was at the receiving end of this "more severe treatment" described it: "When they asked me my religion and I told them that I was Jewish, they took out swastikas and hit me hard, very excited while insulting me for being Jewish." He requested anonymity, to protect family members

still living in Argentina. Non-Jews who were in the detention camps have also described the suffering of Jews. "The treatment of Jews was incredible," says Ana Maria de Carreaga. "At times when they took us out to be beaten they selected the Jews, just because they were Jews."

Nazism and anti-Semitism in Argentina prisons and manifestations of anti-Semitism in the larger society are well documented as are the massive violations of the human rights of Argentina citizens of every religious and ethnic orientation. Timerman, more than any other individual or organization, has forced us to acknowledge that these horrors exist.

Reasons For Attacks On Timerman

How then explain the attack on Timerman which began at the time he reached the pinnacle of public recognition and acclaim with the publication of his book, "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number?" Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, gave the answer to a reporter for the Washington Post. She said that the attacks occurred because "Timerman has linked his experience to recommendations about American foreign policy ... Jacobo Timerman attacks me, and that is all right. So Irving Kristol attacks Jacobo Timerman ... because we are involved in a debate on public policy ..."

Timerman had, in fact, repeatedly challenged the Reagan Administration's stress on quiet diplomacy and its distinction between "authoritarian" and "totalitarian" states. He also spoke very critically of key Administration personalities, such as Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Kirkpatrick, claiming that they were destroying the noble human rights policy of the United States that had saved so many lives, including his own.

A high level, issue-oriented and factually based debate on issues of public policy concerning human rights can be useful and is, indeed, necessary. The public interest is not served by resort to smear and innuendo.

Commitment To Human Rights Policy

The Reagan Administration has publicly committed itself to a strong human rights policy. The recent testimony on human rights policy by a key State Department official could have been written by a representative of the Carter Administration. Walter Stoessel Jr., Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, told the House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations that the Administration's commitment to human rights is an integral element of foreign policy.

"Under this Administration, the protection and enhancement of human rights ... shapes the fundamental purposes and helps define the context of our international relationships. This commitment to human rights, like our entire foreign policy, is an expression of values deeply held by the American people themselves."

The ill-fated nomination of Dr. Ernest Lefever sparked controversy over the nature and extent of America's commitment to human rights. The Administration could quell this controversy by promptly filling the long vacant post of Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs with an individual who, with strong White House support, can persuade the citizens of the United States as well as the rulers of both "authoritarian" and "totalitarian" regimes that our foreign policy is and will be true to those values so deeply held by the American people.

* * *

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The engineering corps this week took the wraps off four new pieces of equipment now in use in the army which increases its mobility in the field and offers better protection for the soldiers operating them.