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DAYAN BURIED IN CEMETERY OVERLOOKING HIS HOME TOWN OF NAHALAL, WHICH HE HAD CHOSEN AS HIS LAST RESTING PLACE

The Statesman-Soldier Died Friday at Age 66
By Hugh Orgel

NAHALAL, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Moshe Dayan, the statesman, soldier and symbol of the young generation of Israel fighting for its survival, was buried today in the village cemetery overlooking Nahalal, his home town which he had chosen as his last resting place.

The funeral was an official State service, conducted by the army burial unit. But in keeping with Dayan's wish, made known to his wife Rachel shortly before his death Friday, there were no speeches and no volleys fired in his honor at his graveside.

It was a simple ceremony, attended by thousands of friends, former comrades-in-arms and colleagues, fellow Knesset members, guests from abroad, official representatives of foreign governments, and ordinary Israelis who admired him.

Dayan died Friday evening, at the age of 66. He had been admitted to the intensive care unit of the cardiac department of Tel Hashomer hospital in Tel Aviv Thursday night, suffering from chest pains. Doctors reported his condition to be "stable" at noon Friday, but his wife, and daughter Yael were summoned to his bedside in the late afternoon.

Dayan had undergone a routine check up last month, the latest in the series of tests carried out since he underwent surgery for cancer three years ago. He was found to be in satisfactory condition.

After a brief religious service at the hospital, Dayan's body was flown by army helicopter to Nahalal, the Emek village his parents had helped to found and which had been his home from the age of six. Dayan was born in Kibbutz Degania, the first kibbutz to be established in 1909. His family moved to Nahalal in 1921.

Thousands Of Mourners

His body lay in state in the Nahalal village hall where thousands of mourners filed past the coffin. They were led by Premier Menachem Begin, President Yitzhak Navon, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghalli who flew in from Cairo. There were many other official guests from abroad, including an official delegation from the United States.

Six army generals served as pall bearers. Dayan's coffin was carried in an army tender to the hill-top cemetery overlooking Nahalal, the Emek and ancient Biblical sites nearby.

Dayan had said, since he underwent surgery for cancer, that he had recurring dreams involving this cemetery. It was not an unpleasant dream, he said. In recent months, with thoughts of death apparently ever more present in his mind, he repeatedly described how he appeared in his dream to be struggling upwards along a path known to him, to a mountain-top equally known and welcome. And then he emerged in the Nahalal cemetery "where I shall lie for my eternal rest, near by family and friends, among the hills I have always loved."

It was here that he was laid to rest today, near the graves of his grandparents and parents, early residents of Degania and founders of Nahalal, and his brother, killed in the War of Independence, and a sister who died some years ago.

The vast crowd of mourners, ranging from officials to soldiers and ordinary Emek farmers, stood silently as the fresh grave was filled in and then covered with hundreds of wreaths and bunches of bright flowers from the President, the Knesset, the Cabinet, the army and police force, army generals, foreign governments and their representatives. Many of the floral tributes were from Israelis in all walks of life who had regarded Dayan as a symbol of modern Israel.

SPECIAL PROFILE

DAYAN SOUGHT, BUT NEVER COMPLETED, HIS DIALOGUE WITH THE ARABS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- From a historical viewpoint, one task that Moshe Dayan did not complete was his dialogue with the Arabs. Not that Dayan himself ever hoped to complete it. On the contrary, at various stages of his military and political career he spoke about the conflict with the Arabs as a matter for generations.

At the height of the War of Attrition in 1968-9, Dayan, as Defense Minister, had no words of consolation as pictures of young fallen soldiers appeared daily in the press. He repeatedly told the people to be patient, to learn to live with the conflict. Perhaps for that reason he was described as a pessimist by nature.

The peace treaty with Egypt, in which he was involved from the early contacts which led to President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, was, undoubtedly, Dayan's greatest contribution in this dialogue. However, even then, he never hid his skepticism and was a tough bargainer.

Best Understood The Arabs

The feeling that Dayan did not complete the dialogue is accentuated by what the Arabs themselves expected from him. Gaza Mayor Rashad A Shawa said over the weekend that Dayan was the one Israeli statesman who best understood the Arabs. Such expressions were common also during his life.

Arab leaders -- and common people -- often said that Dayan was just the person to conclude peace. Despite bitter criticism of Dayan's role as an enemy, especially as Defense Minister, he was considered as the most favored partner for negotiations.

Unlike most Israeli statesmen, Dayan did not become acquainted with the Arabs only at the negotiating table or only in the battle field. He learned to know them from his early childhood in the fields of Nahalal.

As a child, he often went on excursions in the vicinity of Nahalal, meeting Arab children in fights, as well as in fun. He learned the language, although he never quite mastered it. In negotiations with Arabs later in his life he always preferred English.

He was the first in his class to join older boys and their fathers in skirmishes with the neighboring Arab and Bedouin population. As a youth he established a close friendship with a young Arab, until a major clash between the settlers and the Arabs caused them to break off ties.

From then on Dayan's relations with the Arabs focused mainly on the battle fields. However, after the War of Independence, Premier David Ben Gurion chose him as his principal advisor on Arab affairs. As commander of the Sixth Brigade in Jerusalem, he was involved in prolonged negotiations with Jordan over the cease-fire. Later he took an active part in the Rhodes Armistice negotiations with Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

Dayan And The Egyptians

In December 1953, Dayan became Chief of Staff. It was a period of changing rule in Egypt. A year-and-a-half after the overthrow of the monarchy by the "free officers" led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, Gen. Mohammad Naguib ruled the country, but four months later, Nasser removed him.

Some Arab affairs experts argue until today that Nasser would have been ripe for some political settlement with Israel. The same experts argue that Dayan was influential in preventing that settlement. Leftwing historian Meir Payil said over the weekend that Dayan probably felt that the War of Independence would not be over until the Egyptians suffered a major blow.

Dayan, of course, argued that the Egyptians were the ones who led to the deterioration. The frequent terrorist attacks from the Gaza Strip, then under Egyptian control, led to the major Israeli raid on Gaza in 1955 which, according to some historians, put an end to any possible compromise with the new Egyptian regime. The swift Israeli victory in the Sinai campaign in 1956 did not bring the Egyptians any closer to peace.

Efforts At Coexistence

But Dayan retained his reputation as one who understood the "Arab mentality." As Defense Minister during the Six-Day War he wanted the army to stop short of the banks of the Suez Canal, apparently to leave the door open for negotiations with the Egyptians. However, the fast pace of the war did not allow for such Israeli restraint.

Dayan succeeded in developing the "open bridges" policy with Jordan as well as opening the "Green Line" between Israel proper and the administered territories for a two-way traffic of people and commerce.

The idea which guided this policy was to maintain life in the territories as normal as possible and to create the framework for de facto peaceful relations with neighboring Jordan. But some critics of Dayan, such as Zvi Elpeleg of Tel Aviv University, argued that by opening the bridges across the Jordan River, Dayan actually opened the door to the gradual takeover of the West Bank by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Philosophy Of Military Occupation

Dayan's name was associated with the liberal military occupation of the administered territories. His philosophy was to let the Arabs in the territories do whatever they pleased as long as they did not act against the security of Israel. "If they wish to close their schools or shut their shops, let them do so," he used to say.

He developed a close relationship with Mohammad Ali Al-Jaabari, the Mayor of Hebron, whose role in the 1929 massacre of Hebron Jews is still controversial. Dayan removed Gaza Mayor Rashad A-Shawa from his post after he sheltered a wanted terrorist in his home. But later, Dayan reappointed him as Mayor.

Arabs on the West Bank do not remember Dayan for his "liberal occupation policy" but remember him for his collective punishment for terrorist acts; the demolition of houses whose owners or relatives of owners were involved in terrorism.

"As the Minister responsible for the territories," said Anwar Nusseibeh, the former Jordanian Defense Minister who had frequent contact with Dayan, "he was responsible for negative acts, such as the demolition of houses and the deportation of (West Bank leaders). But he tried to moderate these acts with a human approach." Continuing, Nusseibeh said: "We were, of course, on opposite sides of the fence, but one could not help liking and respecting him. I wish we had him on our side."

During the first Likud government, Dayan, as Foreign Minister, quietly engaged in what was described as "private talks" with local Palestinian leaders in a futile effort to find alternative partners for negotiations to the PLO. He met with PLO supporters such as Dr. Ahmad Natshe (whom he had deported in the early 1970s) and Khaidah Abdual Shafi of the Gaza region.

Ran On The Telem Ticket

Dayan ran on the Telem ticket in the tenth Knesset elections last June with essentially one message: Impose a unilateral autonomy on the West Bank. It was a logical consequence of his old belief that the Arabs in the territories should run their own affairs, with Israel limiting her control to security.

But the Jewish voter, just as his Arab partners for the negotiations, did not show enthusiasm for the idea. Dayan won only two Knesset seats, much to his disappointment. Admitting the defeat, he said he would continue to work toward this end. But in the months after the elections his health deteriorated, and consequently his influence.

Greatest Achievement In The Arab-Israeli Arena

Undoubtedly, Dayan's greatest achievement in the Arab-Israeli arena, was his contribution to the conclusion of the peace talks with Egypt. However, a subject for historical study continues to be what role he had in the failure to reach an understanding with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat shortly after he became President in 1970.

In the spring of 1971, Dayan proposed an Israeli pullback from the western bank of the Suez Canal as part of an interim agreement with Egypt. The plan, which had Sadat's support, was defeated by Premier Golda Meir with the backing of other senior Ministers.

Asked years later why he did not fight for his proposal, Dayan replied: "What would you want me to do, resign over it?" He argued that even his resignation would not have changed the decision against the pullback. Eventually, the Dayan plan was implemented--but only after the Yom Kippur War.

It is easier to recognize Dayan's contribution to Israel's security than his contribution to the development of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The nature of these relations is still under a veil of secrecy. Time will probably shed more light on Dayan's role in this respect.

Immediately after the Six-Day War, had one been asked which Israeli could lead Israel to peace with its Arab neighbors, the answer undoubtedly would have been Dayan. Dayan himself believed this. For a brief period, he said after the Six-Day War that he was waiting for a telephone call from Hussein -- a telephone call which had never come, despite a number of secret meetings between the two leaders.

Had Dayan missed his chance? Could he have filled in the history of Israel the role that Sadat filled in the history of Egypt. This is an open question which will

probably intrigue historians for years to come. In many respects, Dayan's death was a blow. In the present political establishment there are few influential Israelis who have the same potential to carry on a fruitful dialogue with the Arabs. Yigal Allon, who had similar qualifications, died two years ago. The only possible heir for this mission is Dayan's former brother-in-law, former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who for the time being is out of the political scene.

BEGIN, NAVON PAY THEIR RESPECTS

By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin and President Yitzhak Navon both paid their respect to Moshe Dayan in poignant statements yesterday. Begin first met Dayan in 1944 and Navon knew him since the days when both served under Premier David Ben Gurion. In his appreciation of Dayan, Begin said:

"Ever since we first met, in the underground in summer 1944, I had a special sense of respect and admiration for Moshe Dayan -- as a fighter for Israel, indeed one of our greatest warriors of all times.

"Moshe Dayan was both a soldier and a statesman, and in both capacities he served his country with great devotion and loyalty. He loved Eretz Israel with all his heart and soul ... every hill, every valley, every path and tree.

"It is not true that he was a hard man. I can say from my own experience of him that there is no truth in that legend; he had a sensitive soul, the heart of a poet. He was a man without fear, and therefore he was able to serve as an example to others"

Represented The Best In Jewish History

"When we think upon his life," Begin said, as a pioneer and a soldier, the long centuries of exile, persecution and humiliation "seem to disappear, and we return in our minds to the days of Joshua and Caleb, Gideon and Jephtah, Jonathan and David, Avner and Yoav, Judah Maccabee, Yannai and Bar-Kochba. For he was their brother, their son or grandson ... their blood flowed through his veins."

But the centuries of Jewish suffering cannot be erased, the Premier continued. They are part of our history -- and they make the modern-day renaissance of Jewish martial valour and national self-respect "all the more marvellous." Dayan was "one of the greatest (of Jewish fighters), and thus he will live on, from generation to generation."

A Symbol To The Young Generation

Navon, in his assessment which was broadcast to the nation last night, said: "Moshe Dayan will be remembered for his great contribution in imbuing the spirit of fighting bravery into Zahal, and for his fruitful and original thinking in the field of foreign policy.

"For many long years he symbolized, to this nation and to the world, the young generation of Israel fighting for its survival. In recent years he was the untiring pursuer after peace.

"Moshe Dayan was always a controversial figure. You could never be indifferent towards him. You couldn't ignore his personality, his deeds and his thoughts. Every step that he took or statement that he made immediately reverberated -- and occasioned either enthusiastic approval or energetic opposition.

"But both his supporters and his opponents were united in regarding him as a very special person,

an original and multi-faceted figure. He was a man of the earth, a product of the land, a moshav member, always an early riser. He fought for every inch of land and knew the value of every agricultural implement. At one and the same time he was a rough-edged sabra and a sensitive poet -- and a brave and cunning warrior. May his memory be blessed."

A Visionary In Search Of Peace

Statements of appreciation were also issued by prominent people in Israel and abroad. Nearly all referred to Dayan's pragmatism, originality of thought and his charisma. Messages of grief and condolences arrived from many world leaders, including President Reagan of the United States, President Francois Mitterrand of France, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. All described Dayan as a visionary in search of peace.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who worked with him on the Camp David accords, and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who worked with him on the separation of forces and interim agreements with Egypt after the Yom Kippur War, spoke of his "brilliant intelligence" and "originality of thought." Kissinger referred to him as "a good friend" and as "a man in advance of his time."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir described Dayan as "one of Israel's greatest sons ... a man who will be remembered as a great soldier ... who followed an original path, in advance of his own time."

Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres spoke of his long-standing friendship with Dayan, since both had been chosen by the Labor Party and Ben Gurion to represent the party at the World Zionist Congress in 1946. Peres described Dayan, who had served in various Labor Party posts until he broke with it in 1977, as a "man of great wisdom ... and original mind."

Tributes to Dayan also came from West Bank Arabs who spoke of their admiration for his efforts to ensure coexistence between Jews and Arabs even though they said they could not agree with his approach of political ideology.

JEWISH LEADERS EXPRESS GRIEF OVER THE DEATH OF DAYAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- American Jewish leaders expressed grief today over the death from heart attack of Moshe Dayan in Tel Aviv Friday and hailed him as one of the great figures of Israel and the Jewish people.

Herschel Blumberg, national chairman, and Irving Bernstein, executive vice president of the United Jewish Appeal, observed that "Few men in this century have served the Jewish people so conscientiously and so effectively. During his long and illustrious career, he made history. But even more than that, he contributed immeasurably to our growing pride in Israel, in the Jewish people and in ourselves."

Jack Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith International, said that in the passing of Dayan, "the Jewish people and the world sustained a profound loss." He recalled that "Dayan was one of the first of a new generation of native Israelis to rise to leadership and was among the great military heroes of the century."

Frieda Lewis, national president of Hadassah, said, "Dayan was a war hero, a patriot, an archaeologist and -- above all -- one who understood and appreciated the people of the Middle East where he, himself, was born and raised. May those who take his place possess his understanding and real capacity for friendship with his Arab neighbors."

Maynard Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee, declared that "With the death of

Moshe Dayan, Israel loses a national hero, the U.S. a good friend and the world Jewish community one of its most striking personalities."

Rabbi Joseph Sternstein, president of the American Zionist Federation, described Dayan as "A hero, a statesman, indeed a renaissance man, rooted in the soil of Israel, one of the first great Israeli leaders born in Palestine."

Sam Rothberg, general chairman of the Israel Bond Organization, paid tribute to Dayan for his role in the defense of Israel and in negotiating the peace treaty with Egypt. "His brilliant career as soldier, statesman and builder of peace reflects ever lasting glory on Israel and the Jewish people," Rothberg said.

Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, called Dayan "a modern Maccabee." Moshe Dayan was of the first generation of sabras whose destiny it was to be in the vanguard of the struggle to liberate the Jewish homeland after 2000 years of dispersion."

Served The Cause Of Peace

Howard Squadron, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, declared that "in the hearts of his countrymen and of Jews everywhere, Moshe Dayan will live on as a soldier and statesman who served the cause of peace on the battlefield and at the negotiating table."

Ivan Novick, president of the Zionist Organization of America, said that Dayan "represented the democratic independence of Israel's leaders, while demonstrating the bases of solidarity among its people. We will long cherish his invaluable contribution to make Israel a reality."

Albert Vorspan, vice president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said that "All those committed to understanding and friendship between Israel and her neighbors, to which Moshe Dayan devoted his life, will grieve his passing."

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, said that Dayan's "contributions to the establishment of the State of Israel and to Israel's search for peace with its Arab neighbors were extraordinary and unique. He earned for himself a lasting place of honor in the history and affections of the Jewish people."

Rabbi William Berkowitz, president of the Jewish National Fund, observed that Dayan "served the cause of peace and reconciliation between Arab and Jew with the same fervor and the same commitment that he brought to the tasks of war."

Phyllis Sutker, president of Pioneer Women/Na'amat, declared that "A staunch Labor Zionist, born on Israel's oldest kibbutz, Moshe Dayan won a place in history by virtue of his bravery in battle and his contributions to peace."

Donald Slaiman, president of the Jewish Labor Committee, said Dayan "was an architect of peace who carried the sword of war to achieve his dream of an Israel, living in tranquility with its Arab neighbors."

MOURNING SERVICE HELD AT N.Y. ISRAEL CONSULATE GENERAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- More than 100 people attended a brief mourning service for Moshe Dayan at the Israel Consulate General here this morning. At 10 a.m., as Dayan's funeral was taking place in Israel, a book of condolences was opened and the first to sign it was Mayor Edward Koch of New York.

Koch led a group of other city dignitaries and prominent Jewish leaders, including Comptroller Harrison Goldin; Charlotte Jacobson, chairman of the World Zionist Organization-American Section; and Frieda Lewis, national president of Hadassah. Naphtali Lavie, the Consul General of Israel, recited the Kaddish, and he and Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, read a chapter from Ecclesiastes and the 144th Psalm.

The condolence book will remain open at the Consulate until 3 p.m. Monday.

MITTERRAND SUPPORTS FAHD'S PLAN

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- President Francois Mitterrand of France said today that he supports the peace proposals of Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd because they "can open up discussions" in the Middle East leading to peace in that area.

The important point of the eight-point proposal by Fahd is "recognition of all states in the area" which includes Israel, Mitterrand said on the ABC-TV "Issues and Answers" program filmed in Paris before he left for the U.S. to meet with President Reagan in Yorktown, Va. "That is a very considerable step forward," he said.

Mitterrand agreed that it would be "very difficult for Israel to accept" some of Fahd's points which include the creation of a Palestinian state with its capital in Jerusalem. But he noted that once negotiations start, the eight points which begin them would not necessarily be the eight points that end them.

Mitterrand said he always supported "any step" that moves the peace process forward. He noted that he was the only leading French politician who supported the Camp David process, saying that he approved it because it ended war between Israel and Egypt. But according to Mitterrand, Camp David may have been overly ambitious in trying to extend this to an overall peace process, something, he said, he does not believe is any longer possible through Camp David, especially after the death of Anwar Sadat.

Asked if he supported the Reagan Administration's proposed sale of AWACS reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia, Mitterrand replied, "That's not for me to say."

ACT TO HALT SPREAD OF NAZI PROPAGANDA

BONN, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Justice Minister Jurgen Schmude said here that spreading propaganda which denies that Jews were mass murdered in Nazi concentration camps should be an indictable offense. He added that so should similar denials of genocide in general.

Schmude was responding to criticism over the spread of Nazi propaganda in West Germany by the printed word and in the sale of Nazi emblems, in many cases imported from abroad. Critics have charged that there are too many loopholes in the law banning such activities. Schmude promised they would be closed and that the manufacture and import of Nazi emblems will be effectively banned.

The matter was raised in connection with the continued activities of neo-Nazis. One of them, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, has been arrested for murder. But until then he had continued to be active although his para-military Wurtsportesgruppe Hoffmann, which masqueraded as a sports club, was outlawed.

Meanwhile, the Nazi War Crimes Investigation Center in Ludwigsburg reported that 2000 cases against suspected Nazi war criminals are pending and preliminary investigations are under way in an additional 150 cases although no major trials are currently in progress.