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SECURITY COUNCIL TO BE CONSULTED ON EGYPT'S REQUEST TO HOLD DEBATE

UNITED NATIONS, March 13 (JTA)--United States Ambassador Andrew Young, president of the Security Council this month, is expected to consult Tuesday with Council members on Egypt's request for a Council debate on the failure so far to reactivate the Geneva conference on a Middle East peace.

The Council is scheduled to open a debate March 21 on the situation in South Africa but Egypt reportedly wants the Mideast debate to take priority over all other matters. The United States has been strongly opposed to a Council debate while President Carter is conducting meetings with Mideast leaders scheduled to last through mid-May.

Meanwhile, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt yesterday opened the meeting of the Palestine National Council by declaring that Egypt will not drop its demand that Israel withdraw from all territory occupied since 1967. "I want all to listen on this occasion," he said. "We shall not cede one inch of our land. The national land is not open for bargaining."

Apparently responding to Carter's statements last week that Israel must have defensible borders, Sadat declared "it is no longer acceptable that some should talk again about secure borders within the Israeli concepts, which are obsolete."

He said that "any talk about secure borders must take place within the framework of a comprehensive settlement during which all aspects of the problem should be discussed foremost among them the Palestinian cause. One of the starting points in this respect should be the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab occupied territories, respect of the territorial integrity and non-acquisition of territories by force because we are not going to reward aggression but eliminate it."

Carter had also said that while Israel should withdraw from the occupied territory there should be "minor" adjustments in the 1967 line and that Israel might have defense capabilities beyond its legal borders.

LEBANESE ENVOY SAYS CARTER'S REMARKS ABOUT DEFENSIBLE BORDERS DID NOT HURT MIDEAST PEACE TALKS

WASHINGTON, March 13 (JTA)--One of four Arab ambassadors who met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday said that President Carter's remarks about "defensible borders" for Israel "certainly did not hurt" the negotiating process for a Middle East peace settlement. The Lebanese envoy, Najati Kabbani, replied "no" when asked by a reporter if the U.S. position on Middle East agreements had changed.

Kabbani, along with the ambassadors of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, spent 50 minutes with Vance. Kabbani, who served as spokesman for the group, said "The basic U.S. position is the (UN Security Council) 242 Resolution and now all the efforts are focussed on the process of how to prepare for the Geneva conference and how to make it a successful dialogue." He said the meeting with Vance did not "touch on any detail."

Asked if Vance gave any clarification of "minor adjustments" in Israel's borders, Kabbani replied, "We prefer to stay within the broad lines of the spirit and conception of the new approach in the search for peace. We prefer to speak about mutual security arrangements rather than defense lines and legal borders."

A reporter, referring to Carter's press conference remarks last Wednesday in which he stressed Israel's need for defensible borders, asked if that had hurt or helped the negotiating process. Kabbani replied, "It certainly did not hurt. The more the situation is clear, the better it can be dealt with."

RABIN RETURNS HOME TO FACE POSTMORTEM OF WASHINGTON VISIT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 13 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin was back in Israel today after a generally successful visit to Washington. But the Middle East picture seems to have changed dramatically from what it was when he left on his journey a week ago and Rabin's task now will be to adjust to the new situation while fighting a tough election campaign and trying to unite a sharply divided Labor Party.

The visit, which appeared to be going very well early last week, suddenly soured--at least from the viewpoint of many Israelis--when President Carter made it clear at a press conference Wednesday that the United States expected Israel to withdraw eventually to its 1967 borders, with only minor adjustments, as part of a final, overall peace settlement with its neighbors.

The extemporaneous comments by the President following six meetings with Rabin over the previous two days, caught the Israeli leader off balance. He was taken aback more by the timing than by the content of Carter's remarks. In their private talks, Carter almost certainly explained his views in detail. But his public disclosure of them starkly silhouetted the differences between Israel and the U.S. on the question of Israel's final borders.

There were, of course, many favorable aspects to the President's remarks, and Rabin, like a good diplomat, stressed them in his own public comments and in interviews with Israeli radio and television correspondents for broadcast at home. He emphasized that Carter's definition of a final peace settlement coincided with Israel's insistence on full peace, mutual recognition, open borders, free trade and tourist travel. He also played up Carter's recognition that Israel needed defensible borders and that the 1967 lines fell short of that need.

End To Diplomatic Standstill

But there is no denying that American diplomacy in the Mideast has taken on a new coloration. Leading newspapers and other experienced observers here say now that no matter how many "reassurances" may be forthcoming from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Carter's remarks signaled an end to the diplomatic standstill that has existed since the September,

1975 Interim accords.

Moreover, despite his own assurances that the U.S. seeks only to encourage, not impose, a settlement in the region, Carter's remarks indicated that the role of "middleman" as construed by his Administration is far more active than the one played by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Kissinger went out of his way to avoid spelling out America's views or even its preferences with regard to the terms of a final peace settlement. Carter seems to have gone out of his way to make the American view explicit early in the game.

Rabin and the Labor Party will have to grapple with these changed circumstances in the election campaign. Labor's campaign staff reportedly worked over the weekend to determine how best to present the party's position on a peace settlement and territories to the voters in light of Carter's clearly defined views and objectives.

Rabin's argument probably will be that whatever the differences between Rabin and Carter they are relatively minor compared to the glaring discord that will inevitably arise should Likud lead the next government.

Several Firsts For The U.S.

Arriving home tonight, Rabin admitted to newsmen that "as an Israeli" he would have preferred Carter to propound "different definitions" regarding Israel's eventual borders. But the Premier stressed that Carter was the first American President since 1967 to speak of peace in the terms that Israel suggests (full peace with trade, tourism and open borders).

Moreover, this was the first time, he said, that the U.S. had recognized the need for Israel to have defensible borders and had spoken of a distinction between the sovereign political borders and the defense line. This principle could be enormously important, Rabin said, in future peace talks.

He was "not happy" with "some detailed definitions" presented by Carter, Rabin said. He said he was sure after his visit that there was "no clarity" in Washington regarding Israel's own position opposing withdrawal to the 1967 line. The Carter proposals were a very far cry from the "Rogers plan," Rabin insisted, because the Rogers plan had been predicated upon the two superpowers imposing a settlement. There was no such American intention today, he asserted.

Predictably, the opposition is already blasting Rabin for going to Washington at this time. It accuses him of having precipitated Carter's public statement of how an ultimate settlement should shape up. But more objective sources say the Premier cannot be faulted for going to Washington since he had little choice. The Carter Administration invited all of the key Middle East leaders and Rabin could hardly have left the field exclusively to the Arabs. Nevertheless, as the newspaper Haaretz noted today, "A new situation has emerged which will have to be considered carefully, not only by the government but by the voters."

RABIN TO UJA: SOLID BASE OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN U.S. ISRAEL

NEW YORK, March 13 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin told a special United Jewish Appeal meeting here last Thursday that his visit with President Carter symbolized the unique relationship that exists between the United States and Israel. "There is a solid basis of understanding between our two peoples," he told 900 campaign leaders from 78 communities at a meeting co-sponsored

by the UJA and the New York UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies Joint Campaign of New York.

"Although we have economic and social problems in Israel today, when we look at them from a Jewish perspective, we realize that a lot has been achieved," Rabin stressed. "If we understand what the Jewish people have done--if we understand that our real strength is in our partnership--then we can overcome all difficulties. There are no limits to what we can do together. We can--and we must--fulfill the destiny which Jewish history has bestowed on our generation."

Frank R. Lautenberg, UJA general chairman, and Laurence A. Tisch, board chairman of the UJA-Federation Joint Campaign, also addressed the meeting, stressing the importance of recent events to the American Jewish community. Referring to the hostages still held by Hanafi Moslem terrorists at B'nai B'rith headquarters in Washington, Lautenberg noted: "Whatever the issues, Jews are still the scapegoats. Yet as circumstances change, we must continue to walk steadily." He announced that the 1977 UJA campaign is currently running at an increase of 14 percent over 1976.

Reporting on the Joint Campaign in New York, Tisch noted that it is presently running well ahead of 1976. He stressed the need for increased cash collections, "as much as possible, as soon as possible" and referred both to the increased activity of the Joint Distribution Committee among victims of the earthquake in Rumania and to increased Jewish need in New York City due to cutbacks in public funding creating the greatest period of deprivation since the depression of the 1930s.

HARAN NAMED TO WZO POST

JERUSALEM, March 13 (JTA)--Yeshayahu Haran has been officially named Director-General of the World Zionist Organization Information and Organization Department. Haran, 56, has served as acting Director for several months following the retirement of Dr. Reuven Eytan. Haran was a partisan fighter in the Soviet Union during World War II and was active in organizing illegal immigration to Palestine from Austria and Italy after the war.

He came to Israel in 1947, an active Hashomer Hatzair leader and joined Kibbutz Leahavot Habnashan. He has been with the Jewish Agency and WZO since 1949. The WZO Executive has asked Eytan to remain in an advisory capacity and as secretary of the Zionist General Council.

NEW YORK (JTA)--Isosif Begun, Soviet Jewish activist from Moscow who was seized by Soviet police while attempting to enter the American Embassy in Moscow last month, is under arrest on charges of vagrancy, according to reports reaching the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Begun, a mathematician, first applied for an exit visa to Israel in 1971 and has been unable to work in his profession since first applying. Sources indicate Begun was arrested March 3, and could face a sentence of up to two years in a Soviet prison camp.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--The Jewish National Fund has pledged to plant trees in Israel in memory of the Rumanian earthquake victims. A cable was sent to Rumania expressing condolences to the families of the victims.

JOY, TEARS, PRAYERS AND SORROW MARK END OF 39-HOUR SIEGE

B'NAI B'RITH LEADERS APPEAL FOR MEASURES TO COMBAT THE KIND OF TERRORISM THAT PARALYZED WASHINGTON

By Joseph Polakoff And JTA Staff

WASHINGTON, March 13 (JTA)--B'nai B'rith leaders have appealed for effective measures to combat the kind of terrorism that paralyzed Washington for 39 hours when 12 members of the Hanafi Moslem sect seized three buildings last Wednesday and held 134 persons hostage. "Unless people become more concerned about terrorism, one of man's most precious gifts--freedom--will be destroyed," said David Blumberg, president of B'nai B'rith. Mrs. Kay Kash, head of B'nai B'rith Women, said she hoped the tension and the threats in Washington "will inspire national and international laws against terrorism" and cause countries to cooperate "to wipe out this crime."

Of the 134 hostages, 107 were held in the B'nai B'rith building. The others were held at the Islamic Center and the District Building (City Hall). A majority of the B'nai B'rith hostages were women and up to one-third of the total were non-Jewish. Some of them were construction workers employed in the building and one was a woman who had come to the building looking for a job. Blumberg and Dr. Daniel Thursz, executive vice-president, asked police to negotiate an exchange, offering themselves to replace the women. Police officials rejected this proposal. Of the 107 hostages, sixty percent were Jewish, forty percent were non-Jewish and thirty percent of the total were Black.

Among the senior B'nai B'rith officials held hostage were: David Brody, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League; Rabbi Norman Frimer, national director of the Hillel Foundation; Norman Feingold, head of the career and counseling service; Horace Gold, director of administrative services; William Korey, director of the International Council; Sidney Closter, director of the B'nai B'rith Foundation; Norman Buckner, director of the International Council's field programs.

Also, Rabbi Samuel Fishman of the Hillel Foundation; Albert Z. Elkes, membership director; Patience Levine of B'nai B'rith Women; Charles Fenyvesi and Diane Cole, editor and assistant editor, respectively, of the B'nai B'rith magazine, National Jewish Monthly; Joseph Sklover, director of finance; Hannah Sinauer, administrative secretary and Bernard Simon, B'nai B'rith public relations director.

Sidney H. Closter, director of the B'nai B'rith Foundation, said the Hanafis behaved "alternately with civility and great cruelty." He said anti-Semitic tirades and epithets were hurled frequently at the hostages who were told that "we were responsible for all the ills of the world." Bernard Simon, B'nai B'rith public relations director, said the Jewish hostages were not singled out for special attention by the gunmen even though the Hanafis said repeatedly they were anti-Zionist. Old men were told they would be decapitated by the Hanafis who wielded machetes and automatic weapons. Some men were pistol whipped and kicked, apparently without provocation, one released hostage said. The women, however, were left untied, unlike the men, most

of whom were tied with electric cords and neckties.

When the terrorists entered the B'nai B'rith headquarters, which has gold-lettered Hebrew teachings prominently displayed on its exterior, they brandished their weapons and shouted anti-Semitic curses. Security has apparently never been adequate for such an invasion. The question was raised as to why the more than 150 men and women in the B'nai B'rith building did not resist more forcefully when the terrorists began their floor by floor roundup.

Some hostages who spoke of it afterwards said they were too surprised and failed to realize what was happening till they were within range of the guns and machetes. Another said: "In a way it's very simple. We all became sheep. People talk about Nazi Germany, they ask why the Jews did not fight back, why they didn't do something. If these people had been at B'nai B'rith, they would have understood."

Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, the Hanafi leader who stationed himself at the B'nai B'rith building and directed the city-wide rampage from there, asked someone to assist him with phone calls. Betty J. Neal, secretary to B'nai B'rith's personnel director, volunteered. Khaalis asked if she was Jewish and she said no. He replied, "OK, I don't want any of those Jew bastards taking my calls." She also reported that he refused to charge long-distance phone calls to B'nai B'rith.

Several of the hostages said the captives had very little to eat during the siege. One reported that they were fed coffee and doughnuts in the morning and "lousy" corned beef sandwiches in the evening. "Who eats corned beef with mayonnaise?" asked one of the hostages. "For a Jew, that's a treaty."

The 12 Hanafi Moslems who participated in the siege were tentatively charged with armed kidnapping. Government prosecutors said they would also seek murder charges against the 12. A young radio reporter, Maurice Williams, was killed during the takeover of the District Building. Eight of the gunmen were held because they could not meet the bail of \$50,000 to \$75,000. Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader of the sect, and three others, were released without bail apparently as part of the deal to end the siege.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D. W. Va.) and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D. Tex.) assailed the decision to free Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, the Hanafi leader, and three of his followers without bail. "It's abhorrent in our society that individuals can commit these atrocious crimes and then be let out on their own recognizance," Bentsen, noting that a radio reporter was killed, called Khaalis' release an outrage. "What kind of precedent does this set for those who would contemplate future acts of violence?" he asked.

Three ambassadors from Islamic countries helped break the siege by joining in the negotiations. They reasoned with Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader of the Hanafi sect, and recited Arabic poetry, and portions from the Koran. The ambassadors were Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan of Pakistan, Ashraf Ghorbal of Egypt and Ardesbir Zahedi of Iran. They became involved after

Ghorbal offered his services to L. Douglas Heck, director of the State Department's office on terrorism, about the same time Heck was being asked for help by the Washington police.

Yaqub-Khan, former chief of staff of the Pakistani army, has been Ambassador to the United States since December, 1973. Ghorbal, who also has been Ambassador to Washington since December, 1973, was chief of the Egyptian interest section of the Indian Embassy in Washington from 1968 to 1972 when he returned to Cairo to become a national security advisor for President Anwar Sadat. When relations were resumed between the U.S. and Egypt, Ghorbal was named ambassador. Zahedi has been Ambassador from Iran since 1973 and had served in that post previously from 1959 to 1961. * * *

The three Islamic ambassadors won praise for their efforts by the B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress, President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. David Blumberg, B'nai B'rith president, phoned them to thank them for their intercession. "They all responded cordially and thanked me for the call," he said. Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, AJCongress president, said, "It is deeply reassuring that political concerns and disagreements were put aside (by the envoys) in the interest of preserving and safeguarding human life. We earnestly hope that this joining together in common compassion for life will become a paradigm for future relations between all peoples." * * *

B'nai B'rith officials said the terrorists caused an estimated damage of at least \$250,000 to the building. There were bullet holes in the walls, doors were smashed and furniture upset and broken during their rampage. * * *

After the siege ended, the hostages were quickly removed at 2 a.m. Friday morning from the B'nai B'rith building, the Islamic Center and the District Building (City Hall). After medical examination, the largest contingent, from B'nai B'rith, was taken to the Foundry Methodist Church where most of the relatives were waiting and an emotional and tearful reunion ensued.

A prayer of thanksgiving climaxed the jubilation that followed the arrival of police on the eighth floor of the B'nai B'rith building where the hostages were held. It was, one of the released hostages said, a simple thanks to the Almighty "who has kept us in life, sustained us and brought us to this moment."

Most of the hostages and their friends and relatives attended synagogue services Saturday. Elation at their release was tempered with sadness for the death of Maurice Williams, a 22-year-old reporter for the Howard University radio station, who was shot Wednesday in the District building by one of the Hanafis.

Rabbi Stanley Rabinowitz of Temple Adas Israel told worshippers Saturday "Violence and terror seized our community this week. We share the relief of those released, just as we shared their anguish." Referring to Williams, Rabinowitz said: "Our cup of joy is diminished by his death. We deplore the death of an innocent man and convey our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, even as we convey our prayerful hopes for healing to those who suffered injury." Prayers were said for Williams at synagogues throughout the Washington area Saturday morning. * * *

250 JEWS SAY ANTI-JEWISH HATE IS READY TO ERUPT IN THE SOVIET UNION

NEW YORK, March 13 (JTA)--In what they declare "one of the most dramatic moments, perhaps one of the major turning points in Russian Jewish history," 250 Jewish refuseniks from cities across the USSR have issued a statement saying that "we shall very soon feel and experience the full depth of anti-Jewish prejudice being stirred up to vomit forth from the mouth of the volcano," the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ) and Union of Councils for Soviet Jews (UCSJ) reported today. The statement warned:

"During the last few months, we have seen an escalation in the growing stream of harassments against Jews. Today, it is an accusation of spying and treason in the newspapers. From there, it is not far to a dreadful trial. Already, all around us, we can hear the echos and murmurs of this anti-Jewish feeling in the streets, shops, buses, metro and schools where our children are pupils. Yesterday, it was only the refuseniks under threat. Today, it is every Jew in the Soviet Union who is a potential victim for sacrifice.

"At this serious and dangerous moment in our lives we want you to know that no treachery, threat or libel can intimidate us. We shall continue to fight for our freedom. We shall do everything in our power to restore and maintain the honor and dignity of our people."

Heading the list of signers were the three accused in March 4th's Izvestia--Vladimir Slepak, Alexander Lerner and Anatoly Sharansky. The SSSJ and UCSJ said that the three also issued a separate appeal to Israel's Knesset stating that "the Jews of Russia, once again feel hanging over their heads the sword of Damocles of repression, persecution and pogrom. The situation is such that we feel exactly like hostages in the hands of terrorists who acknowledge no laws, national or international, and who are ready to take extreme measures at any moment."

8 JDL MEMBERS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, March 13 (JTA)--Eight members of the Jewish Defense League were arrested today after police said they broke windows at the offices of Aeroflot Soviet Airlines in midtown Manhattan. They were scheduled to be arraigned on charges of reckless endangerment and rioting, police said. One of them also was charged with possession of a dangerous weapon. Police said that the eight came to the Aeroflot office at 12:45 a.m. today, pushed away the police officer guarding the office and broke the windows.

Bonnie Pechter, the JDL's national director, said the incident today was part of the JDL's "escalating" assault on the Soviet Union's harassment of Jews in the USSR. Police listed the eight arrested as: Simon Greenspan, of Jersey City, N.J.; Kenneth Wechsler, of Teaneck, N.J.; and Randy Medoff, Stephen Zang, Michell Goldstein, Martin Travis, Daniel Szekes and Michael Steinberg, all of New York. * * *

TEL AVIV (JTA)--The Defense Ministry has ordered an investigation of an explosion and fire at a munitions dump that killed two civilian workers Saturday. The blast was attributed to a high explosive fuse that detonated accidentally. Firefighters who reached the site in southern Israel checked the flames before they spread.