

BEGIN, Menaclum

V. 11 Jul 78

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ISRAEL

I doubt whether this stand of the United States, with all the elements it entails, will prove acceptable to the Arabs, even if we are told it does. If not, we must expect a certain amount of erosion in this connection, but we must relate to the American position as it stands, and ask ourselves: Did any of us ever imagine that the day would come when we would say "no" to a position which assures us of peace with open borders, diplomatic relations, normal links including commerce and tourism, free navigation, a halt to the boycott and, of course, official Arab recognition of Israel sovereignty? These are the detailed U.S. definitions of the concept of peace, and these are what we must relate to. To all these are added the possibility of border modifications of one kind or another, in free negotiations, IDF presence in the West Bank, and the assurance of our arms sources and their funding.

So, when we voice our reservations on the declared U.S. stand, we would be wise to bear in mind on what issues we have these reservations.

KNESSET RESOLUTION CONDEMNS SOVIET TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS

TA102005Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Summary of Knesset resolution condemning Soviet trial of dissidents voted on 10 July-- read by announcer]

FBIS-MEA-78-133

[Text] Now the Knesset is going to hear a resolution drafted by all its factions except for RAKAH, whose members are absent from the hall. The resolution was prepared a few minutes before this session began and this, in brief, is its content:

The Knesset expresses deep apprehension over the fate of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and of Aleksander Ginzburg, who are standing trial while innocent of a crime. The Knesset calls on parliaments and on all circles and people throughout the world who support the principles of humanism, urging them not to abandon those standing trial to their fate, as well as those who have already been indicted, arrested and exiled. The Knesset expects that the enlightened world will support its demand that the Soviet Government drop the charges, release the prisoners of Zion and the exiles of Zion who are rotting in jail or in the land of exile, and allow them to emigrate to their historic homeland, to Israel.

(Begin) Knesset Speech *BF PN15-19*

TA101628Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Mr Chairman, Gentlemen, Members of the Knesset: It sometimes happens that all the evil of a wicked government, as well as all the aspirations to justice of free humanity, focuses and concentrates on a few. A few such as these are known in the history of Israel and it is also from our history that the term sprang up of blood libel, which includes any lying libel, any false accusation and wickedness. In these days all that wickedness and ambition are focused on one man, whose name is Anatoliy, or Natan, Shcharanskiy, and in saying this we havenot forgotten the other three accused standing trial in the Soviet Union. Nothing human is alien to us and we are concerned about all of them, about all the accused, and we want their liberation.

However, Shcharanskiy is a special case, a genius, who loves his people and his country, demands Zion, aspires to return to it and to bring back to it many who have forgotten it, not through their own fault. This is his crime and no other, and today he is standing trial for spying and betrayal and his life is in danger.

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We look at this trial with great apprehension. Why? Because its beginning is likely to indicate its end. All the rules of human justice have been thrown away. For many generations fighters for freedom and justice have gone to the barricades for the sake of rules which cannot be violated. A man must not be kept incommunicado. If a man is arrested, he must be given defense counsel. If a man is arrested, he must be permitted contact with his family. He must not be isolated from his relatives and his defenders. Much blood has been spilled in the history of mankind to establish this simple rule, and with regard to Shcharanskiy, this rule has been ground beneath a proud foot. For a full 16 months the man sat in his cell, or solitary confinement--we will never know; no lawyer, no mother, no relative, not his wife, nobody saw him, he saw nobody--he was kept completely incommunicado as was the custom in the darkest periods in the history of mankind. The man was arrested; the man disappeared for nearly a year and a half.

And the trial itself is being held behind closed doors. His mother has not been given permission to enter the courtroom to see her son after 16 months of separation. And they do not allow journalists to be present. This is the second rule of justice: a public trial, so that it should stand the scrutiny of the entire public, in the country and abroad. This trial is completely secret and there is no counsel for the defense. Yes, the court, as it were, tried to appoint an official defense counsel for Shcharanskiy. He rejected her. And rightly so. It is known from experience that the defense counsel appointed by a Soviet court does nothing but echo the remarks of the prosecutor.

He has no counsel for the defense. Shcharanskiy is not a legal expert. He is a mathematician. He is not well up even in Soviet law, and certainly does not know all the law, which takes many years to learn: how to defend, how to defend oneself. But, because of the conditions, he has been forced to defend himself, to take his defense into his own hands. Shcharanskiy was a genius in mathematics and he still is a genius, but he was a naive man and so he believed in a comrade and in comradeship and did not know, despite the fact that he had read many books, that in the Soviet Union under the Bolshevik regime comradeship and denunciation go hand in hand and it is not possible to make contacts without this. So his friend is the one who informed on him and claimed that Shcharanskiy sold his soul to foreigners, betrayed his homeland and was a spy against his country. And now that same friend faces him in what is called in the Soviet Union "ochnaya stavka"--that is, "confrontation"--and points an accusing finger at him saying that the man was indeed connected with the secret service of the United States. And this man cries, I am innocent. I only wanted one thing, to emigrate to Eretz Yisra'el and to educate Jews in Hebrew, the Law of Moses and the love of Israel. And nothing helps him, for it is his friend who accuses him, it is his friend who circulates the lie about him, it is his friend who raises his hand against him and the danger hovers over his head.

Legal experts in Israel and in other countries must, first of all, note the corruption of these principles of justice. Let it be known that there is no justice without these principles. This is not form; this is not a conduct; without these foundations of the bases of law any trial is invalid, any trial is degraded. And so there is a great fear in our hearts: What will happen then, after a few days of secret debate behind closed doors, to this good man, Natan Shcharansky, our dear brother. We have therefore gathered together today, on the day of the opening of Shcharanskiy's trial and that of the other three accused, to call for intervention.

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Mr Chairman, I am deliberately using the term intervention. There are also other terms and out of them I chose it. This is a word which, in days past, was considered to be forbidden. This is a phrase which, in other periods, was considered as a will to do something which would not occur to any thinking person. To intervene in the domestic affairs of another country? To intervene in the life of a citizen of a sovereign state, a foreign state? Heaven forbid. This is how it was in the 19th century and this is how it was, alas for us, in the 1930's. And this claim, that there are domestic affairs in which a foreigner must not intervene, in the 1930's was the one which brought catastrophe to mankind and first of all to the Jewish people. When people were persecuted for their lives, when they were uprooted, when they were degraded, when they were sent to concentration camps, when the ashes were sent to their families, there were those who cried: Let us intervene and demand justice and let us not accept this terrible tragedy. The reply was: This would be intervention in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state. It is forbidden. And this reply was accepted by many and good people, by great leaders, until it was too late, until the intervention could no longer find any other expression than what is called in the language of foreign peoples, ultima ratio, war.

And then disaster befell the entire human race and, first of all, ourselves. In our time this concept of intervention may no longer exist. Not only is it right to intervene, it is a duty to intervene. The liberty of a man and his life--if they are endangered through no fault of his own--is not a domestic matter in any country, nor in any power. Even had it not signed a universal declaration of human rights of December 1948; even had it not given its signature to the Final Act of Helsinki, thanks to which it received a de facto recognition of the boundaries as they were demarcated after World War II--but in return for this recognition it promised to maintain human rights, liberties, the foundations of law and justice--even had it not signed such documents, it is not only permissible, it is a duty to intervene to save the liberty of the man and his life which is in danger. And hence, I deliberately use the term to intervene, in English. I did not say to "intercede" [given in English], but to "intervene" [in English], which means to intervene, in this abomination of a trial, in order to save Shcharanskiy and the other three accused, and all the imprisoned who suffer innocently, so that justice may be done for all to see.

From this rostrum, Mr Speaker, in your footsteps and together with you, we call on all parliaments and on all their committees for security and for foreign affairs; we call on all governments and on all their foreign ministers; on all lawyers, on all scientists, and on Nobel Prize winners particularly; on all people of good will, on all who have justice in their hearts and liberty in their souls--to rise and act, lest, God forbid, we are too late. We do not know how many days are left. They may, perhaps, be numbered. There must be a flood of cables to the Kremlin, to Mr Brezhnev, from all those circles: Don't do this wrong; free Shcharanskiy and the three accused, and do not trample the rules of law and justice even more. Let the son return to his mother and the man to his wife. Let him fulfill his soul's desire and emigrate to Israel, to live with us.

Should such a demand issue from both Americas, from North and South America, from all over Europe, and from Africa and Asia, in the wake of the call that is coming from this hall, the hall of the Israeli house of representatives, then perhaps-- we cannot say more than this little word "perhaps" because we know very much [presumably about what has happened to such pleas in the past]. We cannot be sure that an attentive ear will listen to this call, but that perhaps is sufficient reason for us to act, lest, God forbid, we sit passively; lest we are passive witnesses to what is happening in the closed hall [presumably courtroom] which is full of NKVD people who scoff at the courageous man who renounces the official defense; people who-- in our experience--as soon as sentence is passed against the man, applaud and show joy and mirth when he is led to where he is liable to be led. Only a few days are left for us. Let us all act from here, from Israel, and from countries the world over, in the wake of our call to all men of conscience. And the call is: Don't be too late; intervene on behalf of Shcharanskiy, to save his life, to make him free. Intervene!

Mr Speaker, finally, I'd like today--in the face of all the trials that have already taken place, of Mark Slepak and his wife, and of the good Ida Nudel, and of Kuznetsov, and of all the rest of those who are persecuted and suffering in jails and concentration camps, and of the other candidates for abduction in the street, for the withholding of bread, and for the throwing into jail--we would like to approach the rulers of the Kremlin and ask them in plain human language: What made you pick on the last remnants of this people? What do you want of those who remained after (Ponary) and after Babi Yar? In your own country you have seen an unprecedented pogrom. And all over Europe, every place you reached, you saw what happened to the Jewish nation. What made you pick on this nation? Why do you seek an eternal conflict with it? What does that conflict give you? And who profits from it?

All the powers of darkness throughout the world are certainly applauding you. The Nazis from Skokie and the haters of Israel from all over the world are saying: Look what the Russians are writing of the Jewish nation and of the Jewish religion and of the Jewish faith; what they are doing to people like Shcharanskiy, Nudel and so forth. All the powers of darkness, of reaction are applauding you, are glad of what you are doing to the remnants of the Jewish nation. On the other hand, all the powers of progress, of light, the entire democratic and liberal world are rising against you. All free governments are revolting against your attempt to make false accusations, to put innocent people into concentration camps and jails. The entire free world stands shocked at your persecution campaigns against people innocent of any crime.

Why don't you make a reckoning. What is the profit in this perpetual conflict, which is also a blood conflict between you and the Jewish nation? We do not want it. We desire normal relations with you, too, despite all the wrongs that have been done to us since the day Zion became synonymous with crime in your great country in 1917 and to this very day. End this conflict. Leave the innocent alone. Let those of our people who wish return to their land, and they call it the "historical birthplace of the Hebrew nation" [previous six words in Russian], this wonderful, most poignant name, the historical homeland of the Jewish nation. In Lenin's time you recognized the Jewish nation; in Gromyko's time you recognized the Jewish state. Let the sons of the Jewish nation emigrate to the Jewish state. Let them breathe. Let them strive to come home without persecuting them, without starving them, without declaring them parasites, without demeaning them.

ISRAEL

It will be better for you; it will also be better for us. And with God's help we shall also see Shcharanskiy returning home with his mother, and being reunited with his wife; and all the prisoners of Zion and all the seekers of Zion returning to Israel and living with us; they and their offspring, as free men.

INTERIOR MINISTER INVITES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART TO ISRAEL

TA060915Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 6 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] The day before yesterday, Interior Minister Yosef Burg met with his Romanian counterpart, Teodor Coman, for a get-acquainted talk. During the talk, Dr Burg invited Mr Coman for an official visit to Israel.

The talk centered on foreign affairs and other matters. Dr Burg expressed his views on "the great contribution by the president of the Romanian Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the holding of the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat."

Dr Burg also reviewed the U.S. vice president's visit to Israel, and noted the various points that characterized the visit. The issue of family reunions was also discussed and Dr Burg expressed satisfaction with the understanding shown by the Romanian Government to this sensitive issue.

ROMANIA TO EASE JEWISH EMIGRATION REGULATIONS

TA071319Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Romania's chairman of the department of religious affairs, Ion Rosianu, has promised that Romania will ease restrictions for Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel. The promise was in response to a request by Israel's chief rabbi, Shelomo Goren, when the two met in Romania this week [Rabbi Goren was in Interior Minister Burg's entourage].

RAKAH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

TA082109Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 Jul 78 TA

[Text] A RAKAH delegation has left for Mongolia. The leader of the delegation, RAKAH Secretary Me'ir Wilher will meet with the president of Mongolia and with leaders of the Communist Party there.

BRIEFS

NEW WARSHIP--Nizahon [victory] is the name of a new navy vessel of an improved Reshef type which was launched this afternoon at the Haifa shipyards. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Peri'el reports that the vessel weights 4.5 tons and is manned by a crew of 45. Its armament includes six launchers of sea-to-sea Gavri'el missiles, two naval guns, as well as antiaircraft guns. Its range is 3,000 nautical miles, its speed 34 knots. The cost of its construction, including the armament, is \$30 million. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA]

MA'ALE EFRAYIM SETTLEMENT--The Jordan Valley urban center of Ma'ale Efrayim is to be occupied on Wednesday. The men among the settlers will be moving there today. In Ma'ale Efrayim, which the previous government had decided to establish, over 500 single-family and duplex houses have been built and another 75 housing units which are to be occupied next summer are now being built. The final plan calls for building 2,000 apartments in Ma'ale Efrayim. However, the first section, containing 500 housing units, consists of single-story buildings. [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 78 p 6 TA]

BEGIN, Menachem

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SUBJECT: 'EGYPT PREPARED TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS'

TA191425Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil told our correspondent that Egypt was prepared to continue with the negotiations because Israel had agreed to discuss the peace program Cairo submitted. Our correspondent points out that the Americans want to broaden the framework of the talks to enable Israel's defense minister and Egypt's war minister to take part. Moshe Dayan said that he supports this proposal. He will return to Israel tomorrow evening.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON KNESSET POLITICAL DEBATE

TA191425Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Jul 78 TA

Handwritten notes: *BEGIN*, *PERES*, *BF*, *PN 3/17*

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Before the discussion of the exemption from recruitment for girls was begun, the tense political debate ended following a motion for the agenda submitted by opposition leader Shim'on Peres. The Knesset debate centered on the political developments with reference to the London meeting and the As-Sadat-Weizman and As-Sadat-Peres talks. Correspondent Razi Barqay sums up this morning's Knesset debate: [begin recording]

There were many tense moments during the debate, along with moments of poking fun and mutually biting remarks. One should note that the two speakers were armed with their best rhetorical tools; Shim'on Peres, who has returned from a successful tour in Europe and Menahem Begin who is replying on behalf of the cabinet.

The opposition leader opens by saying that the government is impatient both in internal affairs and in external affairs. Indeed, neither President Carter nor As-Sadat would be the ones to determine who is fat and who is lean in Israel, but neither can Israel's government itself give marks to the opposition. You were euphoric after As-Sadat's Jerusalem visit, Peres says, and do not come now and argue that reality slaps you in the face.

[Peres] The one who takes the credit for bringing rain should not be surprised that he is held responsible also when there is a drought. Indeed, after a shower of rhetoric the political drought came. At the Herut center, Mr Begin claimed that he is an obstacle to surrender, not to peace. I am afraid, Mr Prime Minister, that the policy conducted by your government is more of a guarantee for isolation--Israel's isolation--than an obstacle to surrender. I am glad that the prime minister is talking with the defense minister. Perhaps you could find another opportunity?

[Barqay] While Peres is talking, Begin gestures to Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to come and sit by him. The two talk amiably, and the opposition leader is taking advantage of this to comment on the relations inside the cabinet. Mr Begin says from his seat: Don't worry, we talk to each other day and night.

Peres continues to relate his meetings with President as-Sadat and European politicians.

[Peres] My interlocutors claimed that a Soviet and communist effort is being felt, overtly and covertly, in two directions: one along the Red Sea and the other across the African Continent between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific [as heard] Ocean.

Handwritten note: *2000-10-26 BF*

I have been impressed by the increasing talk about the need to develop the area and to advance its inhabitants in regional, not only national, terms. I have heard very good words on the role intended for Israel in advancing the entire area because it is a country that has proved its outstanding humanitarian activity.

[Barqay] Likud members are shouting at Peres from the Likud benches: Why did you meet with As-Sadat in the first place? Minister Yig'al Horowitz, who at one time was a member of Peres' party, calls at him angrily: You plan to climb to power on As-Sadat's shoulders. The speaker explains that his Vienna meeting was coordinated with the prime minister in a talk prior to his departure for Europe.

[Peres] During the meeting, the prime minister proposed that I talk about the trip to Vienna with the foreign minister and the defense minister. I made the appointments and met with both of them. An hour before he met with me, the foreign minister publicly announced his objection, even before he had heard all about it.

It is difficult to understand why he objected. If, for example, all of Europe, without exception, continued to support the PLO or maintain that the Palestinians should have the right to self-determination, would the status of the foreign minister at the Leeds Castle conference be better? What considerations, what capriciousness! Where has anyone heard of such a thing?

You have demonstrated a lack of talent par excellence. I am not questioning the motivation, but the problem is not who will be the prime minister--the prime minister will be elected by the Knesset--the problem is, what will the political situation be? Will Israel be isolated or will it enjoy world sympathy as in the past? Will Israel be striving toward [peace] arrangements with political talent, or will Israel be sunk deep in internal conflicts inside the cabinet, inside the Likud, inside the Knesset, in games of make-believe prestige?

[Barqay] The opposition leader, therefore, asks that the Knesset hold a political debate at once. The prime minister mounts the podium to reply.

He tells Peres: You have returned from Vienna crowned with achievements. You have met with President as-Sadat for 3 and 1/2 hours. What did you talk about? Did you ask him for his opinion on the alignment's platform?

[Begin] I really wish to ask if he had asked--and I am asking this from the Knesset podium--his interlocutor for 3 and 1/2 hours, Egypt's President as-Sadat, whether he, As-Sadat, was prepared to make a territorial compromise. What is the meaning of a territorial compromise? You have part and I have a part. Here, this is a territorial compromise, excuse me. [sound of tearing paper]

[Unidentified Knesset member] This is no peace poster.

[Indistinct interjections]

[Unidentified Knesset member] I do not believe what I have just seen.

[Barqay] In a demonstrative act, at the podium the prime minister tears a piece of paper and says: Here, this is a territorial compromise. There is a commotion on the Alignment and opposition benches. You people in the cabinet are experts in tearing posters and pieces of paper, Mk Menahem Hakohen shouts.

[Indistinct interjections]

[Unidentified Knesset member] Every week there is another film scene at the Knesset.

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ISRAEL

[Unidentified Knesset member] How would this be taken down in the minutes?

[Begin] Alinement members, MK Shahal, nothing will help you! The television has already filmed this.

[Barqay] The shouting continues for several minutes, and the prime minister continues with his argument.

[Begin] ...such an opportunity in Vienna. There sits the president of the largest Arab country for 3 and 1/2 hours with the representative of the school that a territorial compromise is the remedy for all of Israel's ailments, it is the way to peace. What does he mean by the way to peace? The main road to peace? What does he mean by the main road? The one and only way? And he does not take advantage of this opportunity to say: Mr President, with all due respect, I wish to ask you: if we offer you a territorial compromise on all three fronts, would you accept such a three-fold territorial compromise? Not to take advantage of such an historic opportunity in Vienna? For over 100 minutes of private talk, and then in the presence of that proud Jew, Bruno Kreisky?

[Peres] First, I did put the question forward.

[Begin] You put it forward?

[Peres] Yes. Second, I have an answer. Third, I requested to report to you and I asked for this, even before I came to the Knesset.

[Begin] That is not important.

[Peres] I suggest to you that you do not make such provocations because it does not do any good, and I mean provocations in the bad sense of the word. I spoke with him about all the issues and at the previous meeting, too, I reported to you and only to you, and not to the Knesset, his reply on the matter of territorial compromise, on the matter of Judaea and Samaria....

[Begin] Not true. You did not tell me that As-Sadat told you about territorial compromise--As-Sadat told you in Judaea and Samaria [Begin stammers and shouts over several attempts to interrupt] in Judaea and Samaria. [shouts from the floor]

[Unidentified Knesset member] Mr Prime Minister, please listen to the answers. He told you....

[Begin] He told you, minor changes in Judaea and Samaria. [shouting]

[Barqay] After the debate the prime minister and the leader of the opposition went to the Knesset cafeteria. There, Mr Peres reported on As-Sadat's answers, but, before that, from the podium, Mr Begin wanted to report something about the second meeting between the defense minister and the president of Egypt.

[Begin] President as-Sadat sent, via the minister of defense, certain proposals to me. I am convinced that it is not in the public's interest to publicly report what he said, that is, the proposals that were brought to me by the defense minister today. I am convinced of this. The friends, the opponents too, should be happy at this decision. Therefore we did not publicize. There have been leaks. What will I say today to these proposals? On Sunday, after the foreign minister's return, he will report fully on the Leeds conference, there will be a full debate on the proposals the president of Egypt sent to the minister of defense, the cabinet will make a decision. I am announcing today, Madam Chairman, the cabinet wants to hold a political debate in the Knesset either this coming Monday or Tuesday.



[Barqay] The prime minister's proposal was accepted without a vote after Mr Peres gave up his demand to hold the debate today. Next week, then, there will be another political debate in the Knesset assembly, this time on the initiative of the cabinet. [end recording]

BEGIN FORBADE PERES TO MEET WITH HUSAYN

TA200655Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin was very active yesterday both during the political debate and later, throughout the debate on the conscription of girls. Some of his activity, however, caused angry reactions from Alignment members at the end of the day because, in an open conversation with his confidants, the prime minister revealed that he had rejected an appeal from the chairman of the opposition, Shim'on Peres, to meet with King Husayn in London. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Razi Barqay, reports: [begin recording]

Near the end of the long debate in the Knesset, before midnight, the prime minister called around him, near his faction's benches in the Knesset hall, several Likud Knesset members-- among them MKs Sara Doron, Hayyim Kaufman, Menahem Savidor, Roni Milo and Avraham Sharir. The prime minister told his listeners roughly the following: Shim'on Peres phoned me from London and asked my approval for him to meet with King Husayn. No, I said to him. No Husayn and no meeting. Begin added: With Ben-Gurion you would not even have seen the shores of Morocco Shmorocco. The prime minister added in English: It is this government that rules. We will not grant visas to Alignment people and we will not allow them to meet with Arab leaders.

The story reached journalists within a few minutes. When the prime minister was informed that there were ears listening to his remarks, Begin cursed in Russian and when he realized that MK Sara Doron felt embarrassed he said: Mrs Doron will certainly understand that there are things said between men. When he found out that his curse had hit the midnight news on the radio and television we heard him tell his aide, Yehi'el Qadishay, only once I do a little swearing and look how far it goes.

Back to the leak of the meeting with Husayn: When we told Peres what we had heard and asked for his confirmation of the version, he said that he was shocked by the prime minister's revelation because this was most secret information. At the same time MKs Yosi Sarid and Shulamit Alloni ran into the Knesset hall after hearing about the leak. Yosi Sarid shouted into the microphone: This is a scandal. An uproar arose in the Knesset and the prime minister, full of energy, began a series of loud exchanges with Alignment members. The affair was the talk of the night within the Knesset.

It should be noted that yesterday Begin was very alert and active from the early hours of the Knesset meeting--during the political debate and until 0100. He made many interjections, exchanged jibes with Alignment members, and when he saw himself speaking on television while his remarks were being broadcast on the Moqed program he told everyone who saw the program with him: I gave a free detective show; perhaps next time, he said jokingly, it would be worth collecting money before screening such a show.

When the prime minister was called from the Knesset members' cafeteria into the hall in order to vote, he ran all the way--causing amazement and laughter among those present. [end recording]

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BEGIN DENIES REMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM

TA200726Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister denies that yesterday in the Knesset he revealed things to the press which were secret. He also denies saying things along the line of "Morocco Shmorocco." The prime minister's office states that many groundless things have been publicized by the media about Begin's private conversations at yesterday's Knesset session.

The prime minister's office points out that Begin expressed his deep appreciation of Morocco and the king of Morocco during President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

ALINEMENT TO SUBMIT NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

TA200656Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The Alinement will submit a no-confidence motion next week. The Labor Party spokesman said this morning that the no-confidence motion will be about the prime minister's frivolity on secret matters.

CABINET TO DISCUSS RETURNING AL-'ARISH

TA191744Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jul 78 TA

[Text] On Sunday the cabinet will discuss President as-Sadat's proposal that Israel return Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty as a gesture. Political correspondent Shalom Qital says that this proposal was brought from Salzburg by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and that there are several ministers who have begun to study it positively.

Our political correspondent has also learned that, in a telephone call he made this morning from Leeds Castle, the foreign minister denied that he proposed an interim settlement to Egypt. He also denied that the United States proposed discussing a declaration of principles.

PERES INTERVIEW ON NEGOTIATIONS ISSUES

TA191529Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 19 Jul 78 TA

[Interview with MK Shim'on Peres by Shelomo Ginzor and Yizhaq Golan--live in studio]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon listeners. The talk by the chairman of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, with President of Egypt as-Sadat in Vienna has aroused severe criticism in the cabinet and among factions of the coalition. There have been those who defined it as backstabbing and accepting the tactics of the president of Egypt who wants to picture the prime minister of Israel as an obstacle to peace. A version has also been heard that MK Peres held negotiations with the president of Egypt parallel with the contacts the cabinet is holding officially at the Leeds conference near London. He has been accused of causing harm to the peace process through his meeting with As-Sadat.

We have invited MK Peres to the studio in order to hear from his his reaction to these accusations and his reasons for talking with the president of Egypt. Here with me in the studio is journalist Shelomo Ginzor.

Mr Peres, was this the right timing to meet with the president of Egypt, a short time before the opening of the London talks on the initiative of the U.S. secretary of state, and a time when the president of Egypt is taking every opportunity to state that he prefers to talk with any Israeli leader other than Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan?