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Israel Skeptical Of Peace Moves

By Marilyn Berger
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The leader of Israel's right-wing opposition said yesterday that the breakdown of the Vietnam accords demonstrates the inadequacy of international guarantees for the security of a nation.

Speaking at the National Press Club, Likud leader Menachem Begin said: "This is admittedly a sad day for any democratic country . . . An international agreement guaranteed by both East and West, by both superpowers, was turned into a scrap of paper."

When North Vietnam violated the 1973 Paris accords, Begin said, the United States asked the signatories to react. "Nobody said a word," Begin said.

The logical conclusion, he added, is that "in the whole world there is no guarantee that can guarantee an international guarantee."

Begin said it would constitute "horrendous irresponsibility" and a "dereliction of duty" for Israel to rely on guarantees in return for a pullback from territories it believes are necessary for its security.

Begin, defining the territories he thinks Israel must

keep for its security, said that the area "from the (Mediterranean) sea to the Jordan River must not be partitioned again," meaning Israel must keep the West Bank, taken from Jordan in the 1967 war. Begin also said Israel would not pull back from the Golan Heights. Regarding the Sinai peninsula, he said, "in the context of peace we can find a border for peace."

Begin represents Israel's hardest line against concessions, but he said that all parties were united in rejecting the Egyptian demands in the last round of negotiations in March.

In a reference to President Ford's criticism of Israel when he said it should have been more flexible during the talks, Begin said: "Anyone who would blame Israel for the failure of the talks would be committing an act of gross injustice."

While Begin drew a parallel between Israel and South Vietnam on the question of international guarantees, he said the similarity ended there. Israel could and would defend itself, he said, while in South Vietnam there was a "demoralization" of the army.

Spain grows cooler to

U.S. military presence

By Richard Mowrer
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Madrid

Sentiment to this effect is growing here following America's withdrawal from Indo-China. Voices are being raised against extending the American military presence in Spain, now in its 22nd year.

A member of the Cortes (parliament) Alberto Jarabo Paya, has tabled a motion asking that "a fixed date be set for the evacuation of the American forces from Spanish bases and Spanish territory."

An executive agreement signed in 1953 and periodically renewed permits United States air and naval forces to use bases on Spanish soil. Some 10,000 American troops are stationed here, mainly at the American-built

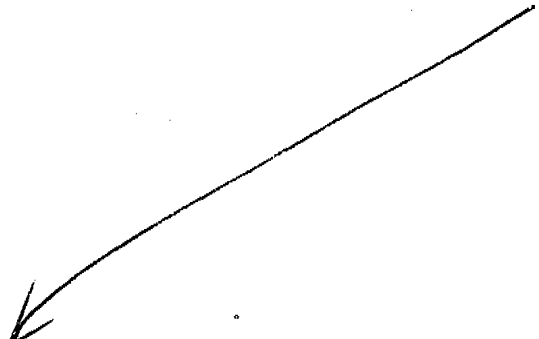
naval base at Rota and at Torrejon, one of the three big air bases the Americans agreed to build for joint Spanish-American use.

A long-standing Spanish complaint is that the United States has consistently refused to upgrade the military agreement of 1953 to a full-fledged defense treaty which would obligate the United States to come to Spain's aid in the event of war.

But now, in Mr. Jarabo's opinion, "were North America to agree to sign a defense treaty with Spain, what we have seen happen to Cambodia and Vietnam makes any security guaranty worthless."

Extension of the Spanish-American bases deal, due to expire in September, is currently the subject of protracted negotiations in Madrid and Washington. In return for use of the Spanish bases the United States has given

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Spain economic and military aid totaling to date \$3,212 million.

America, says Mr. Jarabo, "is unwilling to compensate at their true value our friendship, our sacrifices, and the risks to which we are exposed" (because of the American connection). He claims that his opposition to an extension of the agreements under any form has the support of many Spaniards.

Last year a nationwide survey conducted by the business weekly Actualidad Economica showed that, of 1,500 persons queried, 16 percent favored the American presence, 48 percent opposed it, and 36 percent either had no opinion or refused to answer.

A former ambassador to the United States, Antonio Garrigues, writes in the newspaper ABC: "The confrontation between President and Congress affects equally executive agree-

ments and treaties of alliance approved by Congress.

"If the United States is to recover the trust it lost in Vietnam . . . it will have to reestablish clearly and unequivocally cohesion and union between the executive and the legislative branches. Otherwise existing accords and treaties, and any that may be signed in the future, will be threatened right at the roots."

The American-based correspondent of the newspaper Arriba, Felix Ortega, writing on the subject of French and American war planes sales to Spain, says:

"As regards the supplying of military equipment, it is to be supposed that Spanish experts have drawn from the events in Indo-China the same conclusions reached by other allies of the United States, namely that it is risky to rely on just one source for ones supplies."