

## CARTER: ISRAELI SECURITY IS PRINCIPLE THAT GUIDES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY; JERUSALEM MUST REMAIN UNDIVIDED CITY By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 12 (JTA) — President Carter said yesterday that "the security of Israel" is the "first and foremost" principle that guides U.S. policy in the Middle East and "secondly, Jerusalem to be an undivided city."

The President made those remarks in the course of a White House meeting with a group of New York City civic and communal leaders, including several Jewish community leaders, during which he spoke of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" but strongly reaffirmed his opposition to an independent Palestinian state and his refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization without preconditions.

The President's commitment to an "undivided Jerusalem," applauded by his guests, was reiterated by his National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, at a breakfast meeting this morning with reporters at the National Press Club.

Carter's statements appeared to be in response to demands for clarification of U.S. policy toward Israel in the wake of American support for the United Nations Security Council's anti-Israel resolution of March 1 which the President subsequently disavowed. The question remained, however, when and whether the Administration would formally present a document to the Security Council detailing the President's repudiation of the U.S. vote.

Carter told the New York City leaders at the White House that "Our American policy (in the Mideast) and the principles on which we have based that policy have not changed. First and foremost is the security of Israel, its integrity as a nation, to be at peace with its neighbors protected behind recognized and secure borders. Secondly, Jerusalem to be undivided and with access by all to the holy places." He said further that "The agreed basis for present and future negotiations" continues to be UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

### Refers To Other Principles

Carter added that U.S. principles include resolution of the "Palestinian problem in all its aspects, to use the words that were agreed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, President Anwar Sadat and myself." He said another principle is to "hammer out through negotiations a self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza areas for a five-year transition period at the end of which time the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza would be determined through negotiations."

Carter referred to "quotations from the Camp David accords" when he spoke of recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." He said "This is our desire, this is the desire of the Israel government and I think the Israeli people and it is certainly the desire of those who live in the Arab countries, particularly Egypt." He added "We do not favor an independent Palestinian state, we have consistently opposed this prospect and we will not negotiate with or recognize the PLO until they adopt UN Resolution 242 and recognize Israel's right to exist."

Carter referred obliquely to the charge made yesterday by New York City Mayor Edward Koch that the Administration was being pushed toward an anti-Israel position by five key advisors who are "anti-Israel." He said the principles he referred to "in brief outline guide us day-by-day, in the past, at the present time and in the future. The policy of our country is shaped by me as President."

He said his "understanding" with Begin and Sadat "is clear and we will not deviate from it. If there is one viable prospect for peace, it depends upon the mutual trust that exists between myself, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat, or perhaps on our successors following a change in government."

### Brzezinski Questioned On UN Resolution

At the National Press Club this morning, Brzezinski was questioned closely about the Security Council's resolution that included Jerusalem among the occupied Arab territories and called for the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the territories and Jerusalem. He was asked specifically if the resolution, minus the references to Jerusalem and "dismantling," represents U.S. policy, including its references to "Palestinian and other Arab territories."

He replied that "The resolution as pertains to settlements represents continuing U.S. policy of this Administration as well as preceding ones." Pressed for a more pointed reply, Brzezinski said "There is a question with Gaza specifically, whether it is Palestinian or Arab or what. That issue is being negotiated. There is also the question of the Golan Heights which is to be resolved in the course of the peace treaty. As far as our policy is concerned and insofar as our position is concerned, the part of the resolution dealing with the settlements represents our policy."

With respect to the resolution as a whole, Brzezinski said "Part of the problem was that there was extraneous terminology in the resolution which addressed itself to issues that went beyond the settlements." Asked if any official U.S. statement had been made previously with respect to "Palestinian or other Arab territories," he said "This is a matter to be resolved in the peace process. Insofar as the UN resolution is concerned, our view is that it should focus specifically on the question of settlements as such."

On Jerusalem, Brzezinski said "U.S. policy on this subject is defined in the Camp David accords and the substance of that position is, as I have summarized for you, namely, we believe the city should not be divided again and that the matter ought to be resolved in the course of the peace process, taking cognizance of the great significance the city has to the three great faiths."

Brzezinski declined to comment on reports from Jerusalem today of the government's expropriation of about 1000 acres in East Jerusalem, including Arab-owned land, to build housing projects for Jews. He said, however, "I register a great deal of sympathy" with the reported remarks by Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem criticizing the move. (See related story from Jerusalem, P.2.)

### Two Rebut Koch's Charge

Meanwhile, the charge by Koch against what he called "the Gang of Five" — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders, U.S.

Ambassador to the UN Donald McHenry, former U.S. UN Ambassador Andrew Young, and Brzezinski — were rebutted by McHenry and Vance.

At the U.S. Mission to the UN, a spokesman for McHenry declared in a statement on the Ambassador's behalf: "The allegations are obviously based on a lack of information, or a misunderstanding of it. These allegations are made without facts or substance to support them and there are no facts which would support them. Mr. Koch is entitled to his opinion although I know of no basis for his remarks. On all foreign policy decisions, what is needed is informed and reasoned discussion. I do not believe that objective is advanced by such accusations or labelling."

Vance called Koch's charge against him "absolute baloney," adding he was making that comment not only as Secretary of State but as a New Yorker. He added that "Ed Koch knows damn well that this is a lot of hogwash that I am anti-Israel. I have never been and will never be anti-Israel. To say the least, I am disappointed in my old friend."

#### ISRAEL EXPROPRIATES SOME 1000 ACRES OF LAND IN EAST JERUSALEM

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 12 (JTA) — The Ministerial Expropriations Committee, headed by Finance Minister Ygal Hurwitz, signed an order last night expropriating some 1000 acres of land in East Jerusalem. The decision followed a proposal by Housing Minister David Levy at last Sunday's Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet ordered Levy to come back with more specific proposals and his immediate proposal was referred to the ministerial committee. The expropriations order last night presented the local land owners with a fait accompli.

The land involved, between the existing French Hill and the Neve Yaacov neighborhoods, is intended for the construction of some 10,000 new housing units for Jews on the eastern borders of Jerusalem. Levy had told the Cabinet that unless the land was expropriated the Arab inhabitants of the area would create facts by building in between the two Jewish neighborhoods.

About 30 percent of the land is owned by Jews, 68 percent belongs to non-Jews, and two percent is State-owned. However, most of the land in question is free of any building. Landowners, several hundred in number, can appeal against the expropriation order to courts, but under Israeli law the Finance Minister can justify any expropriation merely by claiming that it is necessary for the "benefit of the public."

#### Kollek Questions Wisdom Of Move

Meanwhile, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek has so far been the only political figure to publicly question the wisdom of expropriating the land. He said that without available resources for building on the expropriated land, the order would be politically damaging.

Kollek did not object to the expropriation in principle, but said it should have taken place years ago. Its implementation, he noted, at this moment would unnecessarily aggravate the Arabs, unnecessarily because he doubted the chances for any massive construction projects on the expropriated land.

The Jerusalem City Engineer's Office had worked for years on a plan to link the Neve Yaacov neighborhood in north East Jerusalem with the French Hill which is further down south along

the Jerusalem-Ramallah Road. But implementation of the plan needed massive investments which are nowhere in sight, Kollek said. Except for Kollek's reaction, the expropriation decision hardly caused any public reaction.

(In Washington, State Department spokesman Hadding Carter said that the U.S. "deplores the decision" to expropriate the 1000 acres of land "in occupied territories. Our position has consistently been that the future of the occupied areas must be settled in the course of the negotiations for a comprehensive peace. It is of the utmost importance to avoid any unilateral action which undermines these delicate negotiations or prejudices their outcome.")

#### HOUSE UNIT ASKED TO HOLD FULL INQUIRY ON U.S. VOTE IN THE UN

By Joseph Palakoff

WASHINGTON, March 12 (JTA) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee received today a call for a full inquiry into the United States vote March 1 on the anti-Israeli resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council. But the committee indicated that it would not make a decision until some time next week. Relatedly, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a hearing on the same issue early next week.

Reps. Elizabeth Holtzman (D.N.Y.), Christopher Dodd (D.Conn.) and Hamilton Fish (R.N.Y.) presented the resolution this afternoon with demands that Congress and people of the U.S., in Dodd's words, "have a right to know" whether U.S. policy has changed toward Israel and what led both to the U.S. and President Carter's dissociation from it two days later. Dodd said that the statement by U.S. Ambassador to the UN Donald McHenry declaring that the dismantling of Jewish settlements on the West Bank is impractical "hardly mitigates the damage done by the vote itself."

However, Rep. Clement Zablocki (D.Wisc.), the committee's chairman, urged that the committee meet behind closed doors and hear Secretary of State Cyrus Vance discuss the issues. Zablocki, when asked by Rep. William Broomfield (R.Mich.), the ranking minority member on the committee, why he objected to McHenry's appearance, replied: "McHenry is a friend of mine and I wouldn't want him here. Why? Because we are going to have the Secretary of State."

A letter to the committee from J. Bryan Atwood, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, said that much of "the advice and information" related to the discussions between President Carter and his senior advisors during the "decision-making process" was "exchanged orally at the highest levels of government." Atwood added that foreign relations are "entitled to the highest category of executive privilege."

Zablocki, opposing the inquiry request, said that "in no way could it undo the damage done." He said that the committee "could demonstrate our continuing, unwavering support of Israel" and the "best tangible way" is to pass aid programs for Israel as "expeditiously as possible."

BRUSSELS (JTA) — "Radio Judaica," Europe's first Jewish radio station, started broadcasting Wednesday from here. The radio station, which is supported by the local community, will broadcast daily news, feature programs and community reports. It is not accepting advertising and has no political links.

BRUSSELS (JTA) — Israel will participate for the first time at the International Brussels Book Fair opening here Friday.

## SHARON DENOUNCES U.S. FOR ITS VOTE IN THE UN AND CASTIGATES U.S. JEWS FOR NOT MARCHING ON WASHINGTON

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, March 12 (JTA) — Ariel Sharon, Israel's Minister of Agriculture, blasted the Carter Administration today for supporting the UN Security Council's anti-Israel resolution of March 1 and castigated American Jews for not standing up to it.

"Jewish silence will bring disaster upon the Jewish people and upon Israel," Sharon declared before an audience of American Jewish leaders here. He said he was "shocked" that 100,000 Jews did not march on Washington to demonstrate in front of the White House in the aftermath of the UN vote and sharply criticized Jewish leaders for meeting with two of President Carter's top aides in New York on Monday.

Sharon, one of the most outspoken hard-liners in Premier Menachem Begin's government, addressed a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations convened at his request. Sharon had specifically asked that the meeting be open to the press.

But after his opening remarks, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, who was presiding in the absence of Presidents Conference chairman Theodore Mann, requested that the press leave. The feeling among some reporters was that he did this because of the severe tone of Sharon's criticism of the President and American Jewish leaders and because some of the latter present intended to challenge the Israeli minister's imputation that they were silent.

### Surprised At Meeting In New York

Sharon said that he was "surprised" that Jewish leaders met this week with Sol Linowitz, Carter's special Ambassador to the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy negotiations, and Robert Strauss, the President's campaign manager, to discuss the U.S. vote "while Jews were being beaten outside." He was apparently referring to the scuffles between anti-Carter demonstrators and police across the street from the Harmonie Club.

Sharon charged that by agreeing to meet with Carter's representatives, the Jewish leaders helped to "cover up" the real intentions of the Carter Administration and helped the Administration to make its UN vote into an issue between it and the Jewish community. According to Sharon, the issue is that this kind of American policy will bring the U.S. to commit "a new mistake" in its Middle East policy.

The Israeli minister accused the Administration of attempting "to establish a second Palestinian state," thereby weakening Israel and itself while enabling the Soviet Union to carry out its plan to control the Middle East oil reserves and thereby secure Soviet influence over the West and Japan.

"We are the only ones — along with Egypt and the U.S. — who can guarantee the oil supply to the West and stop Russian expansionism," Sharon said. He declared that Jewish silence was partly responsible for the Holocaust and called on American Jews to stand up to the U.S. government. He conceded, however, that the U.S. is Israel's only friend.

He claimed that Israel is presently under pressure to make further concessions and alleged that this was part of a pattern that started immediately after the Camp David agreements were signed and that the U.S. government has been trying "to

run away from that agreement." He said he would not accept Carter's explanation about the U.S. vote but was not surprised by the way the U.S. voted. He said it had happened before, in the Andrew Young affair.

According to Sharon, Carter's explanation "just created confusion" among American Jews. He said the situation might have been much clearer to them if Carter had not disavowed the vote.

### PROBE PROMISED ON 'POLICE BRUTALITY'

NEW YORK, March 12 (JTA) — New York City Police Commissioner Robert McGuire promised yesterday to investigate whether "excessive police brutality" was used against demonstrators Monday protesting President Carter's Middle East policy.

He made this promise during a 45-minute meeting with Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein, who was one of the demonstrators outside the Harmonie Club as some 100 Jewish leaders were inside meeting with Robert Strauss, Carter's campaign manager and Sol Linowitz, the President's special Ambassador for Middle East negotiations.

Stein complained that excessive force was used by police with nightsticks as they tried to prevent some of the demonstrators led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defense League, from breaking through the barricades and forcing their way into the Harmonie Club. Kahane and five others were arrested. Stein said yesterday he had "100 percent confidence" that McGuire would carry out a proper investigation.

### SCHMIDT SAYS NO TO PLO

By David Kantor

BONN, March 12 (JTA) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today in a press conference here that the declarations made by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during his recent visit to several Arab countries in the Middle East are in accordance with the German attitude toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the area. This includes, the Chancellor stressed, the recognition of Israel's right to exist with secure borders and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Asked by an Arab journalist whether Bonn is going to follow France in an official recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Schmidt said: "Not today and not yesterday." The Chancellor told the audience of more than 300 foreign and German journalists that he is going to meet with Giscard this Sunday in his hometown of Hamburg to discuss political problems. It is understood here that the Mideast will be high on the agenda of this informal meeting.

### BERMAN ELECTED NEW KNESSET SPEAKER

JERUSALEM, March 12 (JTA) — Yitzhak Berman, a member of the Liberal Party, was elected today unopposed as Speaker of the Knesset, a post that was held until Monday by Yitzhak Shamir. Shamir was sworn into office as Foreign Minister. Berman received 64 votes from the Likud coalition plus Sha'i, Sheli, Independent Liberals, Civil Rights Party and the Poalei Aguda. The Labor Alignment and several small factions abstained. Labor had sought a secret ballot but the Knesset committee ruled that request out of order.

Berman is a longtime Liberal activist in Tel Aviv and highly successful commercial lawyer. (He must now give up his law practice, of course.) He is a political "dove" in Likud terms. He was quoted today as believing, for instance, that settlements should only be erected in the areas for urgent and legitimate security reasons, otherwise not.

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES NAZI VICTIMS MAY BENEFIT FROM WEST GERMAN SOCIAL SECURITY

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 12 (JTA) — A U.S.-West German social security agreement that became effective last Dec. 1 provides potential for additional benefit protection for persons who worked in West Germany or were victims of Nazi persecution, the U.S. Social Security Administration has emphasized.

Administration officials have urgently suggested all who may consider themselves eligible for new benefits or increased benefits as a result of the agreement should apply promptly at their local Social Security district office. Thus far some 2000 persons have applied to the Administration's local offices in large cities across the country, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed while obtaining details of the agreement from the Administration.

The agreement provides for the possibility of combining U.S. social security credits with existing West German social security credits if the individual is not already entitled to a West German social security benefit. In addition, victims of Nazi persecution who are both U.S. citizens and U.S. residents will have an opportunity to make retroactive voluntary contributions to the German system for periods during which they lost employment or educational opportunities as a result of the persecution.

Nov. 30, 1980 Deadline

These victims will have until Nov. 30, 1980 to apply to the German social security system for the right to make retroactive contributions which in some cases can apply to periods beginning as early as February, 1933.

If an individual has some credits under German law — at least 18 months — the German social security system will then take into account the U.S. social security credits to determine whether the applicant meets the credit requirements for a German benefit. If the applicant has enough U.S. and German credits combined to meet what Germany would require from a German applicant, West Germany will then pay a benefit based on the actual credits that the applicant does have in Germany.

For example, an individual has 24 months of contributions in Germany which alone would give him no German benefit. He later gets 13 years of credit in the U.S. social security system. The two combined equal 15 years which is sufficient under German law to entitle the individual to a benefit from Germany. The agreement will permit this combining to take place and Germany will then pay a benefit based on the 24 months of contribution in Germany.

### Various Options Outlined

Persons who are victims of Nazi persecution who had substantial contributions in the German system before their persecution began but not enough to qualify for a benefit will have an opportunity either to combine their German and U.S. contributions to the German system in order to become entitled to full benefits under the German system.

If they have at least five years of compulsory contributions under the German system alone, the U.S. system alone or both systems combined, they will then be permitted to make retroactive

contributions voluntarily in order to complete the number of contributions needed.

Those victims of Nazi persecution who never made compulsory contributions in Germany but had their educations interrupted as a result of the persecution will also be permitted to make retroactive voluntary contributions in Germany if they have at least five years of credit under the U.S. system. These individuals should very carefully consider their options before making any of these contributions since whether it would be advantageous depends on many circumstances in each individual case, the Social Security Administration cautioned.

Persons who were in fact making voluntary contributions to the German system up to October, 1972, after which German law no longer permitted them to do so, will be enabled by the agreement to pay contributions retroactive to that date and into the future.

Persons seeking information about this agreement should inquire at their local Social Security office and ask for the brochure that has been published by the U.S. Social Security Administration, prepared in consultation with German Social Security authorities.

### RUTH KLUGER DEAD AT 74

JERUSALEM, March 12 (JTA) — Ruth Kluger (Aliyah), who worked with the Mossad to smuggle Jews out of Nazi-occupied Europe on secret and illegal boats to Palestine, died after a protracted illness at the age of 74 last month in Tel Aviv. Kluger took the Hebrew name Aliyah after the State of Israel was established at the suggestion of David Ben Gurion because of her work involving "aliyah bet" (illegal immigration).

She was born in Kiev, immigrated to Palestine in 1930 at the age of 24 and joined the Mossad in 1939 on an aliya bet mission to Rumania where she operated between 1939 and 1941. A chapter in the book, "The Last Escape," which Kluger co-authored with Peggy Mann, published in 1973, dealing with her aliya bet activities, contains a portion which describes how she persuaded King Carol of Rumania to let one of the illegal boats sail. But in 1941 the Rumanian authorities expelled her.

Kluger continued similar work in Egypt and Turkey where she organized the immigration of Jews from Arab countries to Palestine. She was the first Mossad agent to reach Paris after the liberation in 1944 and immediately applied herself to the task of rescuing Jewish refugee children. In 1947 Gen. Charles de Gaulle awarded her the Cross of Lorraine for her work in the French underground during the war, a decoration rarely given to a woman. In the same year the government of France presented her with the Legion of Honor Medal.

During Israel's War of Independence, Kluger raised funds for arms which she helped to smuggle into the country. She continued her post-graduate studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and later in the United States. She was the recipient of many international awards. Among them was the Massada Prize in 1973 and the Yitzhak Sadeh Prize in 1977 for her book. Kluger adopted and raised two children, survivors of the Holocaust. She was buried in Kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek, her first home in Palestine, on Feb. 19.

GENEVA (JTA) — An Israeli journalist was elected here as vice president of the Association of Correspondents which is accredited to the United Nations in Geneva. Elected by acclamation was Sari Rauber, correspondent for Maariv and the Israel Broadcasting Service.