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A BLUNT WARNING TO ISRAEL: WEINBERGER SAYS 'WE WILL NOT TURN AND RUN' JUST BECAUSE BEGIN DOES NOT LIKE REAGAN'S PLAN

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Sept. 9 (JTA) -- A blunt warning that the United States will not be deterred from pursuing its latest Middle East plan by Israel's negative reaction to President Reagan's proposals was made here today by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

One of the differences between this and previous Administrations was that "we will not turn and run," he told an interviewer in the London Times. "We will not say: 'O dear, Mr. Begin doesn't like it, we can't proceed with it,' or anything of the kind." The President, Weinberger stated, "does not operate that way. He had devoted a great deal of time and thought and effort to developing this initiative."

The Reagan plan, Weinberger continued, offered "one of the best hopes for peace" in the Middle East in recent years. "When I was in Israel I expressed the disappointment that I think we all feel that Mr. Begin after an hour or half-an-hour, or whatever it was, of consideration with his Cabinet flatly rejected it and then within a few days started action that seemed to be designed to emphasize their opposition and contempt for this attempt to bring peace."

Weinberger said that despite Premier Menachem Begin's reaction, the U.S. cannot say "That's the end of it. I think we have to continue to do what we're trying to do, to demonstrate to all countries involved, including Israel, that it's very much in their interest and advantage." He added that although the U.S. intends to pursue the Reagan proposals, pressure will not be exerted on Israel to accept them.

During his visit to London, which is ending today, Weinberger held talks with British Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministers.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT DESTROY FOUR MORE SYRIAN SAM-9 MISSILES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (JTA) -- Israeli aircraft today destroyed another SAM-9 missile battery in Lebanon, at the same spot where a missile launcher was bombed and destroyed yesterday. The army spokesman said that today's attack was on a mobile launcher with its four missiles some six miles east of Bhamdoun on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The launcher destroyed yesterday had apparently been brought up only shortly before it was attacked as a senior officer had told Israeli military correspondents less than 24 hours earlier that there were no Syrian missiles in Lebanon. The battery bombed today had presumably been brought forward only shortly before this morning's attack.

SHULTZ SAYS U.S. WANTS FREEZE ON WEST BANK, GAZA SETTLEMENTS BUT NOT DISMANTLING EXISTING ONES

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz disclosed today that while the

Reagan Administration urges Israel to freeze the construction of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza, it opposes "dismantlement of existing settlements."

"The status of Israeli settlements must be determined in the course of the final status negotiations" for the West Bank and Gaza, Shultz told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "We will not support their continuation as extra-territorial outposts, but neither will we support efforts to deny Jews the opportunity to live in the West Bank and Gaza under the duly constituted governmental authority there, as Arabs live in Israel."

Shultz's remarks were made as he briefed the committee at a hearing he requested to explain President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East which Reagan unveiled in a nationally televised address September 1. Shultz will appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow.

U.S. 'Talking Points'

In his statement to the House committee, Shultz made several other points that were not included in the Reagan television address but were made as "talking points" to Israel and the Arab countries. These involved the autonomy period for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza which Shultz said would be a "transition" time during which the final status of the territories will be negotiated.

These points, which Israel has already rejected, are that the United States believes that full autonomy should give the Palestinians "real authority over themselves, the land, and its resources, subject to fair safeguards on water; economic, commercial, social and cultural ties between the West Bank and Gaza and Jordan; East Jerusalem Arabs to be allowed to vote for the autonomy authority, and progressive Palestinian responsibility for internal security based on capability and performance."

Shultz urged Congress to "stay with the President in his determination to sustain" his initiative, and "to look for the long-term just solutions."

When Acting Committee Chairman L. C. Fountain (D. N.C.) asked what the United States would do about Israeli "intransigence," Shultz said that the President's proposals were in the early stages, as Reagan did after the Knesset rejected Reagan's proposals. Shultz said the various parties were staking out positions for negotiations. Shultz said the United States had made its position public and now was waiting "for the right people to come to the negotiating table."

Shultz Cites Begin As Peace-Maker

When Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D. NY) said he could not see Premier Menachem Begin changing his position, Shultz noted that Begin already has a record as a peace-maker as one of the signers of the Camp David accords. Shultz stressed, in his opening remarks, that former President Carter said that Reagan's peace initiative "is absolutely compatible with the Camp David agreements."

The Secretary said that the Reagan Administration's "initiative" will give the Camp David provisions "their full meaning and a new dynamism." Shultz again ruled out any new pressure on Israel, except "the compelling pull of peace."

Rep. Bob Shamansky (D. Ohio) said the only pressure that would work on Israel would come from within Israel itself and from the Jewish people abroad, but he said this will not be exerted until Israelis and Jews see that the Arab states have given their "explicit" recognition of Israel instead of the "implicit" one they continue to talk about. Shultz noted that Reagan, in his speech, urged Arab recognition of Israel.

Says All Parties Were Consulted

Rosenthal and Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R. N.Y.) raised the question about Israel's charges it was not fully consulted. Shultz said that all the proposals had long been made privately by the United States and were well known by all the parties.

He said that, in formulating the proposals, the United States wanted to first make sure that King Hussein of Jordan would be willing to consider them and when this was assured, then Egypt, Saudi Arabia and "of course, Israel," were given the "talking points" before Reagan made his speech.

But Shultz indicated that the United States had been worried about leaks from Israel, although he did not mention Israel by name. "The minute you go, at least to some people, and say 'here is what the President of the United States is thinking of saying,' it is in the public domain," he noted.

Shultz said that Reagan decided to make his TV address that night on September 1 after details of his proposals had been revealed. While Shultz did not mention Israel in this connection, the details were revealed in Israel earlier that day.

Reagan's Plan Gets Wide Support

Most of the committee members indicated support for the President's proposal but Rep. Dante Fascell (D. Fla.) indicated criticism when he said that, at a time when Israel made it possible to restore a strong central government in Lebanon, the United States had "dusted off an old Jordanian plan for peace in the Mideast."

Fascell and Rep. Stephen Solarz (D. N.Y.) questioned the United States abandoning its role as mediator. Shultz, who has experience as a labor mediator, said there are many roles for a mediator: sometimes just taking messages between the parties, sometimes making private proposals, and sometimes public proposals. He said the United States had decided that now is the time for public proposals because of the "stagnant state" of the autonomy talks.

Shultz, in stressing Reagan's commitment "to stay fully engaged" in the effort to bring about a sovereign Lebanon, emphasized that the problems of Lebanon are distinct and must be addressed whenever possible separately from our Middle East peace initiative, but both tasks must be carried out without delay.

REAGAN SEES BEGIN'S STATEMENT ON WEST BANK AS ISRAEL'S OPENING GAMBIT ON PRESIDENT'S PLAN By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (JTA) — President Reagan said yesterday he believed that Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's Knesset statement that Judea and Samaria will always remain part of Israel was just Israel's opening gambit on the President's peace initiative.

"Because I stressed negotiation in the settlement of many of these troublesome issues there, I think that we have to understand sometimes that maybe positions are being staked out with these negotiations in mind," Reagan said in response to a reporter's question after a half-hour meeting with his special envoy, Philip Habib.

The President, speaking on the White House lawn, flanked by Habib, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, stressed that the "security of all the states" in the Middle East "can only be guaranteed through full negotiated peace treaties between Israel and its neighbors."

Habib answering questions after Reagan and Shultz went inside the White House, stressed that there are going to be negotiations and in the Mideast, "you are not going to get anywhere unless you talk about it and talk about it in great depth." Habib stressed that he rejected any notion that the U.S. cannot talk to Israel about the President's peace initiative, saying that the "channel" to talk with Israel is always open.

Habib also stressed that there is no way the U.S. can play a "secondary role" in Mideast peace negotiations. He said in his talks with Mideast leaders he has found the U.S. is considered as the "harbinger of peace in the Middle East."

Situation In Lebanon

On the situation in Lebanon itself, Reagan called for continuing the cessation of hostilities so the diplomatic efforts can continue. He said that the multinational force which made possible the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut will begin leaving tomorrow. Reagan said that the U.S. marine contingent should be among the first out, thus keeping his promise that they would not be in the Lebanese capital more than 30 days.

The President announced that Draper was being named a special Ambassador and would head an inter-agency committee on the situation in Lebanon. Draper will return to Lebanon in a few days. Habib, who is now going on vacation, said he will go back to Lebanon for the inauguration of the new President, Bashir Gemayel, and may "tot around the track" for a few days there with Draper. He said he is at the President's disposal.

Habib said that the continuing negotiations will "try to build upon the initial progress" that has been made in Lebanon. He said there "is a fairly good chance that we can see a sovereign, integral, free and pluralistic Lebanon, one once again sovereign within its own territory."

But Habib noted that if Lebanon is going to restore its own sovereignty, "it is imperative that external military forces leave Lebanon." These external forces he defined as Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian combatants.

Asked how it was to negotiate with Begin, Habib said it was like with "any elected head of a democratic government." He said Begin pursued his country's policies with "vigor" and "great intellectual capacity." He said that Begin never forgets anything that Habib had told him, but the envoy added, he also keeps in his "pocket" things he remembered Begin had told him.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — An army spokesman has denied foreign press reports that the Israel Defense Force penetrated into west Beirut and seized buildings of the Hungarian and South Yemen embassies in the Ein Jatha quarter of the city. The spokesman emphasized that the IDF respects the sovereignty of all embassies in Beirut.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 5742

By Kevin Freeman

(Continuation Of The Series)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (JTA) -- The major part of the year 5742 was marked by increased anti-Semitism, sparked in part by Israel's military operation in Lebanon, and by a series of terrorist actions against Israeli and Jewish installations, especially in Paris. At the United Nations, the Arab-Soviet-Third World bloc attempted to lay the groundwork for Israel's expulsion from the world body. On the positive side, Zaire re-established diplomatic relations with Israel.

AROUND THE WORLD:

February 1982 --

The PLO information office in Budapest is granted diplomatic status.

The United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution calling for the total isolation of Israel in all spheres because of its annexation of the Golan Heights.

U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, charges the UN with laying the groundwork for the expulsion of Israel and warns of "serious consequences" if any further steps against Israel are taken.

An identified former Nazi musicologist, Wolfgang Boetticher, an expert on Schumann, who teaches at the University of Göttingen, West Germany, is invited to participate in a Mendelssohn-Schumann conference scheduled for April in North Carolina. He subsequently cancels his visit.

MARCH --

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid places Israeli tennis star Shlomo Glickstein and other Israeli athletes on a blacklist of 350 sportsmen who compete in South Africa.

Italy and Israel sign a three-year renewal of their cultural, educational and scientific exchange agreement.

The Argentina ruling military government officially condemns the desecration of the main Jewish cemetery in Mar del Plata, Argentina's major seaside resort some 250 miles south of Buenos Aires.

A group of prominent international affairs experts, including three former Democratic Secretaries of State, issue a report calling for the U.S. to reassess its policy toward the UN within the framework of American foreign policy goals.

The Reagan Administration decides to ban imports of Libyan oil and halt U.S. exports of oil and gas technology to the Libyan government because of what it terms Libyan terrorism and subversion against a number of countries in the Middle East and Africa.

APRIL --

Three gunmen strafe the Israel military trade mission in Paris. No one is injured in the afternoon attack.

Two powerful bombs explode outside Jewish owned shops in the center of Rome causing severe damage but no casualties.

A German-Arab Friendship Association calls on the Nobel Committee in Stockholm to revoke the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Premier Begin in 1979.

Yaacov Bar Simantov, 42, second secretary in charge of political affairs at the Israel Embassy in Paris, is gunned down outside his home by an unidentified woman.

At the conclusion of a debate on the "Palestinian question," the UN General Assembly adopts a resolution declaring Israel "is not a peace-loving member-state" and demanding international sanctions against it.

MAY --

As a direct result of President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel, the Franco-Israel mixed commission convenes for the first time in 12 years.

Israel agrees to make no further arms deals with Argentina but indicates it will deliver any arms already contracted for while the South American country is warring over the Falkland Islands with Britain.

Three unidentified Bahai leaders are executed in the Iranian city of Karaj after a Moslem court finds them guilty of espionage and "Zionist activities."

JUNE --

The U.S. vetoes measures at the UN against Israel for its incursion into Lebanon against the PLO.

The prestigious French Catholic weekly, *Temoignage Chretien*, is found guilty by a criminal court in Paris of inciting racial hatred in an editorial attacking Israel as a "terrorist state" and is fined 1500 francs (\$300).

The 10-member states of the European Economic Community meeting in Brussels adopts a resolution which "vigorously condemned" the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Begin, addressing the UN Special Session on Disarmament, offers a three-stage plan for peace and disarmament. Not many delegates listen to the Premier's speech as some 100 of the 157 UN delegates boycott the session.

JULY --

Former French Premier Pierre Mendes France and former World Jewish Congress presidents Nahum Goldmann and Philip Klutznick appeal for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon and for direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

The World Zionist Organization announces that it is shutting down the Jewish Agency's immigrant transit center in Vienna "for budgetary reasons."

A former captain of the police in Darmstadt, Hans Heinemann, is sentenced by a court in Kaiserslautern to three years imprisonment for complicity in the murder of some 100 Jewish men, women and children near the town of Kiev in 1941.

Internal security services in West Germany report a sharp rise in 1981 in the number of extreme rightwing organizations operating in West Germany and in their membership which is placed at 10,300.

Israeli officials lodge a formal complaint against Mitterrand's reported comparison between Israel's military action in Lebanon and the World War II massacre carried out by the Nazis in Oradour sur Olane in the southwest of France.

AUGUST --

The Israel Foreign Ministry publicly rejects a statement by the World Council of Churches blaming Israel for the plight of the refugees and homeless and demanding immediate lifting of Israel's siege of west Beirut where the PLO is trapped by Israeli military forces.

The official visit by Begin to Zaire is postponed because President Mobutu Sese Seko fears a political attempt on his life, and not for the given reason of poor health, Maariv's correspondent in Paris, Tamar Golan, reports.

A bomb hidden in a suitcase explodes in the hallway leading to the departure section next to the El Al terminal in Reim Airport in Munich. Seven persons are injured and the hallway is demolished.

Three shots are fired at the empty car of an Israeli diplomat in Paris. Jewish members of the extremist leftwing terrorist group "Direct Action" claim responsibility.

A terrorist squad kills six people, including two American citizens, and wounds 22, when they open fire on customers eating lunch in the city's best known Jewish restaurant, Jo Goldenberg's, in the heart of Paris's traditional Jewish quarter, the Marais.

Mitterand announces a series of measures designed to root out terrorism and blames the recent outbreak of terrorist incidents in France on the fact that his government is playing a major role in efforts to bring about Israeli-Arab peace.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the fiery and often controversial world Zionist leader, dies in a hospital in West Germany at the age of 87. He is buried on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem among the founders of the State of Israel.

SEPTEMBER --

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union from January through August totalled 1,961 as compared to the 35,553 Jews who were permitted to leave during the same period in 1979, a peak year for Jewish emigration.

(Continued Sunday)

CONSENSUS OF MAJOR JEWISH GROUPS: REAGAN'S MIDEAST PLAN VIOLATES SPIRIT OF CAMP DAVID BUT DOES HAVE SEVERAL POSITIVE POINTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (JTA) -- Julius Berman, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said in a letter to President Reagan that it was the consensus of the 36 national Jewish groups comprising the organization that the President's Middle East peace proposal "does violence to the spirit of Camp David because it substitutes a specific American plan for the free give-and-take that is essential if the parties to the dispute are to resolve their differences."

"In our judgement," Berman added, "this is the wrong step, at the wrong time and for the wrong reason."

But the letter to Reagan, which was sent Tuesday also pointed out that the Presidents Conference found several positive points in the Administration's proposal. The group, Berman said, welcomed Reagan's efforts to achieve renewed Israeli-Arab negotiations; his call on Arab states to "accept the reality of Israel as a necessary precondition for progress toward peace"; and his declaration that there must be no Palestinian state on the West Bank, and that Israel must not be required to return to its pre-1967 borders.

"These statements give weight and substance to your reaffirmation of our country's 'ironclad' commitment to Israel's security," the letter said. "But it is precisely because of that pledge . . . that we take exception to other parts of your address, which seem contradictory to the basic premise that you so well expressed."

The View From The New York Times

Berman's letter to Reagan was sent several hours after the appearance of a page one story in The New York Times headlined "Leading Pro-Israeli Lobbyist Sees 'A Lot of Value' in Reagan's Plan." The lobbyist the Times quoted was Thomas Dine, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

The Times reported that Dine "openly differed with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Israeli Cabinet which rejected the Reagan plan" and concluded the article by asserting

that Dine's view and that of Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (R. Minn.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the Middle East, who also said that Reagan's plan "had positive value," would seem to suggest "that the Begin government cannot count on automatic backing from its traditional supporters in this country in opposing the Reagan plan."

Dine's statement in the Times, which was similar to a statement he issued last week in the form of a press release following Reagan's TV address, noted that there are "many constructive points" in the President's plan, but added that he had some reservations as well.

Dine said Reagan was not sensitive enough to Israel's concern about keeping Jerusalem as its capital. In addition, he said he shared Israel's view that Reagan should have avoided an American preference for a final outcome of the autonomy talks. The key to the President's plan, Dine stated, would be whether Jordan agreed to join the autonomy talks.

Dine's Statement Similar To Others

The thrust of the Times article suggested a division, or at least a rift, within the leadership of the American Jewish community over Reagan's plan. In fact, most leaders of major Jewish organizations gave the President's proposals what amounted to critical support.

The views expressed by Dine and Boschwitz were similar to that of many other Jewish leaders, including Berman, who stated publicly last week and this week that while there were constructive elements in Reagan's plan, its thrust was a deviation from the Camp David accords.

Most of the leaders of major Jewish organizations felt that the positive aspects of Reagan's plan, which they described in ways similar to Berman, was obscured by procedural faults; the most glaring of which was to specify the ultimate status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at this time, before the five-year transition period has begun.

Among those expressing this view were Maynard Wishner, president, American Jewish Committee; Howard Squadron, president, American Jewish Congress; Kenneth Bialkin, national chairman, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; and Jack Spitzer, president, B'nai B'rith.

Among those rejecting Reagan's plan as inimical to Israel's security were Rabbi Joseph Sternstein, president, American Zionist Federation; Jacques Torczyner, acting chairman, World Zionist Organization-American Section; and Ivan Novick, president, Zionist Organization of America.

Says Reagan Is Pre-Empting Negotiations

Berman, in his letter to Reagan, pointed out that proposing its own solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute, the Administration was "pre-empting the very negotiations called for in the Camp David accords. Moreover, it would appear that it seeks to dispose of these questions now, prior to the five-year transition period required under the accords."

The letter added that the transition period "was clearly contemplated as a time during which Israelis and Palestinians would be able to work out . . . a way of living together that would serve to create a harmonious relationship on the basis of which a final autonomy could be agreed upon. Such a building-block approach, if it is to have lasting value in the peace process, cannot be telescoped into the quick-fix remedy suggested by your proposal."