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CARTER DISCLOSES THAT REAGAN CONSULTED HIM BEFORE MAKING PUBLIC HIS MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 13 (JTA) — Former President Jimmy Carter disclosed here last night that President Reagan had consulted him in advance on the Middle East peace initiative Reagan announced last September 1 and that he found it entirely compatible with the Camp David accords.

As one who "knows every word of Camp David by heart," there is "no disparity" between them and the agreement reached between Israel, Egypt and the U.S. at Camp David in September, 1978, Carter declared at a press conference ending his week-long visit to Israel. Carter left this morning for Jordan where he is to meet with King Hussein.

Difference Over Interpretation

The former President's remarks underscored the deep differences between himself and Premier Menachem Begin over interpretation of the Camp David agreements and the Reagan plan. Israel flatly rejected the Reagan initiative, maintaining that the call for Palestinian self-government on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and a "freeze" of settlement activity in those territories are "a departure from the conceptual framework of Camp David."

Carter said the state of the Camp David process with respect to the Palestinians is "dismal now" and had retrogressed in the last two years. He maintained, however, that there were signs of a gradual shift in the Arab world "towards moderation" and suggested that statements by Arab leaders that were "despised in Israel" were nevertheless significantly more moderate than statements made by the same Arab leaders three years earlier.

Asked why the Camp David autonomy framework had failed so far to produce an agreement, Carter gave two reasons: "the reluctance of the Jordanians and the Palestinians to come forward and negotiate" and "the sharp disparity between the concept of full autonomy as offered by Premier Begin and his government as contrasted with President (Anwar) Sadat's and my concept at the conclusion of Camp David."

Raps Israel's Autonomy Proposals

Carter castigated Israel's autonomy proposals. He said Israel offered the Palestinians a long list of minor powers, reserving "veto" rights for itself, and in the important matters of land and water, even such circumscribed powers were not offered.

Carter said he had considered the Israeli proposals "inadequate" from the outset and that his Administration and he personally had invested intense efforts in the autonomy talks. But the "wide disparity became obvious . . . and it became obvious that Hussein and the Palestinians weren't going to join."

He added that in light of Israel's "massive settlement effort" on the West Bank, many Palestinians believed that Israel was acting "not in good faith." He said he "frankly deplored" the settlement build-up.

But Carter conceded that one reason for Israel's attitude with respect to both autonomy and the settlements was "the absence of the Jordanians and the Palestinians" at the peace table. He said if Hussein and the Palestinians would "come forward," he believed "Israel would make more generous offers, proving its good faith."

Carter said that while he disagreed with President Reagan on "almost everything," he endorsed Reagan's Middle East proposals. He said Secretary of State George Shultz had sent an emissary to Carter at his home in Plains, Ga. with a draft of Reagan's proposals before they were announced. Carter said he made "a couple of minor comments which may have been incorporated" in the final version.

He said the rejection of the Reagan initiative by both Israel and the Arab side was to be expected. It was "typical" of the difficulties of Middle East peace-making, he observed. In the absence of a "great leader" like Sadat who took "a great leap forward," what was to be hoped for now was a gradual, "incremental" progression toward peace between Israel and the Arabs, Carter said.

Carter Aired His Differences With Begin

During his public meetings with Begin earlier last week, Carter avoided controversy over disputed issues. He indicated in an Israeli television interview to be screened later this week that he had aired his differences with Begin during their 30-minute private conversation last Tuesday.

He said he had reiterated his understanding that a settlement freeze had been agreed to by Israel at Camp David and that it was to last until both the peace treaty talks with Egypt and the autonomy talks were completed.

Begin's position has been that the freeze was undertaken for three months only. Carter referred to prior "assurances" from the late Moshe Dayan, in October, 1977, Israel's Foreign Minister who later participated in the Camp David negotiations, that "no one would be added to the settlements except people in uniform," meaning security forces. The current massive settlement effort was quite different from what anyone of us dreamed" at Camp David, he said.

Continuing On His Mideast Tour

Carter's private Middle East tour, which began in Egypt before he came to Israel, will take him next week to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon. He will meet with the heads of government and other top officials in each country. So far on his trip he has met with Palestinian leaders, some of them members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He said he would report back to the Reagan Administration when he returns to the U.S.

Carter's visits to East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza last week heightened the already tense situation in those areas. Stone-throwing incidents, mainly by Arab youths, escalated. There were disturbances in Ramallah where Carter visited yesterday. His official car passed safely through the West Bank town but the Israeli security vehicle following the motorcade was stoned.

Carter played host to four Palestinian leaders at a lunch at the American Consulate in East Jerusalem yesterday. They included the deposed Mayor of El Bir-

reh, Ibrahim Tawil. He reportedly urged the Palestinians to press for participation in peace talks within the Camp David framework.

The former President received an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University Thursday night for "his historic and untiring contribution and leadership in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt, in which he lent his name and high office to help achieve a peace treaty between the two countries."

On that occasion, Carter stressed Begin's commitment at Camp David to a solution of the Palestinian problem "in all its aspects." He added, "I regret that many Palestinians do not appreciate Begin's pledge."

WEINBERGER DENIES U.S. PROMISED HUSSEIN SOPHISTICATED ARMS IF HE JOINS THE MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, March 13 (JTA) -- Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger denied today that the U.S. has "informally" promised King Hussein of Jordan sophisticated weapons if he joins the Middle East peace process as outlined in President Reagan's September 1 peace initiative.

"There is no way that anybody can formally promise anything that requires the approval of Congress," Weinberger said on the CBS-TV "Face the Nation" program. But he said the U.S. has told Jordan "we agree basically with the idea that they do need more modern weapons, they need air defense weapons."

He said Jordan believes it is "threatened" by a "number of countries, including Syria and Iran, and they do have genuine validated military needs for more air defense and more weapons to protect their own country." Congress, in opposing weapons for Jordan, has listed as one of the principal reasons Hussein's refusal to join the peace process.

Shultz Shows Impatience With Jordan

Secretary of State George Shultz, in an interview with The Washington Post published today, said it was time for Jordan to decide whether to join the talks or not. "Basically, I think it's time to move," Shultz told the Post. "I don't want to set a deadline or anything like that, but I think that there has been a great deal of discussion. I don't know that there are more facts to be found," he said.

Shultz's remarks were seen as the first official public display of impatience by the U.S. with Hussein's failure to make a decision on joining the talks. The Jordanian ruler first set a deadline of March 1 to make a decision and then advanced it to sometime later this month.

Shultz's remarks, appearing on the morning of his meeting here with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, could also be seen as an effort to convince the Israelis that the Reagan Administration was exerting pressure on the Arabs, not just Israel. (See P.3 for Shultz-Shamir meeting.)

Offer To Share Military Information

Meanwhile, reports appeared today that Weinberger has offered Israel a new set of arrangements for sharing military information and other intelligence gained by Israel during the war in Lebanon last summer. Weinberger had previously rejected conditions demanded by the Israelis for such sharing.

According to the reports, the Israelis have rejected Weinberger's new proposals because they do not prevent information provided by Israel from being shared with America's allies in Europe from where it could fall into Soviet hands and be passed on to the Arabs.

The Israelis, on the other hand, are said to be anxious for an intelligence sharing agreement as a means of arresting the deterioration of relations between Jerusalem and the Reagan Administration.

Weinberger reportedly proposed that the existing two dozen or more intelligence sharing agreements with Israel remain in effect; that Israel turn over to the U.S. all information it gained from ground and aerial warfare in Lebanon; and that any disagreements or problems arising from the information sharing would be settled by discussions.

BURG DENIES THERE WAS A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 13 (JTA) -- Rumors that security agents uncovered a plot to assassinate Interior Minister Yosef Burg were denied by Burg today after police arrested 45 Jewish youths last Thursday night for an alleged attempt to seize the Temple Mount by force of arms.

Seven of the suspects were released but a Jerusalem magistrate extended the detention of 38 others during an unusual nightlong court session. Sixteen of them are soldiers, some of whom perform their military service in yeshivas, chiefly the yeshiva in Kiryat Arba adjacent to Hebron.

The suspects are believed to be members of a group of ultra-nationalist religious zealots. One of them is Rabbi Yisrael Ariel, the former rabbi of Yamit in Sinai who was one of the leaders of the violent resistance by some settlers when they were evacuated by Israeli troops last April. Ariel, now a Jerusalem resident, was remanded in custody for another six days.

Rabbi Knew Of The Plan

Police said Ariel knew of the plan to seize the Temple Mount, the site of the first and second Temples and now the third holiest shrine in Islam where Jews are forbidden to pray. According to the magistrate, Ariel plotted with the youths for the takeover attempt and "indirectly encouraged them to do it."

The police told the court that several dozen yeshiva students who planned the act were arrested at Ariel's home Thursday night, shortly before the other arrests. Police, working on the basis of intelligence reports, searched Ariel's flat and other buildings in the vicinity, turning up weapons, hundreds of bullets and two gas masks. Police said the suspects would be charged with incitement to rebellion and conspiring to harm a holy site.

They were reportedly alerted by a Moslem guard at the Temple Mount who heard noises of tunneling underground. A large police force rushed to the scene where they found four armed youths attempting to break into an underground passage leading to the Mount.

A Source Of Tension

The site has been a source of tension between religious Jews and Moslems for many years. Some Orthodox rabbis forbid Jews to set foot on the site lest they unwittingly step on the area which once held the "holy of holies." Other rabbis, however, insist that Jews may worship at certain designated areas of the Temple Mount.

One group of religious zealots, who call themselves "The Faithful of the Temple Mount," frequently attempt to hold prayers there but are ousted by Israeli police.

The Temple Mount holds the El Aksa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock from which the Prophet Mohammed is said to have ascended to heaven. To Moslems, these are the most sacred shrines after Mecca and Medina. In 1969, an Australian Christian set fire to the Al Aksa Mosque. He was found to be demented and was eventually deported.

Last year, a Jewish immigrant from the U.S., serving in the Israel army, tried to shoot his way into the Dome of the Rock, also known as Mosque of Omar. Moslem religious authorities claimed both incidents were attempts by Jews to take over the site.

The latest plot, though handily foiled by Israeli police, was denounced by officials in Jordan as an Israeli scheme to destroy El Aksa. They accused Israel of supporting the zealots.

It was not clear whether the aborted attempt had any connection with the rumored plot against Burg whose ministry controls the police. Burg told reporters today that police had received "certain information" which had amounted to nothing. He observed that every minister receives threats from time to time and insisted that the matter was "exaggerated."

Police Feared Possible Riots

The Chief of Jerusalem police contacted the Moslem religious authorities over the weekend to inform them of the successful prevention of the attempt against the Temple Mount. The police had feared possible riots by the Moslem faithful when they emerged from their prayers Friday but apart from some stone-throwing there were no disturbances.

Nevertheless, the disclosure of the plot coincided with continued Arab unrest on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem, much of it triggered by the visit of former President Jimmy Carter who is associated with the Camp David agreements. An Israeli soldier was struck on the head by a rock and an Arab youth was shot in the foot over the weekend. At least five other persons were hurt in rock-throwing incidents.

The tension in the territories came up for discussion at today's Cabinet meeting. Defense Minister Moshe Arens reported how the IDF was handling the situation. Several ministers called for an end to conditions in which Jews could not live in peace in the territories. Others demanded stronger action against law breakers.

SHAMIR SAYS HE HOPES PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARD COORDINATING U.S. AND ISRAELI VIEWS ON LEBANON
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, March 13 (JTA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said after a 3 1/2 hour meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz today that he hoped progress has been made toward coordinating U.S. and Israeli views on Lebanon.

But Shamir indicated that Israel believes Lebanon will not be able to maintain security in the country by itself for months to come and stressed that any solution to safeguard security on Israel's northern border requires "close cooperation between Israel and Lebanon." He refused to go into any details, however, and would not confirm reports that Israel is now agreeable to dropping its demand for military surveillance outposts in south Lebanon manned by its own troops.

The Israeli minister said that at his first meeting with Shultz he presented "all our views and proposals" and that the discussions will continue tomorrow. He said he didn't know if he would be meeting with President Reagan nor could he say if he would be staying in Washington beyond his present plans which call for him to leave tomorrow night.

Before meeting with Shamir again tomorrow, Shultz is scheduled to have a second meeting with the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Elie Salem. Shultz met with Salem yesterday. Shamir said today he was not upset that Salem had said he does not plan to meet with him while they are both in Washington. Shamir noted that there have been a good many meetings between Israel and Lebanon on all levels.

He also denied that he had asked to come to Washington because of dissatisfaction with U.S. special Ambassador Philip Habib. He said the reason he asked for the meeting with Shultz was that after 10 weeks of negotiations on Lebanon he thought it was time to make a "special effort to coordinate our positions with the positions of the U.S."

Shamir said there was a "large degree of identity" of goals in Lebanon by the U.S. and Israel. He said Israel, as is the U.S., is "very interested to leave Lebanon... as soon as possible," that both were interested to restore Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and to prevent terrorist activity in Lebanon against Israel and to ensure "quiet and security on the border" between Israel and Lebanon. He said the question to be answered is the "ways and means" of achieving these goals.

Salem met with Shultz for 1 1/2 hours yesterday. He said afterwards that there is "an opportunity for peace in the Middle East, an opportunity for peace in Lebanon. And if we succeed in having peace in Lebanon, I think that peace in the Middle East is possible in the not too distant future."

The Lebanese diplomat also said the "people in the Middle East are tired of war. They are ready for a civilized existence, and there is a leadership in the Arab world that is now ready and determined to secure peace."

SEVEN ISRAELI SOLDIERS WOUNDED

TEL AVIV, March 13 (JTA) -- Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded north of Sidon in Lebanon today when their patrol was attacked by rockets and small arms fire, the army spokesman announced. The wounded men were taken to the hospital while other patrols searched the area for the attackers.

In another attack on an IDF patrol last night, south of Damour, there were no casualties, the spokesman said. There, also, bazooka rockets and small arms fire were directed at the Israelis.

Meanwhile, military sources said last night that U.S. marines had provoked an incident with Israeli soldiers south of Beirut yesterday. According to the report, some 40 American marines crossed into Israeli-held territory and at first refused to withdraw when informed they were in an unauthorized area.

There was some scuffling with members of an Israeli army mechanized convoy until the Israelis had checked with the liaison officer responsible for Israel-American relations who persuaded the Americans that they had entered the area without permission.

The Israelis say the boundary between the area of operations of the two forces is clearly defined at this point near the Reithan University complex.

SOVIET JEWRY EXPERT SAYS THERE IS A NEED TO GET THE SOVIET JEWRY CAUSE 'BACK ON THE TRACK'

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, March 13 (JTA) -- William Korey, B'nai B'rith International's director of international policy research, hopes that the Third International Conference on Soviet Jewry which opens in Jerusalem Tuesday will "reinvigorate" the Soviet Jewry movement.

In recent years there has been a "diminution of activities" because of "other priorities" and there is a need to get the Soviet Jewry cause "back on the track," he said in an interview in his office at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars where he is a guest scholar for the first quarter of the year.

"World Jewry can play a terribly important role in pricking the conscience of the world," Korey stressed. He noted that a month after the First International Conference in Brussels in February, 1971, the Soviet Union "opened the doors of the cage" and some 13,000 Jews emigrated by the end of the year. The emigration figures rose to an all time high of 51,320 in 1979 before it plummeted to the low of 2,670 emigrants last year.

Hopefully, the Jerusalem conference "will once again move the conscience of the world," Korey said. "The Jewish community must be more aware, so must the non-Jewish community, and governments must be sensitized."

Cites Basis For Present Situation

Korey, like most involved in the Soviet Jewry movement, believes that the crackdown on emigration and present hazardous condition of Jews in the USSR is a result of the cool relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But he stressed that as things get better and the two nations begin to work out agreements the cause of Soviet Jewry must be continuously raised by the U.S. He said the Reagan Administration has been doing this in its meetings with Soviet officials.

At the same time, Korey, a leading expert on Soviet Jewry and the author of "The Soviet Cage: Anti-Semitism in Russia," is concerned about the increasing official anti-Semitism in the USSR. In an article in the current winter issue of Present Tense, he describes how the Soviet Union is trying to expunge anti-Semitism from its histories of Nazism. The anti-Semitic campaign is described by him in a recent issue of Moment, particularly that conducted in the military.

"The military has the most concentrated indoctrination program of all institutions in Soviet life," he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He said since 1977 top priority has been given to an attack on Zionism which is a "mask for vitriolic anti-Semitism."

He called this especially "terribly disturbing" since the Soviet government considers the armed forces a crucial area of educating the Soviet public. Every male Soviet citizen must serve in the army.

Although Korey will not be in Jerusalem for the international conference he has provided material to be used there. He must remain in Washington where he will complete his activities as a Wilson scholar March 25. While here he has been studying the Helsinki accords.

Noting that the Madrid conference to review the Helsinki accords is now going on, Korey said that Soviet Jewish activists have stressed to visiting Americans that it has been very helpful to their morale

and spirit when Soviet Jewry and other human right issues are raised by the West. Korey said that it also helps "focus world attention" on the issue and "signals" the Soviets that they will have to make accommodations in human rights. He noted that Yosef Mendelevitch and others have been released from prison and allowed to emigrate after earlier sessions at Madrid.

The Madrid conference began on September 9, 1980 and with several adjournments and rescheduling is the "oldest established floating talk fest in the Western world," Korey said. He believes that the current session will adjourn March 25 and decide to meet again at a later date.

But Korey stressed that if the Soviets expect the West to agree to some of its goals at Madrid, principally a confidence-building conference followed by a disarmament conference, it must show significant progress in human rights and perhaps some dramatic gesture.

AVITAL SHCHARANSKY SAYS KGB PROBABLY INSPIRED RUMORS OF HER HUSBAND'S IMPENDING RELEASE

NEW YORK, March 13 (JTA) -- Avital Shcharansky said that rumors of her husband's impending release from prison were probably inspired by the Soviet KGB secret police. She told a press conference at the Park East Synagogue across the street from the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, that Anatoly Shcharansky is "still in prison and in very bad condition."

Mrs. Shcharansky said her husband's health had declined to such an extent that he is now unable to leave his cell in the notorious Chistopol Prison to engage in exercise because he cannot stand or walk for long periods of time. Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years in prison for "treason" in 1978. Last September he began a hunger strike which lasted 120 days.

Rabbi Avraham Weiss of the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale, N.Y., told the press conference which was organized by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry that a well-known French cardiologist, Dr. Robert Slama, diagnosed Anatoly as suffering from "a very progressed cardiac insufficiency with arrhythmia and left ventricular insufficiency. He should be hospitalized and treated accordingly." Weiss said Slama's diagnosis was based on Shcharansky's precise description of his condition written to his mother a month ago.

Mrs. Shcharansky said that since Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's letter to French Communist Party chief George Marchais last January saying that her husband's sentence could be reduced and assailing the "noisy campaigns" for him in the West, "we've seen no movement, just words."

She appealed "to all those throughout the world who have struggled for many years for Anatoly's release and that of all Soviet Jews: continue the struggle ... I appeal to everybody to continue their pressure on the Soviet Union."

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, arrived in Israel Sunday, bringing with her a special message from President Reagan to the conference on Soviet Jewry to be held in Jerusalem this week. She said on arrival here: "The plight of Jews in the Soviet Union is important to the people and government of the United States. We fervently believe in the right of free emigration of all persons everywhere." Ms. Kirkpatrick added that she was bringing a message from Reagan to the conference at which she will head a special American delegation. The conference in Jerusalem is a continuation of the Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry and is the third international gathering on this subject.