

**SENATE UNIT DELETES \$220 MILLION
FOR PROJECT TO ARM JORDANIAN ARMY
UNITS AS PART OF U.S. RAPID
DEPLOYMENT FORCE IN THE MIDEAST**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (JTA) -- The Senate Appropriations Committee may have killed a Reagan Administration plan to arm elite units of the Jordanian army as part of the U.S. rapid deployment force in the Middle East when it voted yesterday to delete from the 1984 military spending bill \$220 million previously authorized for the project.

The committee acted behind closed doors after objections were raised by Sens. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY) and Daniel Inouye (D. Hawaii). According to Congressional sources, the Administration will have no money to fund the once top secret program unless the appropriation can be included in another bill or an amendment when the military spending bill reaches the Senate or House floor. According to the sources, this appears highly unlikely.

The unexpected rejection of the Administration project by the Republican-controlled committee may have rendered moot the question of whether Israel would use its influence in Congress to fight the plan. It has become a source of friction between the Administration and the Israeli government and reportedly is figuring in the talks now being held in Jerusalem between Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger and top Israeli officials.

Israel Strongly Opposed The Project

Israel's position has always been to object vehemently to U.S. plans to sell arms to any Arab country that is in a state of belligerency with Israel. The Israelis reportedly were briefed on the Jordan plan in secret and argued that while the mission of the rapid deployment force was to protect the Persian Gulf states, U.S. equipped Jordanian units would pose a direct threat to Israel.

According to some reports, the Israelis agreed, however, not to go public on the issue. But many in Congress first learned of the Administration plan when Israel Radio reported the secret funding and details later appeared in the American press. The authorization to spend up to \$220 million to arm the Jordanian units was contained in the 1984 Defense Procurement Bill passed by Congress earlier this year.

Eagleburger arrived in Israel yesterday amid reports that Israel might agree to muffle its objections to the plan in return for "compensation." This was taken to mean substantially increased U.S. military and economic aid to Israel. But Premier Yitzhak Shamir vehemently denied to Knesset members Monday that any quid pro quo had been a subject of negotiations with the U.S.

Some observers in Jerusalem suggested earlier this week that Israel would not try to wage a fight against the Administration plan in Congress or in the area of American public opinion because it was chastened by its losing battle to defeat the sale of AWACS reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia two years ago. According to those observers, Israel now realizes the limitations of the pro-Israel lobby in Washington when pitted against a determined Administration.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been a major supporter of the Jordan project, as he has been for selling sophisticated U.S. military equipment to Jordan. Secretary of State George Shultz was said to believe that Israel could be mollified. He reportedly argued at a recent meeting of the National Security Council that if closer U.S.-Israeli cooperation can be forged, the Israelis might drop their objections to the Jordan plan and might even be more flexible toward negotiations over the future of the West Bank.

Shultz's position that the U.S. and Israel should cooperate more closely was reported to have the support of Reagan's new National Security Adviser, Robert McFarlane. Weinberger, who prefers to distance the U.S. from Israel to retain the friendship of moderate Arab states, is reportedly backed by CIA director William Casey.

**LEBANESE PRODUCE DRAFT AGREEMENT
WHICH PUTS QUESTION MARK OVER
FUTURE OF ISRAEL-LEBANON ACCORD
By Tamar Levy**

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (JTA) -- The conference aimed at national reconciliation in Lebanon produced a draft agreement today which defines Lebanon as "a sovereign state" which "belongs to the Arab world" and "is a founding and active member of the Arab League."

It was not immediately clear whether all of the parties to the Lebanese conflict were in agreement on the text or whether it implies renunciation of the withdrawal and security agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel last May 17.

The draft text reads: "Lebanon is a sovereign state, independent and united in its land, its people and its institutions inside borders defined by the Lebanese Constitution and internationally recognized. It belongs to the Arab world, it is a founding and active member of the Arab League. It is bound by all those treaties and the State will apply these principles in all domains, without exception."

Sources close to President Amin Gemayel said the draft agreement changes nothing with respect to the accord with Israel and suggested that it was composed as an incentive to Druze leader Walid Jumblatt not to walk out of the conference. But Nabith Beri, a leader of the Shiite Moslem delegation, insisted that the agreement with Israel is now dead.

Draft Agreement Subject To Debate

That agreement is expected to come up for debate, possibly the next item on the conference agenda. The conference opened formally on Monday without announcing an agenda. Two closed meetings were held yesterday but no official statements were made and there was no briefing for the media.

The conference press spokesman told reporters, "We have been fighting for 15 years, please give us some more time to set up something to tell you." The conference is expected to last more than a week. All sides seem to be aware that if it fails, bloody warfare will break out anew in Lebanon. As former Prime Minister Saeb Salam said, there will be a united Lebanon or no Lebanon.

The most important event yesterday was President Gemayel's meeting with the Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who is at the conference as an observer. Khaddam reportedly insisted that Gemayel cancel the May 17 agreement with Israel. The U.S. observer, special envoy Richard Fairbanks, lunched yesterday with Jumbblatt. According to rumors, there will be a meeting between the Americans and Syrians.

GERMANY IN A NEW PHASE OF MILITARY COOPERATION WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

By David Kantor

BONN, Nov. 2 (JTA) — West Germany appears to be embarking on a new phase of military cooperation with Arab countries. Deputy Foreign Minister Juergen Moelleman has confirmed in the Bundestag that Bonn will sell arms to Saudi Arabia in the near future, though he did not say when.

Egypt's Defense Minister Muhammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala arrived here yesterday for talks with his German counterpart, Manfred Woerner, and other senior officials. The Defense Minister of Sudan was here last week for talks which included arms purchase negotiations.

A delegation of Saudi military experts is expected shortly to discuss West Germany's arms sales offers and will inspect military installations. The Egyptian minister, too, is touring Bundeswehr bases and will watch military exercises.

No information has been released on possible weapons sales to Egypt but one source said they are feasible. The Saudis however have received definite offers of modern military equipment and military cooperation on a large scale. Israel is objecting vehemently, but so far, only in private.

Says Israel's Security Is Not Affected

Moelleman, replying to questions in parliament, insisted that the security of Israel will not be affected by German arms sales to Saudi Arabia. He would not elaborate but said Chancellor Helmut Kohl would explain this to the Israelis when he visits Israel, probably early next year.

He said the government's decision to sell arms to the Saudis was based on several considerations: the need to stabilize that country and give it the capacity to defend itself against both internal and external threats; the moderate attitude of the Saudis in the Arab-Israeli conflict; and the important role of Saudi Arabia in the world economy.

Israel Fears A Precedent

The Israeli government so far has refrained from any top level reaction to these developments. Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens have refused to comment publicly. But an Israeli diplomat came to Bonn last week to explain his government's attitude.

He told German officials that arms sales to Saudi Arabia would set a precedent which would make it difficult for Bonn to reject arms purchase requests from other Arab countries. Moreover, he said Israel feels threatened by the scale of the projected German arms sales to Saudi Arabia which, in its view, is far out of proportion to Saudi defensive needs.

According to the Israeli, if Saudi Arabia is to defend itself from an upheaval from within, modern anti-aircraft systems and armored vehicles are not the kinds of weapons needed. If there is outside aggression, it would probably come from a major world power against which the Saudis could not defend themselves in any event, he argued.

The Israeli also contended that, contrary to their moderate image, the Saudis have declared a holy war against Israel and stubbornly refused to participate in the peace process in the Middle East. On the other hand, the Israeli said, the Saudis continue to support the Palestine Liberation Organization and other extremist groups engaged in subversive and terrorist activities.

GOVERNMENT BANS SALE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (JTA) — The free sale of foreign currency was banned by the government yesterday in an effort to stem a new rush on the Dollar. The move, announced by Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad in a television interview, reversed a six-year-old policy of the Likud government which liberalized foreign currency transactions when it first took office in 1977.

Effective as of midnight yesterday, local time, Israelis can no longer legally buy or sell foreign currencies. Individuals will be allowed purchases of up to \$3,000 but only for the purpose of going abroad. Israelis may also continue to pay for imports with Dollars, but only indirectly and under close supervision.

The measure was promptly attacked by members of the Knesset Finance Committee. Opposition MKs took the government to task for waiting too long to impose the restrictions. Likud members warned that an immense black market will be created as a result of the ban.

Cohen-Orgad conceded that the Treasury was forced to take strong measures because it could no longer support the price of bank shares which were being liquidated to buy Dollars, and, at the same time, deplete the country's foreign currency reserves to satisfy the public demand for "greenbacks."

Measure Follows Serious Disorders

"This measure was necessary following serious disorders in the monetary system," the Finance Minister told the media yesterday.

"Israeli citizens, rather than use liquid assets carrying high interest, or assets which are linked to the index and the Dollar, preferred to use Dollars in cash. This caused damage and instability to the monetary system. It is an absurd state of affairs both from the point of view of the individual and the economy."

The rush on the Dollar, which had subsided after the Shekel was devalued by 23 percent early last month, began anew last weekend. The heavy buying of Dollars was seen as a demonstration of mistrust in the government's monetary policies. Since last month the Treasury has invested some quarter billion Dollars to maintain the value of bank shares, a once secure form of investment.

A question being asked today is where Israeli investors will turn now that they can no longer buy Dollars. The most logical investment would appear to be index-linked government bonds or shares traded on the stock exchange. But one economic commentator, Yitzhak Taub, said, "It could be that lack of confidence (in the government) will be justified and that those who keep their foreign currency under a floor tile will be proved right. Others will lose."

Cohen-Orgad implicitly warned against foreign currency hoarding. "Assuming Israelis hold some \$50-\$70 million in cash at home, they are losing a 15 percent interest which the State could have deposited in banks overseas and gained interest," he said.

An immediate effect of the government's move was the revival of Lillienbaum Street, the thoroughfare in

Tel Aviv known since the early days of the State as the center for black market currency transactions. Yesterday, black market money dealers were buying Dollars for 92 Shekels and selling them for 100 Shekels. The official exchange rate stands at 87 Shekels to the Dollar.

Likud MK Yitzhak Seiger, a member of the Finance Committee, warned that the foreign currency ban would create a "black market and black economy" of unprecedented size. "Rather than the Bank of Israel profiting from the increased value of the Dollar, the black market dealers will," he said.

Adi Amoral, leader of the Labor Alignment faction on the Finance Committee, said the delay in imposing limits on foreign currency transactions cost the economy some \$350 million. He said the Finance Minister should have taken the measures when he first assumed office on October 18.

Mapam MK Naftali Feder said the economic policies of former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor cost the State \$2 billion in two years and Cohen-Orgad, who replaced him has cost the State \$350 million in seven days.

The new measure is, in fact, the exact opposite of the policy advocated by Aridor shortly before he resigned which was to link Israel's currency exclusively to the U.S. Dollar. Cohen-Orgad said yesterday that he hoped the restrictions would be temporary and promised that the ban would be lifted as soon as "the situation improved."

BRITISH OFFICIAL SAYS 'STAGNATION' OF MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS POSES A DANGER OF A NEW CONFLICT
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (JTA) -- A high ranking British official was warned of Syrian plans to dominate the region, during a two-day visit to Israel, and he in turn warned his hosts that the present "stagnation" of the peace process in the Middle East posed the danger of a new conflict.

Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office responsible for Middle East policy, said at a dinner in his honor last night that both Britain and Israel should be deeply concerned by the lack of movement toward peace. Stagnation leads to frustration and frustration could lead to violence, he said.

Luce said that while Britain would not preach to the parties, it would try to help them move ahead through negotiations. He agreed with the Israelis that negotiations were the only way to make progress.

Luce, who arrived here yesterday on a Middle East tour, is the first high level member of the British government to visit Israel since former Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was in Jerusalem in the spring of 1982. Luce officials expressed hope that his visit foreshadowed closer relations between the two countries in the future. Luce agreed, saying such high level talks should become "routine, not extraordinary."

Syria Plans To Dominate The Region

At his meeting yesterday with Premier Yitzhak Shamir, the latter contended that Syria's obduracy in Lebanon did not stem from tactical considerations but was part of its far-reaching plans to dominate the region and its unswerving rejection of Israel's right to exist.

According to Shamir, Damascus dreamed of a "Greater Syria" embracing Lebanon and Jordan. He said the presence of the multinational force in Beirut -- to which Britain contributes -- was vitally important but in the final analysis, the MNF would not defend Lebanon from Syrian occupation.

Luce also met with Deputy Foreign Minister Meir Ben-Yehuda and Defense Minister Moshe Arens. He said that differences had surfaced with the Israelis in the course of their talks, particularly over Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank. But he stressed that the free and frank exchange had "not been wounding personally" because it was conducted in a spirit of friendship. The British minister leaves tonight for Jordan and Egypt.

DRAFT MEASURE IN UN ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S ATTACK ON IRAQI NUCLEAR REACTOR IN 1981
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 2 (JTA) -- Iraq and 14 other countries circulated today a draft resolution in the General Assembly strongly condemning Israel's refusal to adhere to the 1981 Security Council resolution regarding the Israeli attack June 7, 1981, on the Iraqi nuclear installation near Baghdad.

The draft resolution demanded that Israel refrain from such acts or threats in the future and called for appropriate compensation to Iraq.

The draft also demanded that Israel cease any further threat to Iraqi nuclear installations and called on the Security Council to consider what measures could be taken to deter Israel. It called for the continued consideration by the international community of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities.

The draft asked that the Israeli attack be included again in the agenda of the next General Assembly in 1984. The draft also expressed appreciation for the report by the Secretary General, which was submitted to the General Assembly, on the work of a group of experts who looked into the consequences of the Israeli attack.

No vote was taken today on the draft because of the long list of speakers. According to diplomats, a vote may be taken tomorrow.

Israel Rejects The Draft Resolution

Ambassador Yehuda Blum of Israel, who addressed the Assembly, said "Israel rejects the draft resolution in its entirety and calls upon all states to join us in opposing it for the sake of this organization's future and of peace in the Middle East."

Referring to the report of the group of experts, Blum said that it tendentiously presented Iraq as a victimized and underdeveloped peace-loving nation which was prevented from achieving its economic and social progress because of the Israeli attack.

That, Blum noted, stood in absolute disproportion to the enormous economic burden of the Iran-Iraq war. He said it was preposterous that a group of experts should forget that largely self-induced dissipation of resources.

NEW YORK (JTA) -- The National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported Wednesday that 91 Jews left the Soviet Union in October, the lowest monthly figure since January. This brings the total for the year to 1,162, less than half that for the first ten months of 1982.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- A prisoner held at the Ansar prisoner of war camp in southern Lebanon was shot and wounded when he tried to escape Tuesday night. The IDF spokesman said he attempted to run away while detainees were being transferred from the old camp to a new area more suitable for occupation during the winter rainy and cold season.

FOCUS ON ISSUES

STONY BROOK U. ADMINISTRATION
CHARGED WITH MISHANDLING ISSUE OF
PROFESSOR WHO TAUGHT ZIONISM-RACISM
By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (JTA) -- The Israeli professor whose letter last summer to colleagues at the State University of New York at Stony Brook triggered the current controversy surrounding the teachings of a professor who linked Zionism to racism and Nazism, yesterday charged that the school's administration mishandled the affair and wrongfully wrapped it up in a cloak of academic freedom.

"Academic freedom even by the definition of the State of New York carries with it the notion of academic responsibility," Selwyn Troen said in a lengthy interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "Stony Brook wrapped itself up in the banner of academic freedom arguing that anybody can say whatever they please because they have a right to do so."

"They have not addressed the issue of academic responsibility," which, Troen said, "deems that students be offered an alternative viewpoint and afforded a reasonable opportunity to develop their own thoughts on the subject." There "is no way" the instructor of the course, Ernest Dube, "fulfilled these elementary precepts," Troen pointed out.

Just prior to returning to Israel last summer, Troen charged in a letter to senior faculty members and administration officials at the university that Dube, a Black South African-born professor, had "employed his position for the propagation of personal ideology and racial biases" in teaching the course, "The Politics of Racism." Troen asked for a formal accounting of the course's teachings.

After the letter was sent, the university's faculty senate concluded that the bounds of academic freedom had not been crossed by Dube and that there would be no investigation of his teachings. It took nearly three months for the university president, John Marburger, under pressure from New York State officials, Jewish community groups and the academic community, to issue a formal statement disassociating the university from the course's teachings.

Exchange Of Internal Memorandums

There has also been an angry exchange of internal memorandums between the Africana Studies Department and the university's senior faculty members, including a particularly strong statement on academic freedom and Troen's charges issued by Amiri Baraka, chairman of the Africana Department, replete with attacks on "Israeli imperialism" and "Zionist outrages against the Palestinian people."

The Baraka memorandum, circulated to the faculty and news media, professed to provide evidence to support the view that Zionism is a form of racism by referring to the 1975 United Nations General Assembly resolution which equated Zionism with racism.

The memorandum, dated August 31, said that the Africana Studies Department views the Troen-Dube controversy as an issue of academic freedom "and given the internationally known opinions of the majority of nations in the United Nations on Zionism, we feel it would be merely an act of ideological conformity--with Zionism and the policies of the Israeli state -- not to make such views and opinions known to students."

The Baraka memorandum elicited an angry response from a group of 43 senior faculty members of the

Stony Brook university. Their statement said: "Although we probably hold widely divergent views on Zionism and the state of Israel, we are unanimous in our condemnations of all philosophies of hatred including those that equate Zionism with racism and Nazism. We believe that the substantive view presented in the August 31st memo to be an isolated one, shared by few on this campus."

Says School Didn't Take Necessary Steps

The 43-year-old Troen, whose wife also taught at Stony Brook, was a visiting professor of Human Development and Educational Policy in the university for two years. Born in Boston, he emigrated to Israel in 1975 and currently is professor of modern history in the Ben Gurion University in the Negev. He has also taught in Princeton University and other universities.

Troen, who objects to many of the policies of the present Israeli government, has followed the Stony Brook controversy while in Israel from news articles and through contacts with his colleagues in Stony Brook. He charged, in his interview with the JTA, that the school's administration has sought to "contain" the issue and had failed to take the necessary steps at the outset of the controversy which could have prevented a protracted debate.

The university's faculty senate, Troen insisted, failed to investigate the charges against Dube and did not even interview the student who had come to him to present him with material that would later form some of the basis of his letter last summer. Troen said that before he sent his letter, he discussed the issue with colleagues at the university and investigated the background of the student to determine his credibility.

According to the information obtained by Troen through the student, the syllabus of Dube's summer course said, "Fifth week: the three forms of racism and how they have manifested themselves. 1. Nazism in Germany. 2. Apartheid in South Africa. 3. Zionism in Israel." Dube has promised to continue with this syllabus.

Predicts Issue Is Not Settled

Troen predicted that the issue has not yet been settled, partially because Dube has received strong support from the Africana Studies Department and because the university has failed to take strong measures to see to it that such "sloganeering," as Troen termed it in his letter last summer, does not persist in the university's lecture halls.

Troen expressed the hope that the controversy will not become a Black-Jewish issue, insisting that the debate focused on academic responsibility. He said Dube should have provided a broader range of reading materials on Zionism instead of the one essay he distributed to students which accused Israelis of being Nazis and concluded with a call to support the Palestine Congress, an umbrella group for more than 50 North American pro-PLO organizations.

According to a university official, Dube is listed in the university directory as an assistant professor of Africana studies. He received a scholarship to study psychology at Cornell University where he received his Ph.D in cognitive psychology in 1976. He became an associate professor in the Africana Studies Department at Stony Brook in 1977. He and his family have become U.S. citizens.

Meanwhile, the university official said that the course, "The Politics of Racism" continues to be an elective, offered jointly by the Africana Studies Department and the Political Science Department.