

2 JEWISH BROTHERS WIN GOVERNMENT POSTS IN ARGENTINA'S ELECTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (JTA) — Two Jewish brothers were elected to the Chamber of Deputies as a result of the large majority of votes garnered by the Radical Civic Union in last Sunday's presidential elections.

According to the Latin American branch of the World Jewish Congress, Marcelo Sturbin, 32, represents the federal capital in the Chamber, and Benjamin Sturbin, 31, represents the province of Santa Fe. The brothers are former student leaders. Before the elections, Marcelo Sturbin declared that he was proud of his Jewish origin.

The WJC also reported that two other Jews are members of President Raul Alfonsín's economic advisory team. Dr. Bernardo Grinspun and Dr. Mario Brodusohn are expected to play a very important role in the elaboration of the new government's economic policy.

Alfonsín, who was the presidential candidate of the Radical Civic Union won 52 percent of the vote to 40 percent for Italo Luder, the Peronist candidate. The Peronists, who suffered a stunning defeat, had dominated Argentina's political life since their party was founded in 1945 by Juan Peron.

ISRAEL VOTES WITH U.S. IN UN ASSEMBLY AGAINST RESOLUTION CONDEMNING U.S. GRENADA INVASION
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (JTA) — Israel was one of a handful of countries to join with the United States last night in opposing a General Assembly resolution "deeply deploring" America's "armed intervention in Grenada." The vote was 108-9, with 27 abstentions. Those voting against the resolution included Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, and the Grenadines.

Ambassador Yehuda Blum of Israel, in response to a question by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on Israel's vote, said: "As a result of Israel's own experience we naturally understand and identify with all other states who are confronted with the danger of subversion and destabilization. Certainly all states must be guaranteed the freedom to elect their own government and determine their own future without fear of external subversion."

United States Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, appearing on the ABC-TV "Nightline" program last night, said the U.S. appreciated Israel's vote. She noted that frequently the U.S. is isolated in the Assembly when it votes on behalf of Israel, but yesterday Israel was isolated when it voted on behalf of the U.S.

WEINBERGER DENIES THAT WOUNDED MARINES WERE NOT SENT TO ISRAELI HOSPITALS BECAUSE HE REJECTED AN ISRAELI OFFER OF MEDICAL HELP
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA) — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger denied to a group of

Orthodox Jews from 20 states yesterday that American marines, wounded in the terrorist bombing of their Beirut headquarters, had not been taken to hospitals in Israel because he had rejected an offer of help from the Israelis.

The decision on medical treatment was made by the commanders on the scene, Weinberger said at a briefing at the Pentagon for the National Council of Young Israel. "If we had needed the hospitals we would have used them in a minute," he declared.

The 45 persons attending the briefing, including leaders of the National Council, its women's auxiliary, and the commander of the Jewish War Veterans and the presidents of the Jewish National Fund, Emunah Women and the Religious Zionists of America, had come to the Pentagon perturbed about the refusal of the Israelis' facilities.

But Weinberger raised the issue himself, saying he had suffered "personal pain" over what he called "misinformation" that had appeared over the Israeli offer of hospital facilities. He particularly labelled as "scurrilous" stories that the Pentagon refused the offer for fear of antagonizing the Arabs.

Weinberger-Arens Exchange

The Defense Secretary said that several hours after the terrorist bombing in which 230 American military personnel were killed, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens telephoned him to offer Israel's condolences and offered Israeli help, including the use of Israeli hospitals. He said he told Arens that this was a decision for the commander on the scene and he would relay it to him.

Weinberger said the U.S. command in Lebanon already knew of the Israeli offer, through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, but felt there were adequate facilities on a U.S. hospital ship offshore and at a British hospital in Cyprus where there had been a long-standing arrangement for U.S. forces. When the Cyprus hospital was filled, the wounded were sent to military hospitals in West Germany.

Weinberger said the next day he wrote Arens a letter of thanks for the offer not knowing whether it had been accepted or not. But he stressed "the last thing" he would tell a military commander on the scene "is what he should do or not do about wounded."

At the same time, he assured the group that "we have absolutely no geographic or national restrictions of any kind" about where to take wounded soldiers. "They can go anywhere." He said to place either geographic or national restrictions is "not only absurd but cruel."

Weinberger's statement was slightly at variance with the explanation given by U.S. official spokesmen up to now. They said it was U.S. military policy to treat its wounded at American military hospitals. This explanation was given by President Reagan to a group of Jewish Republicans last week.

On another issue that has recently caused concern in the Jewish community, Weinberger defended the proposed joint U.S.-Jordanian rapid defense force as a "trip wire" to prevent Soviet expansion into the Persian Gulf. He said the Jordanian forces would be equipped by the U.S. and under "our general direction." He stressed that it would be "no threat to Israel."

Weinberger said the memorandum of understanding for strategic cooperation with Israel was also designed to prevent Soviet expansion in the Middle East and expressed the hope it would be soon revived.

He said the U.S. did not object to Israel building its new plane, the Lavie, but only to financing it with U.S. military assistance. He said military aid was designed by law to enhance a country's military capability and Israel had much more sophisticated planes than the Lavie which would not be ready until the 1990's. He said there is no objection to the Lavie being financed through U.S. economic aid.

Says U.S. Needs Arab Friends

Weinberger stressed that he considers Israel a "strong and effective ally" with "the strongest military capability in the Middle East." But he said the United States needs Arab friends, too, and said the basic United States effort in the Mideast is to try to help create conditions to achieve peace. He said such a peace will safeguard Israel's security and relieve it of the heavy military burden which is presently draining its economy.

The Defense Secretary said the United States is determined to keep its marines in Lebanon, noting the United States presence there, particularly the "visible evidence of military strength that could be used" helped bring about the Lebanese national reconciliation conference now going on in Geneva. "We can't be driven out by acts of terrorism," Weinberger declared.

Harold Jacobs, president of the National Council, told Weinberger that his organization believes in a strong United States defense, has opposed the nuclear freeze movement and has praised the United States invasion of Grenada.

EAGLEBURGER CONCLUDES TALKS IN ISRAEL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has concluded talks here with top Israeli officials on closer political and strategic coordination between Israel and the U.S. and apparently the talks went well.

Israeli sources disclosed last night that a high level Israeli ministerial delegation will visit Washington in "the next couple of weeks." They did not say who would comprise the delegation but it may include Premier Yitzhak Shamir. Shamir told a visiting group of Israel Bond leaders here last week that he hoped to confer with President Reagan in the not too distant future.

The sources characterized the talks with Eagleburger as good and thorough and focussed mainly on Lebanon. Eagleburger, who is Undersecretary for Political Affairs and the third ranking diplomat at the State Department, said the U.S. believes Syria eventually will agree to an arrangement that will preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and integrity. He said the U.S. was doing everything in its power to make the current conference in Geneva on Lebanese national reconciliation a success.

Sees Changes In Syria's Attitude

According to Eagleburger, Syria's attitude toward the Lebanese cease-fire has changed of late from outright rejection to a growing recognition that the multinational force in Beirut and the Lebanese government intend to stand firm and defend it.

He insisted, however, that this assessment does not contradict Washington's deep suspicion that

Syria, or certain Syrian officials, knew in advance of the terrorist bomb attack on U.S. marine headquarters in Beirut October 23 which took the lives of 230 American servicemen and wounded scores more.

Eagleburger said the U.S. was still examining the evidence and had very persuasive proof that Iranians were involved in the attacks on the U.S. and French military headquarters. But he would not say whether the Iranians were agents of that country or irregulars.

Other U.S. sources here noted that President Reagan's pledge to punish those responsible for the outrage was "a matter of record" and that if Eagleburger's visit to Israel impressed the guilty with fear that the U.S. and Israel were jointly planning retribution, then so be it.

The sources asserted, however, that the U.S. will in no way seek Israeli help or involvement in any punitive measures it might contemplate. "This is our business," the sources said.

Affirms U.S. Support for May 17 Accord

Eagleburger strongly affirmed American support for the May 17 withdrawal and security agreement between Israel and Lebanon in his talks with Shamir and top Foreign Ministry officials here. Israel had expressed concern that Lebanon might surrender to Syrian pressure to renounce the accord.

It seemed clear, however, that Israel and the U.S. do not see eye-to-eye on all aspects of Lebanon policy, though American differences with Syria are much wider at this point. Eagleburger would not be drawn into specifics on that subject.

REAGAN NAMES RUMSFELD AS HIS SPECIAL MIDEAST REPRESENTATIVE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- President Reagan today named Donald Rumsfeld, a former Congressman who was Secretary of Defense in the Ford Administration, as his special representative in the Middle East. He succeeds Robert McFarlane, who was recently named the President's National Security Advisor.

The 51-year-old Rumsfeld, who Reagan said would be his "point man" in the Mideast, said he would start immediately in his new position, which he said was for an indefinite period. But he said he would only take a leave of absence from his job as president and chief executive officer of G.D. Searle and Co.

Rumsfeld gave no indication of when he would make his first trip to the Middle East. "I want to spend some time here and get briefed up and visit with people who have been involved previously," he told reporters.

Has No Experience In The Mideast

Rumsfeld, who has no experience in the Mideast, is a friend of Secretary of State George Shultz, who reportedly had urged that he be named to the post.

Reagan said that Richard Fairbanks, who is now in Geneva where the Lebanese reconciliation meeting is going on, will "continue his critical involvement in these issues." But there was no indication whether Fairbanks will serve as Rumsfeld's deputy as he did under McFarlane.

There have been reports that Alfred Atherton, who has just ended a term as Ambassador to Egypt, may be named as a deputy representative for the Mideast, but Rumsfeld said that he had not made any plans dealing with personnel.

Rumsfeld refused to comment on any specific issue involved in his new post but he rejected a suggestion that he is taking a "no-win" job. Noting that the Mideast is "an important part of the world to our country," he said "the fact that the problems there are intractable and difficult and have persisted over long periods doesn't mean that the United States should ignore them. Rather, I think, that it is worth our best efforts and that is what is intended."

In announcing the appointment at the White House, Reagan said of Rumsfeld that "I can't think of a better individual in whom to trust the coordination of our role in the Middle East process and in the Lebanon negotiations."

Reagan Terms His 1982 Plan Realistic

The President called his September 1, 1982 peace initiative "a realistic set of principles which we consider the best chance for a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. No one has come up with a better proposal since. I am confident that progress in Lebanon will add momentum to the serious efforts that are going on to establish this broader peace."

Reagan urged the Lebanese leaders in Geneva to "put the problems of the past aside. They have it within their ability to move toward a national consensus. Progress in their talks could lead to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of a truly representative government."

The President rejected a suggestion that the United States should agree to the abandonment of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement because of serious opposition. When he was asked about "freezing it," as apparently the participants at Geneva have agreed, Reagan quipped, "In that climate?"

Rumsfeld, who will have the personal rank of Ambassador, was a Republican Congressman from Illinois from 1962 to 1970. He served the Nixon White House first as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and then as a director of the Economic Stabilization Program from 1969 to 1972. In 1973-74, he was United States Ambassador to NATO and then served as Secretary of Defense from 1975 to 1977 when he became president of Searle.

U.S. 'HOT AND COLD' POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL IS CITED AS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO MIDEAST PEACE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- America's continued "hot and cold" policy toward Israel and the dominant pro-Arab voices in the State Department were described here tonight as obstacles to achieving lasting peace in the Middle East.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Synagogue Council of America's annual Covenant of Peace Award dinner, Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, Council president, said "We are disturbed by the hot and cold policy which successive American Administrations have followed in relation to Israel -- allies and friends must be consistent in their behavior."

The Conservative Jewish leader asserted that "the back and forth shifts, the approval and disapproval, the friendly today and not very friendly tomorrow U.S. attitude must end. American Presidents must stop listening to pro-Arabists in the State Department and adopt a long-range policy which will involve Israel as an ally in the search for a durable peace."

Waxman felt that American policy of recent years, whether described as "even-handedness or reevaluation," has served to prevent stability in the Middle East and has been harmful to any peace process. "He cited as a recent example the U.S. refusal

to accept Israel's "humanitarian offer" to provide hospital care for those marines wounded in the Beirut bombing October 23.

He added that the need for a binding and firm relationship with Israel in no way implies that "America should not seek to have good relations with various Arab nations, nor that it be totally uncritical of Israeli policy." Despite these reservations, Waxman stated that American Jews were "grateful" for the assistance that past administrations have provided Israel over the years.

Habib Cites Need for Mideast Peace Plan

Philip Habib, President Reagan's former special representative for the Middle East, said in a prepared statement that the current U.S. preoccupation in attempting to resolve the day-to-day crisis in Lebanon has created the impression that the U.S. "appears to have abandoned the peace process in favor of resolving a crisis."

"The current crisis must be dealt with," he said, "unless it is overcome it will be difficult to get back on the road to peace." Habib said that the present Lebanese dilemma appears difficult to resolve, however, he believed that this can be accomplished during the next few months.

He stressed that U.S. foreign policy "must contain a peace plan for the Middle East; U.S. interests require a peace process." Habib added that "without a plan for peace such rational Arab states as Egypt and Jordan cannot move towards the peace table." The U.S. diplomat felt that any American long-range peace plan for the Middle East should still be based on the Camp David agreements and the proposals set forth in September 1982 by Reagan.

The Synagogue Council of America, which represents the congregational and rabbinic bodies of Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Judaism, presented its Covenant of Peace Awards to Habib, AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, and philanthropist Max Fisher.

2 WEST BANK NOTABLES PREVENTED FROM MEETING WITH BRITISH HIGH OFFICIAL By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- The West Bank military government prevented two prominent Palestinian leaders from meeting with visiting British Minister of State Richard Luce as Israeli authorities took tough measures to squash demonstrations in the territory linked to Balfour Day yesterday.

Bassam Shaka, the deposed Mayor of Nablus and Haidar Abdul Shaif, a leader in the Gaza Strip sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization, were barred from a meeting Luce had here with two other Palestinian notables, Mayor Elias Friej of Bethlehem and Anwar Nusseiba, a former Defense Minister of Jordan who heads the East Jerusalem Electric Corp. Shaka was reportedly stopped by border police on the way to Jerusalem and forced to return to his home in Nablus.

The military government offered no explanation. The Defense Ministry later told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that it opposed the inclusion of "extremist militant elements identified with the PLO" in any process of a dialogue which might strengthen the position of those elements. Shaka's attorney, Felicia Langer, charged in a letter to Defense Minister Moshe Arens that the former mayor was being kept under house arrest as his home is under 24-hour guard.

FOCUS ON ISSUES ISRAELI-JORDANIAN 'SHARED RULE' PLAN FOR WEST BANK, GAZA, UNDER CONSIDERATION IN U.S. AND ISRAEL By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- The proposal that the solution to the West Bank and Gaza should be through Israeli-Jordanian "shared rule" has apparently received some serious thought both in Jerusalem and Washington since it was first made last June by nine Israelis who participated in a study group on Israel-Arab peace under the auspices of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs.

Two members of the group, Daniel Elazar, president of the Jerusalem think tank and chairman of the study group, and Zalman Shoval, a former Likud Knesset member who was a close associate of the late Moshe Dayan, outlined the proposal to a group of journalists, scholars and former government officials at the American Enterprise Institute here recently. They called the plan the "only viable option available."

"The one thing that is desperately needed in the Middle East is some unconventional thinking even if it takes a while to germinate and percolate," said Elazar, who is also head of the Institute of Local Government at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan. He said the Mideast has been "the victim of conventional European thinking about state sovereignty."

The two Israelis rejected all the current options for the territories. Annexations, or what Elazar said was the present Likud government's policy of "absorption," is not acceptable outside Israel or by many Israelis. Full Israeli withdrawal is opposed by almost all Israelis.

Several Difficulties Cited

The major option being discussed, territorial compromise or "repartition," has several difficulties, according to Elazar. First, he noted, no Arab in a position of authority has been willing to consider it as a basis of negotiations. Secondly, since 1977, with increased Israeli settlements, it would be now difficult to "untangle" the territory in Judea and Samaria. Shoval also noted that there is a difference of opinion in Israel over how much of the areas can be given up for security.

This led the group to shared rule, Elazar said. The American-born Elazar, who is also director of the Center for Study of Federalism at Temple University in Philadelphia, said that the plan is neither for a "federation or a confederation."

Instead, it is an Israeli-Jordanian "condominium" that "recognizes the existences of two peoples and two states within a common territory from the Mediterranean to the eastern desert, Israelis, Palestinians, Hashemites." Elazar said there were two states there now, Jordan and Israel, "with territory in dispute in between." Shoval stressed that Israel could not allow the West Bank and Gaza to become a separate Palestinian state for "fear that such a state would be a 'springboard for aggression against Israel.'"

Elements Of The Plan

The plan would set up separate Jewish and Palestinian "cantons" on the West Bank and Gaza with the Jews being citizens of Israel and the Palestinians citizens of Jordan, as most are now. There would be a large measure of local autonomy with a central authority deciding on issues of common concern.

Shoval, who helped Dayan found the Telem Party, noted that Jordan has the largest number of Palestinians living in one place and the majority of people in Jordan are Palestinians. He said that might cause the Palestinians to eventually think of Jordan as a solution for their problems instead of the West Bank, and for this reason King Hussein might be willing to go along with the shared rule concept.

The proposal is within the framework of the Camp David agreements, Shoval maintained. He said the autonomy period envisioned by Camp David may be needed for the shared rule plan as a "psychological necessary transitory step."

But Shoval ruled out President Reagan's peace initiative since he said it does not take into account Israel's security needs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, as Camp David does. But he said the U.S. could play a major role in promoting shared rule.

"All attempts in the past to reach compromise have come to naught either because the time wasn't ripe, but usually because of Arab intransigence and unwillingness to take anything but the whole loaf," Shoval said. "This has been the tragedy of all the parties but primarily that of the Palestinian Arabs themselves."

The Problem Of An All Or Nothing Approach

When a Palestinian journalist said that the plan does not meet Palestinian aspirations since it rejects the idea of a Palestinian state, Elazar replied "not every people can satisfy its aspirations precisely in the way that it seeks to satisfy them."

He noted as an example that the Basques in Spain have to be satisfied with an autonomous region in a larger area while the Basques in France do not even have that. He said if Israel is faced with an all or nothing choice it will retain exclusive control. Shoval added that if the Palestinians continue to demand "all or nothing" then "I'm afraid they will get nothing."

The problem with "realistic" proposals such as shared rule is that they have been usually offered by either Israelis or Americans with the Palestinians and other Arabs rejecting any sort of compromise. But the two Israelis who spoke here continue to have hope.

"Even if for the present we shall only succeed in getting the dialogue started again and in forcing people to think about a way out of the present stalemate we shall consider ourselves well-rewarded for our effort," Shoval said.

THREE ISRAELI SOLDIERS WOUNDED

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (JTA) -- Three Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded today when an explosive charge detonated near their vehicle on a road in south Lebanon east of the Zaharani River. Concern is mounting, meanwhile, over the fate of the six Israeli soldiers held prisoner by the Palestine Liberation Organization because of renewed fighting between PLO dissidents and forces loyal to Yasir Arafat. Defense Minister Moshe Arens reiterated today that Israel holds the PLO and its leaders directly responsible for the safety of the Israeli POWs. Reports from Beirut today said fierce fighting broke out near Tripoli in northern Lebanon between pro-and-anti-Arafat elements of the PLO, the latter aided by Syria. The Syrians were said to be pounding residential areas of Lebanon's second largest city and nearby camps with GRAD and other missiles.