

A Lesson to be Learned

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in his recent appearance before the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, pointed out an important lesson that can be learned from the undeclared war between Iran and Iraq. The conflict is more of a danger to the continued flow of oil to the West than the Arab - Israel dispute.

Shamir expressed the hope that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict will demonstrate to world public opinion that even if the Arabs and Israel were to achieve total peace today there would still be plenty of conflicts between other countries in the Mideast to threaten the stability of the

Influential people in government and the media in the United States and West Europe have long tried to argue that unless Israel settles the Palestinian question on Arab terms Western oil supplies are in danger. They have glossed over the various disputes within the Arab world and between the various countries in the Mideast, the rivalries of several of the rulers for regional leadership and the numerous ethnic conflicts that have always plagued the Middle East. These are more of a danger than the Arab - Israel conflict which often has been used as a means of avoiding these differences and uniting countries that are traditionally enemies.

After all, Iran and Iraq are numbered among the most anti - Israel states of the region. Iraq said the answer to the Jerusalem law is to bomb Israel, but instead it bombed the weaker Iran.

Instability in the Middle East is a danger to the United States and the West, not the least because it offers increased opportunities in the area for the Soviet Union. It is time that the U.S. removes the Palestinian issue from the centrality in which it has been placed to appease Arab oil interests. An effort is being made to solve it through the autonomy talks which these very Arab groups refuse to support. Instead, the quest for a stable Mideast must be made more general not only in the interests of Israel, the United States and Western Europe but of all the countries in the region.

Behind The Scene

War Between Israel's Enemies

UNITED NATIONS (WUP) -- The law of retribution is now in full swing in Iran and Iraq. Their evil deeds are currently falling upon their own heads, and here at the UN where the 35th session of the General Assembly was preoccu-

pied with its opening general debate, the news of the conflict between the two Moslem states came as a great shock and deflected their attention from the main agenda items, a number of which relating to Israel.

The two of Israel's most rabid enemies, one which had not so long ago committed the horrendous crime of hanging Jews in a Baghdad public square, and the other which in satanic glee had taken over the Israeli Embassy in Teheran and handed it to the mini - Hitler Yasir Arafat and later murdered a number of Jews, should now during this High Holy Day season find themselves locked in deadly conflict bombing and destroying one another is significant. Once again, it appears, those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, can sense the power of a Higher hand in this latest ominous development.

A Jerusalem mystic steeped in the study of the Cabala once told this writer that, according to a true understanding of prophecy, Succoth, the Feast of Tabernacles, would be a time in the future during which the forces of evil on earth would face divine retribution for the torture they had wrought upon the Jewish people.

What happened in the terrain of ancient Babylonia and Persia during this High Holy Day season 5741 took on deadly momentum on Succoth, a development which ought to give us much food for thought. And this is merely a

beginning -- a sign of the times.

The new Iraqi - Iranian crisus has come as a special shock to the Islamic grouping of states who, under PLO-Arab prodding, had been scheming and maneuvering here at the UN how best to introduce a proposal for the suspension of Israel from the General Assembly. (Suspension is not an ouster from the UN itself; an ouster must be approved by the Security Council where the U.S. is certain to veto any such move). The PLO and the Arabs, of course, will not give up their attempts to have Israel suspended. In his foreign policy speech last week, the Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam did call upon the Assembly to suspend Israel's membership. It is doubtful, however, that they can muster of majority. The minds of the delegations are on the new crisis in the Persian Gulf.

The retribution that has fallen upon the heads of the Iraqis and Iranians cannot be divorced from their scandalous and inhuman treatment of the valiant Kurds whose history involving their struggle has been recorded by this writer on several occasions in this column. Suffice it to note now that the Baghdad regime in collusion with the late Shah of Iran and with the apparent approval of Washington, reneged on a full pledge of autonomy. Outnumbered, the heroic Kurds were forced into their mountain - hideouts. Tens of thousands were murdered. Their plea for help was met with deaf

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TELL TALES

"One Man Plus The Truth Constitutes A Majority"

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they have meant to him as the architect. He also revealed that one of his earnest desires is that history will properly and accurately record his initiative and tenacity in bringing the achievements of the first Camp David Accords to fruition in a final agreement.

"I'm determined to succeed with the Camp David peace process," he told me. "When my service in the White House is over and the history books are written, the one thing I want to see there is 'President Jimmy Carter, representing the people of this nation, contributed successfully, to the security of Israel on a permanent basis and to the peace in the Middle East between Israel and all her neighbors'.

The President went on to say that he probably put in more time trying to bring about this peace agreement than on any other single issue since he came to the White House. He disclosed that one of his methods -- to resolve some of the issues -- was to carefully establish the fact that problems could be resolved by first dealing with those which had more obvious solutions and saving the most difficult ones for the end.

Midway in the intense negotiations at Camp David, President Carter realized that in the discussions about a broader framework for peace, an opportunity was being lost to get down to the specifics of an Egyptian - Israeli treaty. He began drafting a second framework document, and that became the basis for the final treaty. He again involved himself by going to Jerusalem, and Cairo to finalize the treaty.

"It would have been much easier for me personally to stay out of it and let my representatives act on my behalf, taking credit when things were good, and blame when they went wrong," he said, "but I wanted to make sure the peace process would succeed. I think I was an instrument, along with Begin and Sadat, to

bring that about. "My role was to provide a mechanism or an avenue by which these two leaders might come together and realize their own deep commitments and hopes. But Begin and Sadat deserve the real credit for what was achieved at Camp David because they made the sacrifices. They genuinely want peace."

The President told me he kept a detailed record of all his private conversations with Begin and Sadat and their aides. "In reading through those records," he said, "I was again impressed with the long list of apparently irreconciliable differences with which we began, and how, one by one, they were resolved by the good intentions of the leaders of both sides.

"Since then, in the autonomy negotiations that have followed, we have seen issues arise that create difficulties. But those issues are no more difficult than the ones we faced when we went to Camp David two years ago."

The plus side of "Camp David," Carter said, was that the "inability to talk or to communicate was wiped away. Also, the hatreds that had been built upon the death of beloved children in four wars were alleviated; and the determination to recognize a genuine desire for peace on the part of the Egyptians and Israelis was realized."

On the negative side, he said, are the difficulties in implementation. "The Peace Treaty is not perfect," he conceded, "but we have been successful in the most important single element -- the reaching of a signed document between Israel and Egypt. This has led to the exchange of Ambassadors, open borders, the opportunity for tourism and the possibility of a comprehensive peace. But the details are so difficult and the pressures at home are so extreme, both in Israel and Egypt, and throughout the Arab workd, that it is necessary for courage to be continually de-monstrated by both leaders."

President Carter said he is sensitive to Premier Begin and his dilemmas, and that he "even felt his anguish when he was forced to

(Continued on Page 9)