

# JTA daily news bulletin

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## SHARON OFFERS TEMPORARY REFUGE IN ISRAEL TO ANY PLO FIGHTERS IF THEY CAN PROVE THEY ARE NOT TERRORISTS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Ariel Sharon told reporters in Beirut today that he stands by his offer to give temporary refuge in Israel to any Palestine Liberation Organization fighters now in west Beirut who can prove they have not participated in terrorist acts against Israel. He did not say what would constitute such proof. The PLO reportedly rejected the offer.

Sharon spoke to the reporters after meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib who is trying to negotiate the departure of PLO forces from west Beirut and Lebanon. He said the problem was that no Arab country has agreed to accept the estimated 5,000-6,000 PLO men and their families.

Meanwhile, Israelis and Palestinians exchanged intermittent small arms fire in the Beirut area today which later escalated to artillery and tank fire. There were similar exchanges yesterday during which the Israelis claimed to have destroyed a PLO tank.

## EEC SHELVES PLANS TO LAUNCH PEACE INITIATIVE IN LEBANON AND SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, July 19 (JTA) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) has abandoned plans to launch a separate peace initiative in Lebanon and has shelved the possibility of sanctions against Israel.

The Foreign Ministers of the 10 EEC member-states, meeting in Brussels today decided that a European initiative now would only hurt the chances for a political solution in Beirut which the U.S. is attempting to negotiate. But they will press the U.S. "to take into account the views of the Palestinians" in their search for a solution to the Middle East conflict.

The threat of sanctions appears dead inasmuch as the ministers will not reconvene until after the summer recess, by which time they are said to be hopeful that the crisis will have been resolved. Virtually all of the ministers called for closer European ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that as the Palestinians draw closer to recognizing Israel, Western Europe should reciprocate by recognizing the PLO in turn.

## Urge Support For 'Moderate' Arabs

Both the West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Dutch Premier Andries van Agt, called on Europe to increase its backing for the "moderate" Arab regimes which they said, were threatened by what seemed to the Arab world to be unconditional Western support for Israel.

The two, who only recently returned from visits to the Middle East, also said moderate Arabs were afraid that if the PLO were to disappear, the Palestinians would turn to terrorism and strike at both Western and pro-Western Arab interests.

Van Agt, who recently visited Jordan, said King Hussein told him that an overwhelming majority of the Arab states, as many as 16 including Jordan, now favor the Fahd peace plan which, he said, provides for Israel's recognition. The European ministers came to the conclusion that an Arab summit which would back the plan, suggested by Saudi Arabia's now-King Fahd, would be "a great step forward towards peace."

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE SYRIAN FACTOR

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA) -- All sides in the Lebanese conflict are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the talks in Washington tomorrow between President Reagan and the Foreign Ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia. The hope is that a breakthrough there will enable Philip Habib, Reagan's special envoy who has been orchestrating the month-long diplomatic contacts in Beirut, to conclude an agreement for the peaceful withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization forces from that city.

Habib told a top Israeli official Friday that Syria's refusal to take in the beleaguered PLO men has become the primary obstacle blocking a peaceful settlement of the crisis. Hence -- this was the burden of Habib's message to David Kimche, Director General of Israel's Foreign Ministry -- there was little to do but wait for the outcome of the talks in Washington.

Reagan is expected to press Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria to reverse Damascus' decision that it is only prepared to take in the PLO leadership, not the rank and file fighters to be evacuated from besieged west Beirut. Syria's decision was reaffirmed yesterday by Khaddam during a stopover in Amsterdam on his way to Washington. He reminded reporters that many PLO leaders originally stayed in Damascus before they went to Beirut, and Syria would allow them to return if they asked.

Reagan is apparently hoping for help from Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia and from his government to provide Syria with financial aid -- if that is what the Syrians are after -- to accept the PLO forces.

But well-placed analysts are by no means sure that that is what the Syrians are seeking. Some analysts believe that President Hafez Assad's decision not to take in the PLO men is sincere -- and not a bargaining position designed to squeeze money out of the Saudis or other advantages out of the Americans.

## Three Possible Motivations Cited

Analysts -- both Israeli and American -- cite three possible motivations for Syria's reluctance to take in the PLO men. The most straightforward interpretation is that Assad is simply chary of the security problem that would be posed by the entry into Syria of some 6,000 armed and frustrated terrorists. (Premier Menachem Begin has said Israel would allow the PLO evacuees to keep their personal weapons with them.) If the Syrian authorities made a move to disarm them -- this could be the signal for a violent clash.

Syria's government has its hands full, from a security standpoint, with the simmering disaffection of the Moslem Brotherhood in the north of the country -- a problem that has given rise to massive violence in recent months. Assad and his strongman brother Rifaat, see no reason to increase their internal security difficulties.

If this is the Syrian motivation, no amount of American and/or Saudi blandishments will help to change Assad's mind, analysts fear.

A second theory is that Assad would view with equanimity, not to say gratification, the physical removal by Israel of the present PLO leadership. Assad, therefore, wants to do whatever he can to block a peaceful solution to the Beirut crisis -- in the hope that eventually Israel's patience will wear out and Begin will order the Israel Defense Force to attack.

According to this theory, Assad would eagerly welcome the opportunity to replace PLO leader Yasir Arafat, and the present PLO leadership with an alternative leadership that Assad has been grooming and has on hand in Damascus, waiting to be installed. Assad's relations with Arafat have always been complicated, never close.

In addition, Assad would hope that an Israeli assault on west Beirut would poison relations between Jerusalem and Cairo, and put an end to the "normalization," or even to the peace treaty itself, between Israel and Egypt. Syria would then be able to claim that the hated Camp David process was at an end and that Syria had become the patron of the Palestinian cause.

A third theory is that Syria's refusal to take in the PLO men is tactical, and amenable to change in return for advantages to be obtained from the U.S. and from Saudi Arabia.

#### What Assad Is Seeking

From the Saudis, Assad can want basically one thing: money. There are already reports that Riyadh, seeking a quick and peaceful end to the Beirut crisis, is offering Syria generous financial help to absorb the PLO evacuees should it eventually decide to do so. From the U.S., Assad is seeking -- according to this theory -- a tacit acquiescence in the continued deployment of Syrian forces in Eastern Lebanon (the Bekaa valley).

Washington's official policy is that all foreign forces -- meaning PLO, Syria and Israel -- must leave Lebanon. The U.S. regards this as the essential condition for the establishment of a stable and authoritative government in Beirut.

Syria, however, feels that it has legitimate security interests in eastern Lebanon, since the area borders Syria and is within striking distance of the capital, Damascus, itself.

Ironically, there are key figures in the Israeli policymaking establishment who would welcome a tacit "deal" of this kind between Syria and the U.S. -- assuming it would be "balanced" by similar American acquiescence in Israel's retaining a military presence, directly or by proxy, in southern Lebanon.

It is not yet clear how the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, would view this approach. Some Israeli and American observers believe this difference of opinion over the need to rid all of Lebanon of all foreign forces could prove a source of tension and dispute between the U.S. and Israel in the future.

## MAJOR EXPLOSION IN GALILEE PROBED

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA) -- Army engineers and border police were today scouring the fields within a six-mile radius of an ammunition dump in Lower Galilee where a major explosion occurred yesterday. Three women in neighboring Arab villages were slightly hurt and a dozen people were treated for shock.

The explosion occurred at an ammunition dump near the Golan crossroads halfway between Nazareth and Tiberias. The dump was used to house ammunition, including artillery shells and Katyusha rockets, captured in Lebanon and trucked back to Israel.

Engineers were today still seeking the cause of the blast which was not thought to be due to terrorist or sabotage activity. It was more likely to be the result of a smoldering cigarette butt or a fire caused by sunlight filtered through a glass splinter.

**PLO OFFICIAL SURRENDERS TO ISRAELI FORCES; SAYS HE IS ASHAMED OF PLO TERROR TACTICS**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA) -- A Palestine Liberation Organization leader who surrendered himself to Israeli forces in Lebanon, said on a radio interview that he was proud of the PLO's diplomatic successes but ashamed of its terrorist tactics.

Assad Suleiman Abdul-Kadr, a close associate of PLO chief Yasir Arafat and El Fatah commander in south Lebanon, told Israel Radio Arab Affairs correspondent Aharon Barnea, "I am not saying this because I am now in your hands. I have always felt this way." Speaking in English in the taped interview broadcast Saturday, he said he had advised Arafat to leave Beirut with the rest of his men.

A "new era has begun which the Israelis' misnamed 'Peace for Galilee' campaign ... There is now a new reality and the death of neither a single Palestinian or Israeli can solve our problems ... There's now a new situation. We need a transitional period," he said.

The question now, according to Abdul-Kadr was where to go. "Our generation had done what was required of it -- I have been in this struggle for 18 years and any soldier is entitled to retire."

#### Talks About His Background

Abdul-Kadr, who used the PLO code name of Salah Ta-Amri, the name of the Bedouin tribe of his ancestry, said he knew and worked with Arafat since both were students in Cairo in 1965 when they established El Fatah together. The organization became the mainstream of the PLO. Abdul-Kadr said he had been the Fatah commander in the Jordanian town of Karame when it was destroyed by Israeli forces in 1968 and fled to Lebanon with the PLO after the Jordanian army ousted the Palestinians in the "Black September" campaign of 1970.

In Lebanon, Abdul-Kadr said, he had been in command of the Fatah youth organization, training youngsters between the ages of 10-16. When Israel invaded Lebanon last June 6, he was in Beirut with his wife but returned immediately to PLO headquarters in Sidon. When the Israelis overran that town, he hid in the orange groves, moving from place to place until he decided to give himself up.

He said he made that decision because he did not want to endanger the "good people who befriended me, giving me food and whose children stood guard to warn me of approaching searchers." He said his sister brought food to his hiding places until she was wounded in the leg.

# REAGAN HALTS SHIPMENT OF CLUSTER BOMBS TO ISRAEL PENDING REVIEW

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (JTA) -- The White House announced today that President Reagan has halted the shipment of cluster bomb ammunition and parts to Israel pending his review of Israel's explanation of their use in Lebanon.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Israel's formal reply to U.S. requests for an explanation was received late last Friday and was under study. "Until that review is completed, there will be no shipments of artillery projectiles or other cluster bomb unit-related materials," Speakes said. He said the President's order did not affect the shipment of other military material due to go to Israel.

Earlier, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer confirmed that the U.S. had received a "formal reply" from Israel to Washington's "repeated" requests to Israel on the use of cluster bombs in Lebanon. He noted that the reply was "classified" as was the Administration's letter to Congress last Friday indicating there were grounds to believe that Israel had violated its arms agreement with the U.S. by using American-made weapons in Lebanon.

According to an Israel Radio report, the reply from Jerusalem denied there had been a violation of any agreement with the U.S. by the use of cluster bombs. The Israelis claimed that Syria's entry into the fighting in Lebanon turned it into a "full scale war" and that Israel used the bombs for defense purposes only and only against military targets.

## NEW STATE DEPARTMENT APPOINTEES

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (JTA) -- President Reagan has nominated Kenneth Dam, a law professor and friend of many years of Secretary of State George Shultz, as Deputy Secretary of State. He replaces Walter Stoessel, who is retiring after 40 years in the Foreign Service.

The 62-year-old Stoessel was acting Secretary from July 5th when Alexander Haig officially left the State Department, until Shultz was sworn in last Friday morning. Shultz took note of this today saying that "no one in public service today is better known for grace and sound judgment under the most difficult of circumstances. These qualities have been amply demonstrated to me in his role as acting Secretary during the current crisis in Lebanon."

Dam, 49, is provost and an international law professor at the University of Chicago. He served as assistant director for national security and international affairs in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) when Shultz was its director in the Nixon Administration.

Reagan also named two other top State Department officials today. All three have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Allen Wallis, 69, chancellor of the University of Rochester and economics professor emeritus, was nominated to be Undersecretary of State for economic affairs. He replaces Myer Rashish who left his post earlier this year because of policy differences with Haig.

William Schneider, associate director of national security and international affairs at the OMB, was named Undersecretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology. He will replace James Buckley, who is slated to become the State Department counselor.

Lawrence Eagleburger, Undersecretary for Political Affairs, has agreed to remain in his present post, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said. Fischer said he knew of no other top State Department officials who are leaving. However, Fischer, who is also Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, said he plans to return to private life as soon as Shultz can find a replacement.

## HOPE REAGAN'S MEETING WITH ARAB F.M.s WILL BREAK DEADLOCK ON EVACUATING PLO MEN FROM BEIRUT

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration is hopeful that President Reagan's meeting tomorrow with Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia and Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Foreign Minister of Syria, will result in finding a solution to the problem of a haven for some 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organization men in west Beirut.

The two foreign ministers, sent here by the Arab League, were scheduled to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz later this afternoon. They will also meet separately with the new Secretary to discuss bilateral relations, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said today.

Reagan has put his personal prestige on the line in an effort to find a host country for the PLO, the only apparent obstacle now to their departure from west Beirut. Last week, the President wrote President Hafez Assad of Syria asking him to admit the PLO men and to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, asking him to use his influence to help find a place for the PLO. The Administration last week publicly urged the "Arab community" to "find a way to help resolve the issue promptly."

Israeli officials over the weekend expressed impatience with the ongoing negotiations and implied a threat to move into west Beirut to remove the PLO by force. Fischer refused to comment on this but said, "We have certainly expressed repeatedly that we feel it is a matter of great urgency that a solution should be found as soon as possible." But Fischer made it clear that the U.S. will not accept a demand from PLO chief Yasir Arafat for direct talks with the U.S. as a condition for the PLO's departure from west Beirut.

"Our policy remains unchanged," the State Department spokesman said, "By that I mean we will not discuss or meet with the PLO until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts" United Nations Security Council resolution 242 and 338.

Fischer also stressed that Khaled Al-Hassan, a PLO official from Damascus reportedly accompanied Foreign Minister Khaddam to the U.S. will not join him in the meeting with Shultz today. "He (Al-Hassan) will not meet with any U.S. officials," Fischer said.

Fischer said that although former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was one of three private citizens who joined State Department officials in a meeting on the Middle East with Shultz Saturday, no decision has been made to send Kissinger or anyone else on a special mission to the region. He said that special envoy, Philip Habib, who is conducting negotiations with Lebanese officials in Beirut today, will not be replaced.

On another matter, Fischer said that although more food has been allowed into west Beirut through Israeli roadblocks in the last few days, the "situation is grim." He said the U.S. has been constantly discussing this situation with the Israelis and "they understand our position."

## FOCUS ON ISSUES STUDY FINDS STUDENTS CAN GRASP THE TRAGEDY OF THE HOLOCAUST

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, July 19 (JTA) -- Fears of educators that intensive study of the Holocaust in public school systems might increase negative or even anti-Semitic attitudes among students or be beyond their capacity to absorb and understand have been decisively dispelled by a pioneering two-year study of such curricula in four American public school systems, according to the National Jewish Resource Center (NJRC). An NJRC spokesperson reported the study was the first of its kind.

The NJRC study also reported that the immensity of the Holocaust and the issues it raises have made it one of the most difficult subjects to teach in public schools.

The study, "American Youth and the Holocaust: A Study of Four Major Curricula," was made under NJRC auspices, by Mary Glynn, Dr. Geoffrey Bock and Dr. Karen Cohen, to determine just how valid such concerns were. They reported that their study showed that the Holocaust curricula have had a morally positive effect on the students in junior and senior high schools in Brookline, Mass.; Great Neck, N.Y.; New York City and Philadelphia.

### Influential Holocaust Curricula

The curricula in those communities were described as "probably the four most influential Holocaust curricula" in use in this country, partly because those school systems were among the first in the United States to develop such curricula and had well-developed study programs in progress when the research for the study was done from June, 1979 through June, 1981.

Glynn, a Sister of Mercy nun, was director of the project and assistant director of Zachor, the Holocaust Research Center of the NJRC, during the study, according to the NJRC spokesperson. Bock and Cohen, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were the principal investigators for the study.

They reported finding that study of the Holocaust increased student understanding not only of the specifics of the Holocaust but also of such American mores as respect for minority rights and a personal sense of responsibility for decisions.

The report indicated that the students treated material about the Holocaust with great respect and concern about its implications for their own lives.

### High Level Of Personal Involvement

Teachers reported an unusually high level of personal involvement and special efforts on the part of students studying the material. The teachers also reported that while the students could be overwhelmed by the massive totals in the numbers of victims, and the graphic presentations of a powerful historical reality, they were also able to understand that the Holocaust had knowledgeable causes and that, as an event in human history, they could come to understand the Holocaust in their own terms.

The researchers reported that it is as an event in human history that the Holocaust is used in these curricula as a vehicle for the teaching of such fundamental American values as democracy, pluralism, respect for differences, freedom from prejudice, individual responsibility, and anti-racism.

These themes are so central to the focus and effects of the Holocaust curricula that Glynn called it "the Americanization of the Holocaust."

The researchers suggested that the "Americanization" concept might be at odds with the concerns of scholars and theologians who, in professional literature, stress the uniqueness of the tragedy -- as do many, if not most, Jews, particularly survivors -- in contrast to the concept of its universality, or the perception of the Holocaust as an awesome mystery, beyond human understanding.

### A Profoundly Human Experience

But the researchers found in the curricula an assumption that the Holocaust was a profoundly human experience, which can be approached, dealt with and even understood by such young persons as high school students. The study also found that the content of the Holocaust itself set its own limitations on any possible abuse or overgeneralization, the researchers agreed. In fact, they found, the Jewish uniqueness of the Holocaust becomes more clear as more is learned about the victims.

The study found that different approaches taken by each of the curriculums did result in different evaluations, particularly in each student's understanding of the factors he or she felt accounted for the tragedy.

In Brookline, where emphasis is on the examination and explanation of human behavior, students continued to emphasize the importance of social forces which led Germans to join the Nazis, while students elsewhere emphasized economic factors.

In Philadelphia and Brookline, students gained a greater awareness of the role of prejudice and anti-Semitism in the Holocaust than students in Great Neck, where many students are Jewish and very much aware of anti-Semitism, a fact which led them to consider other factors as well, the study found.

### Studies Are Mandated In Some Schools

Holocaust studies are mandated in two of the school systems and elective in the other two, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed. In New York City, Holocaust courses are organized when there is enough interest on the part of teachers, students and administrators. The courses so organized are one-semester electives in junior and senior high schools. In Philadelphia, courses are taught on many grade levels at the teacher's discretion. A curriculum was approved by the school board but its study is not mandated.

In Great Neck, Holocaust studies are a required part of the ninth grade curriculum, mandated in 1976. In Brookline, a Holocaust education program, "Facing History and Ourselves," is a required part of the eighth grade social studies curriculum. A pilot program was started in 1976 and a study program was mandated in 1977.

The pioneering study was supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The amount of the grant was not disclosed. By arrangement with the NEH, copies of the study have been distributed to 2,500 teachers and educators in the social studies field. The study is dedicated to Jeffrey Boyko, NJRC treasurer, who endowed the study as part of his goal of stimulating Holocaust study by young people.

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HAIFA (JTA) -- Prof. Josef Singer has been elected president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology. He replaces Maj. Gen. (Res.) Amos Horev after nine years in the post.