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REPORT BEGIN HAS ACCEPTED A PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL FORCE TO HELP MOVE PLO OUT OF BEIRUT

By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin accepted a proposal today that a projected international force would move into west Beirut, as part of a plan to get the PLO forces out of the city and then out of Lebanon altogether, after most but not necessarily all of the terrorists withdraw, it was reported by Israel Radio. The proposal had been put forward several days ago by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Begin's action came shortly after he told the Cabinet meeting that he had received "an important letter" from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on developments in Lebanon. The details of Shultz's letter were not made available.

According to Israel Radio, Begin left the Cabinet session while it was still in progress to draft his reply to Shultz, apparently with Cabinet approval, to ensure its dispatch and arrival in Washington before Habib had time to make any further suggestions in his meetings this afternoon with French, American and Lebanese officials in Beirut to discuss details of the proposed international force and the timing of its deployment.

France, Italy Ready With Troops

Reports from Paris today said two regiments of crack paratroopers were on stand-by orders to go to Beirut to supervise the evacuation of PLO forces. Reports from Rome said the Italian government also agreed to send a mechanized battalion to join the French regiments. Both governments said they would give the go-ahead signal for their troops to enter Beirut only if all the parties agree to the latest proposal by Habib.

Israel had originally insisted that the international force enter Beirut only after all the terrorists had left. But PLO leaders had demanded that the force move in before any PLO fighters left to ensure their safety from Israeli attack during the evacuation. Begin reportedly stressed in his reply to Shultz that Israel could not accept any unilateral moves, especially by the French whose stance at the United Nations Security Council last Friday has left Israeli officials aghast. (Related story, P. 2).

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche left for Beirut after the Cabinet meeting to confer with Habib on the latest developments.

Cabinet Not Unanimous On Beirut Situation

The Cabinet, at its meeting today, was reportedly divided in its assessment of the present situation in Beirut. According to reports, some ministers were "cautiously optimistic" that the PLO will leave Beirut, others, led by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, fear a trap.

The feelings were prompted by reports from Beirut that the PLO may begin leaving the besieged city "by the middle" of this week. Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a key negotiator in the

effort to evacuate the PLO from Beirut, told reporters yesterday that Syrian President Hafez Assad finally agreed to accept the PLO forces after the PLO formally asked him to do so in writing. This removed a major obstacle blocking the evacuation of the PLO.

Another mediator, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, said after meeting with Habib yesterday that he was "cautiously optimistic" that the PLO would begin to withdraw within a few days. He also said that Habib was "completely satisfied with the positive responses" from the PLO to clarifications the envoy has sought on the issue of withdrawal.

The PLO's proposal was relayed to Israeli officials in Jerusalem yesterday. Responding to the proposal, one senior official was quoted as saying, "For the first time we could say that there may be something here after all." But Israeli officials emphasized that Israel remains skeptical of PLO intentions because the proposal did not contain a specific time-table for withdrawal, which Israel has demanded.

Sharon's supporters in the Cabinet, who decline to be identified by name or affiliation but hide behind the description as "authoritative sources," claim that Habib has misled Israel, and possibly the U.S. State Department as well, by over-optimistic appreciations of the situation. Some of Sharon's critics claim he does not want the PLO to leave Beirut, preferring an all-out assault on them in west Beirut to wipe them out and prevent a rebirth of the PLO movement outside Beirut or outside Lebanon.

Beirut Is 'Relatively Quiet'

Meanwhile, Beirut was today reported to be "relatively quiet" with only a few rockets and shells fired by the PLO at Israeli forces and Lebanese civilians in the eastern part of the city. Water was restored to the western sector of the city after a break of three weeks during which the Israeli forces had closed the taps.

This afternoon, an Israeli army tank and armored personnel carrier column advanced some nine miles north of Beirut to occupy the port area of the Christian resort city of Junieh. The move was designed to prevent the landing of any contingent of an international force. The port of Junieh is the only harbor since the Israelis closed the port of Beirut. But according to reports from both cities, the Israeli force left Junieh this evening.

Cabinet Rejected UN Observers

Last Thursday the Cabinet held a five-hour emergency night session and rejected a demand by the United Nations Security Council that UN observers be stationed in and around west Beirut to monitor the cease-fire situation. The Cabinet also rejected calls, including one by President Reagan, for Israel to withdraw its troops to the lines of last Sunday, before the Israel Defense Force advanced in west Beirut. The U.S. repeated its demand for a pull-back on Friday.

Thus, despite mounting American pressure on Israel, the Cabinet stuck to its previous policy of tightening the encirclement of Beirut while allowing Habib "another opportunity" to pursue his mission through diplomatic means.

As the Cabinet was meeting Thursday night, several thousand people demonstrated in front of the Premier's office against the continued fighting in Beirut. The demonstration was organized by the Peace Now movement. Demonstrators carried placards reading, "We don't want to die in Lebanon," "Sharon, go home," and "There is no consensus."

On Friday, 19 Israeli soldiers who had been killed Wednesday in a fierce battle with PLO forces in Beirut were buried. Since the war in Lebanon began June 6, Israel has listed 318 soldiers killed and more than 1,500 wounded. The brunt of the casualties has been borne by young men, aged 19-21.

TERRORIST BOMBINGS IN PARIS

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- A powerful bomb explosion virtually destroyed a Jewish shop which imports goods from Israel in a Paris suburb today. An extreme leftwing group, Direct Action, which yesterday set off a bomb in front of a bank formerly owned by Israeli shareholders and then sold to the Rothschild family, said it carried out today's attack as well. Last week, a "Jewish branch" of the organization machine gunned the car of an Israeli diplomat. There were no casualties in any of the incidents.

The explosion today, however, seriously damaged the Nemor shop and the premises of 10 other stores along the street. The bomb left a crater in front of the Nemor shop and set afire six cars parked in the vicinity. The terrorists said in a communique released to the press that the attack was carried out "in retaliation" for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In the bomb blast yesterday, windows were shattered for several hundred yards. The bank, which has a predominantly Jewish clientele, was nationalized when the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand took over some of France's largest banks earlier this year. The bank, however, kept its original name, Discount Bank.

U.S. VETO OF SOVIET MEASURE IN THE UN SATISFIES ISRAELIS

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Israeli officials here appeared satisfied today with a United States veto of a Soviet-sponsored resolution in the United Nations Security Council last Friday which called for an international embargo on military aid to Israel after a debate in which Israel's Ambassador Yehuda Blum called the voting "a day of shame and infamy."

The Soviet resolution, which 11 Council members, including France, approved, and on which three nations -- including Britain -- abstained, proposed that a total arms embargo should continue "until the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory." The other two abstaining nations were Zaire, which recently resumed diplomatic relations with Israel, and Togo.

The debate included some of the harshest exchanges in the history of Security Council efforts to grapple with the Mideast deadlock. French support for the resolution embittered the Israelis and evoked Blum's denunciation of the day as one of "shame and infamy," a charge that led French delegate Philippe Louet to say he was dumbfounded.

Hamilton Whyte, the British delegate, who joined in the criticism of Israel's military thrust into Lebanon, said Britain did not believe the Soviet resolution would make any positive contribution to Middle East peace and that Britain de-

cided not to add its veto to the resolution because this might send "the wrong signal" to Israel.

The Soviet draft resolution was submitted Thursday. The Council held an acrimonious hour-long meeting that night and then adjourned until Friday. The draft text was revised to meet objections voiced in private consultations. A reference to the proposed arms embargo as "a first step" was dropped and a clause added which would have the embargo in effect only until all Israeli troops left Lebanon.

U.S. Terms Measure Unbalanced

Charles Lichtenstein, the United States delegate, in announcing the U.S. veto, called the draft resolution unbalanced and warned it would harm the peace mission of Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, who is currently focussing his efforts on getting an agreement under which the 5,000 to 6,000 PLO terrorists would leave west Beirut.

Although Lichtenstein vetoed the Soviet proposal, he urged Israel to accept the action sought by the Security Council in a resolution adopted unanimously last Sunday, which was rejected by Israel's Cabinet the next day: a total cease-fire and a halt in Israel's siege of west Beirut. Lichtenstein also echoed a Council resolution, adopted last Wednesday by a vote of 14-0 with the U.S. abstaining, that Israel yield the military gains it made when it moved into west Beirut.

The Council voted on the Soviet draft resolution after Israel rejected last Sunday's resolution which had also called for the deployment of UN cease-fire observers and ignored another resolution calling for Israel to withdraw to the lines it held prior to its entry into sections of west Beirut.

Council members voting for the Soviet draft, in addition to France, were: the People's Republic of China, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, the USSR and Uganda.

USSR, Israeli Delegates In Sharp Exchanges

The sharpest language of the debate came in exchanges between Soviet delegates Richard Ovinikov, and Blum. During the exchanges Thursday night, Ovinikov said the Security Council must "wrest their weapons from the hands of the crazed Israeli aggressor." He declared that the "Israeli barbarians" must not be allowed to turn Beirut into "another Warsaw, Lidice or Coventry," a reference to cities destroyed by Nazi Germany during World War II.

A visibly furious Blum responded that Ovinikov, whom he described as a man known for his vulgarity, had outdone himself "in obscenity and perversion" in making such a comparison. Before the vote Friday, Ovinikov said the Soviet draft was the "minimum response" the Security Council could make.

After the vote, Lichtenstein said the Habib mission represented the best hope for peace in Lebanon and that the United States would support any Council action that would strengthen Habib's efforts and, conversely, while working hard to achieve consensus at the Security Council, would not take any action that might adversely affect Habib's mission.

SHAMIR: IF PLO LEAVES BEIRUT, ISRAEL'S OPERATION WILL END 'IN A FEW DAYS OR WEEKS'

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today that Israel would know by tomorrow whether a solution has been agreed upon leading to the departure of some 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists from Beirut.

Interviewed by Jerusalem on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley," Shamir said that the talks that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon is having with

President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib will be a "test" of whether the PLO is ready to leave west Beirut. He said if it is true, the operation will be ended in "a few days or weeks."

Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Alignment, also said he believed the situation would be ended in a few days to two weeks. But Peres, interviewed in Washington on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," said there would either be a successful end to the negotiations or Israel would end it through a military solution.

Shamir said that Israel had several questions that had to be answered. He said these included when an international force would go into Beirut, where the PLO will go, and a timetable for departure. He noted that Israel has already made a concession about the international force, which will include U.S., French and Lebanese troops. Israel originally wanted the force to enter Beirut only after the PLO had left and now Israel was willing to allow them to enter after a majority of the PLO terrorists had departed, he said.

Arens Seeks A 'Roster' Of PLO Terrorists

In another television interview today, Moshe Arens, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, said he was "hopeful" that a solution was near but was "skeptical." Arens said that in his opinion, there would have to be a "roster" listing the PLO terrorists leaving and where they are going. "I am not sure that we are close to that kind of roster," he said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" while stressing he was not saying that a roster was a demand being made by the Israeli government.

Arens admitted that there had been differences of opinion between Israel and the U.S. recently. He said this is because Israel believes "turning the screw" on the PLO would help convince them to leave while the U.S. has argued that a "totally quiet" environment is necessary for the success of Habib's negotiations. But Arens stressed that while the U.S., the Lebanese government and Israel all want the PLO to leave, "the most interested in doing it by negotiations is Israel because it is the Israeli army that would suffer casualties through a military operation."

Peres noted that while the Israeli army could have easily taken west Beirut, it did not do so because it wanted Habib's efforts to succeed. He said Israel has paid an "extremely heavy price" to allow the negotiations to continue. If Habib is successful, the "whole air will be changed immediately" between the U.S. and Israel, Peres stated.

But former Undersecretary of State George Ball, who also appeared on the ABC program, said the U.S. efforts to remove the PLO from Beirut is "retrogressive." He said if it succeeds, Israel will be able to go ahead with its plans to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip and "ultimately the annexation of Lebanon up to the Litani River."

PLO And Palestinian Arabs Are Not Identical

Arens stressed, however, that the PLO should not be confused with the Palestinian Arabs. He said that the PLO had terrorized the residents of the West Bank and Jordan was afraid of them. With this threat removed, the autonomy negotiations could go forward.

Peres also said that the West Bank residents might be more willing to negotiate now without being threatened by the PLO. He also saw Jordan as more willing to negotiate because of the Iran-Iraq War and the improved relations with Egypt.

"The Palestinians are not our enemies," Peres said. "In the wake of the Beirut and Lebanese negotiations and operations, the time has come to solve the Palestinian problem in a peaceful manner, in a respectful manner by having direct negotiations."

But Peres said autonomy was only an interim solution. "I, as an Israeli and as a Jewish person, would not like under any circumstances to dominate 1.3 million Palestinians against their own wishes," he said. He said there was a need to provide Palestinian "self-expression" which he said could come through a Jordanian-Palestinian solution.

Rejects Media Charges

Peres rejected as "unbased and unfounded" the frequent charges in the media that Israel has changed. He noted that Israel is conducting a war with full debates continuing in the Knesset, demonstrations against the government and protests by military officers. He noted that while every generation thinks that the younger generation is not as good as it was, he expressed confidence in Israel's young people. He said he found Israel's soldiers are "concerned not to kill a single Arab unnecessarily" and to safeguard the lives of civilians.

Peres, who was Defense Minister in the last Labor government, said the war in Lebanon showed a "clear-cut superiority" of American arms over Soviet weapons. "If I were an American, I would be proud about the technology you produce," he said.

BRAZILIAN JEW SUPPORT ISRAEL

By David Markus

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8 (JTA) -- The Jewish community of Brazil has publicly expressed its support for Israel's military action in Lebanon to remove the terrorist PLO from that country.

In a message to President Joao Figueiredo, who had condemned Israel's operation in Lebanon, the Jewish Confederation of Brazil, the representative organization of Brazilian Jewry, and all other principal Jewish organizations, declared that attacks against Israel around the world were "hypocritical" and that comparing Israel to Nazi Germany was "irrational."

The letter alerted the President to the escalation of anti-Semitic propaganda in the country disguised as anti-Zionism since the war began June 6. Thousands of anti-Israel and anti-Zionist stickers have been pasted up on walls of buildings in many streets in Sao Paulo.

Meanwhile, two of the country's three leading newspapers, Jornal de Brasil and O Estado de Sao Paulo, have consistently supported Israel's action in Lebanon. The third newspaper, O Globo, has adopted a stance of "neutrality." There have been no editorials or letters to the editor condoning or condemning Israel since the war began.

In another widely circulated newspaper, Folha de Sao Paulo, which routinely carries anti-Israeli reports from Lebanon and offers comments favorable to the PLO, the former Ambassador from Brazil to Israel, Barreto Leite Filho, defended Israel.

He wrote: "The condemnation to death of the Palestinian terrorist movement has been sealed by the same countries which years ago had, in a solemn meeting, designated the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Who can censure Israel for having destroyed the PLO if its friends and allies are refusing to save it?"

SPECIAL ANALYSIS DIPLOMACY AND MILITARY ACTION

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (JTA) — Anyone who listened carefully to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during his two-day visit to Washington last week should not have been surprised when Israel tightened the military pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists in west Beirut.

Shamir, in every public appearance, stressed that Israel is not convinced that the PLO is ready to leave Lebanon and that it will not do so until the terrorist organization is convinced that it has only one choice, negotiate a withdrawal "or by other means."

Although he never spelled out what "other means" meant, Israel's Ambassador Moshe Arens made it clear when he told a television interviewer that the PLO will agree to leave Lebanon by diplomatic efforts "only under direct and imminent threat of military action."

A Question of Timing

The Reagan Administration seems to accept this view although it apparently feels that at present the military action should be held up because of the belief that President Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, is close to reaching an agreement for the PLO's departure.

After Administration officials briefed Jewish leaders at the State Department last Thursday, Julius Berman, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said the Administration understands the Israeli position although it has not known before hand or approved of any Israeli action connected with the "Peace for Galilee" campaign.

Both Israel and the U.S. "realize that without military pressure there will be no diplomatic solution," Berman said. "Otherwise there is no incentive for the PLO to leave Lebanon." But, he added, "as to the specific military pressure and the timing of this there is obviously a difference of opinion."

The timing is not now, Vice President George Bush made it clear to reporters as he left the meeting with the Jewish leaders. He stressed the PLO "must withdraw promptly," adding that it is "our view that this should happen with no more loss of innocent human life."

Exaggerated Media Presentation

It is the tragic death toll among civilians in Lebanon — albeit exaggerated by the media — that is the crux of the present difficulties between Israel and the U.S. As Shamir and other Israelis have pointed out, Israel took extreme precautions to protect civilians at the cost of casualties to its own soldiers. Civilian casualties were impossible to prevent especially as the PLO stationed its forces right in the center of populated areas.

Yet, while this is true, as well as the argument that in all wars innocent civilians are killed and injured, it has almost no impact against the effect of the nightly television pictures of the dead and wounded, especially children. Its effect has not only been felt in the U.S., but in Israel itself.

Shamir took note of this when he told the Overseas Writers Club last week that the effect of television is another reason why Israel wants to reach a "solution as quickly as possible."

The Reagan Administration apparently also feels it has to respond to the impact of the tele-

vision pictures from Beirut. Reagan, the former actor, put on a stellar performance last Sunday when, returning to the White House from Camp David he looked stern and told reporters, "I lost patience a long time ago." His remarks were interpreted as referring to Israel's bombardment of west Beirut, although he could also have been talking about the PLO.

Reagan was also reported as planning to be "firm" when he met with Shamir the next day. This attitude seemed to be confirmed during the picture-taking session after Shamir arrived at the White House when the Americans were reported to have acted very coldly toward the Israelis.

The New York Times ran a front page picture on Tuesday showing Reagan and his advisers sitting across the Cabinet table from the Israelis. This was contrasted by a picture from an earlier Shamir visit in which the Foreign Minister and the President sat side-by-side in arm chairs.

Elements Of Growing Estrangement

A further contribution to this picture of growing estrangement was the White House statement issued immediately after the Shamir meeting in which the President was quoted as calling for "a complete end by all parties to the hostilities in and around Beirut" and as declaring "the world can no longer accept a situation of constantly escalating violence."

After the Israeli forces moved forward in west Beirut Wednesday, the President sent Israeli Premier Menachem Begin a message stressing "the absolute necessity of reestablishing and maintaining a strict cease-fire in place." At the same time, Reagan, through other governments, expressed his "strong conviction that the PLO must not delay further its withdrawal from Lebanon."

On Wednesday, the Administration also denied it was considering sanctions against Israel although the letter to Begin may have threatened them implicitly, if not explicitly. Berman said the Jewish leaders were told that as of Thursday morning, the President had not considered sanctions. Since then there have been hints that it is being talked about, if not by Reagan, then by some of his advisors.

Throughout his stay in Washington, Shamir stressed that while "there are some difficulties" between Israel and the U.S., they have "identical goals" in Lebanon. Berman also pointed to these common goals which he said were to have the PLO leave and the Lebanese government regain full sovereignty over that country.

The Fear In Israel

But the fear in Israel, as well as in the American Jewish community, is that the PLO will interpret the differences between the U.S. and Israel as a signal that if they continue to stall, they can prevent their being forced out of Lebanon.

The Reagan Administration has been attempting to distance itself from Israel over the last week, in part, to prove to the Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, that it is not in cahoots with Israel.

But if this results in the PLO remaining in Beirut, the Administration could be held responsible for a situation in which all the terrible loss of lives has been in vain and the chances that the Israeli operation has given the U.S. for restoring Lebanese sovereignty, finding a solution to the Palestinian problem and establishing a real Middle East peace will be lost.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — The price of food has climbed steeply. The massive price hike Thursday of 15 to 36 percent was caused by further cuts in government subsidies, as part of its effort to finance the war in Lebanon.