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## ISRAELI PLANES DESTROY FOUR SYRIAN SAM MISSILES IN LEBANON

By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (JTA) — Israel Air Force planes today destroyed four surface-to-air SAM-9 missiles and the launch vehicle on which they are transported. The missiles were situated about six miles east of Bahmdoun, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, where eight Israeli soldiers were captured last Saturday. The missiles had been brought forward inside Syrian-held territory of Lebanon, close to the cease-fire line.

Premier Menachem Begin announced the new air strike in the course of a Knesset debate on Israel's conduct of the war in Lebanon and President Reagan's Mideast peace initiative. (See separate stories.)

Begin stressed that the targets of the Israeli attack were within Lebanese territory. He warned the Syrians that Israel would no longer tolerate the deployment of missiles on Lebanese soil. He gave no further details of today's operation. A military spokesman said later that the planes destroyed a SAM-9 missile launcher east of Bahmdoun village on the Beirut-Damascus highway and returned safely to their bases.

(In Washington, the State Department said it was "deeply concerned" by the report that the Israel Air Force had destroyed a Syrian SAM-9 missile battery in Lebanon's Bekaa valley. "We reiterate our strong view that all involved act with the utmost restraint," Department spokesman John Hughes said. He added that "given the potential for Syrian-Israeli escalation" in the Bekaa valley, "we urge all parties to refrain from any activities that worsen the tension in the area." Hughes noted that "such incidents serve to re-emphasize the need for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon at the earliest possible date.")

## PLO Leaders Reentering Lebanon From Damascus

Meanwhile, it was reported that PLO chief Yasir Arafat's deputy, Abu Iyad, and other PLO leaders have reentered Lebanon from Damascus to boost the morale of PLO terrorists now stationed under Syrian protection in the Bekaa valley and in Tripoli in north Lebanon and to urge them to prepare for further activities against Israel.

Maj. Gen. Amir Drori, the commander of the northern front, told military correspondents in Tel Aviv last night that the Syrians had pulled some troops out of the Golan Heights and transferred them to the Tripoli and Bekaa valley areas. In addition to PLO fighters there, the Syrians now have three divisions in Lebanon and a fourth held in reserve just across the border in Syria, Drori said.

The Syrian troops include 1,200 tanks in Lebanon and another 300 in Syria, with 450 cannons in Lebanon and another 50 in reserve on the Syrian side of the border.

## BEGIN SAYS PURPOSE OF REAGAN'S PLAN IS TO DIVIDE ERETZ YISRAEL

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (JTA) — Premier Menachem Begin, in a blistering attack on President Reagan's proposals for the West Bank and on critics

of his government's policies, at home and abroad, declared today that he would call for early elections next May or June instead of waiting until November, 1985 when the nation is next scheduled to go to the polls.

He said the early elections would serve as a plebiscite on the future of the Israel-occupied territories and predicted total defeat for the Labor Alignment which has espoused territorial compromise in exchange for peace. "We shall prove to you what will remain of the Alignment," he said.

Addressing the Knesset in the course of a debate on the war in Lebanon and on the American positions for Palestinian autonomy, Begin delivered an uncompromising, fiercely emotional denunciation of the Reagan proposals. Charging that the purpose of the Reagan plan is to "divide Eretz Yisrael," Begin declared: "The government of Israel has stated its stand toward the positions relayed to me in your name. The answer is no."

"This we cannot accept," he said. "For you, Mr. President, it is a political matter ... For me, Mr. President, this is our life, this is our homeland, our country, the land of our forefathers and our children. This is the difference and the entire world will see what dedication it will have ... Judaea and Samaria to the Jewish people, for ever and ever."

## Predicts Reagan's Plan Will Die

Begin predicted that the Reagan proposals, "just like previous plans, will die as well." But he claimed that friendship between Israel and the U.S. was not in question. "With a friendly President we shall remain friends, with a friendly government we shall remain friends ... There is a debate, and if necessary it will be a difficult debate."

But Begin charged that "across the ocean" — meaning in the U.S. — there was a wide range campaign of intervention in the internal affairs of Israel.

"Officials leak and journalists write that this is the beginning of the end of Begin's rule," he said. "I would like to state to the editorial board of The Washington Post and to the editorial board of The New Times and to Mr. Anthony Lewis (a syndicated Times columnist) and to Rabbi (Arthur) Hertzberg (a former president of the American Jewish Congress who has been critical of some Israeli policies) that you will achieve the opposite of your aim with this talk. This is a democratic people. You will not impose on it any government or any premier. This people will elect the premier and his government."

He repeated his initial opposition to the proposals announced by Reagan in a nationally televised broadcast September 1. He insisted on his interpretation of the Camp David accords — that autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip was for the inhabitants, not the territory. For that reason, he said, internal as well as external security must reside permanently in Israel's hands. The Reagan proposal to hand internal security to the Palestinians "was a bad idea," Begin contended, and in contravention of the Camp David accords.

Similarly, the Reagan call for a freeze on Jewish settlements was not part of Camp David, Begin said. In fact, all five articles of the Reagan plan were not included in the Camp David accords. "We will not bend our knees. Nobody will tell us what our homeland is," Begin said. He urged the Knesset to approve the government's rejection of the Reagan plan.

This, the Knesset did, by a vote of 50-36 when the debate ended. The government's support was the same as in the vote earlier today approving the conduct of the war in Lebanon. The opposition mustered four fewer votes. More than 30 Knesset members were absent from today's debate.

#### KNESSET APPROVES GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN LEBANON BY A VOTE OF 50-40

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (JTA) -- The Knesset approved the government's conduct of the war in Lebanon by a vote of 50-40 today. The endorsement was followed by a tense debate over President Reagan's Mideast peace proposals, flatly rejected by Premier Menachem Begin's Cabinet last week but supported by the opposition Labor Alignment as a basis for negotiations over Palestinian autonomy.

The debate between Likud and Labor over the war centered on its expansion and the level of force applied rather than on the original war aims. Labor agreed with the necessity to rid south Lebanon of Palestinian terrorists menacing Israel's borders. But it questioned the need to send Israeli troops to the environs of Beirut, 60 miles north of the border and the intense land, air and sea bombardment of west Beirut.

Begin implied that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrians bore sole responsibility for the expansion of the war. He said the PLO had two chances to end the bloodshed: the first on June 11, five days after the fighting started, when Israel declared a unilateral ceasefire after clearing the terrorists from a 40-mile zone in south Lebanon; and again on June 26 when Israel offered the PLO and the Syrians sole conduct out of Beirut via the Damascus highway.

According to Begin, the war brought peace and a new life to the inhabitants of Galilee. He challenged Labor to go to the towns and villages of Galilee and try to tell the people there that the campaign was unjustified. "Its own local supporters would be the first to disagree," Begin said.

The war, Begin claimed, achieved three purposes -- peace for Galilee, "a considerable amount of peace for all of Israel's citizens," and restoration of the deterrent force of the Israeli army.

#### Sharon: War Was 'Stunning Achievement'

Much of the Knesset debate on the war was conducted by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the architect of Israel's military strategy and tactics, and Haim Barlev, a Labor Party leader who was Chief of Staff during the 1967 Six-Day War.

Sharon extolled the war as a "stunning achievement which created an earthquake in the area." Nobody had believed, he said, that terrorism could be uprooted from Beirut.

Sharon attacked the Reagan plan. "We are on the threshold of a new, mighty struggle," he said. "One tries to impose on us a plan which conflicts with our own interests and with the Camp David accords. The events in Lebanon should light a thousand warning candles against suggested demilitarized zones according to the American plan," he said. One of the by-products of the war is the increased ability of Israel to cope with new plans without the pressure of terrorism, the Defense Minister added.

Barlev conceded that the vast majority of Israelis agreed that there was no way to avoid military action to free the northern settlements from terrorist fire. Even world public opinion showed understanding and as long as the war was conducted in those limits, there was no criticism, he said.

"The debate is on the justification of using force to achieve secondary goals, not the main goal of peace for Galilee," Barlev declared. It is also "on the moral affects of such a war. It was the first time since the establishment of the State that we pursued goals which were not a vital necessity for the existence of the State."

Barlev agreed that a stable government in Lebanon and the ouster of the PLO and the Syrians from that country were desirable goals. But Israel's existence does not depend on them, he observed. "Lebanon has never been a security problem for Israel. From this point of view, it really doesn't matter if we sign a peace treaty with Lebanon or settle for formal arrangements, such as the good fence," he said. The latter was a reference to the open borders Israel has maintained with Lebanon since the civil war began in that country.

#### Future Security Requirements

Sharon alluded in his speech to Israel's future security requirements in Lebanon. He repeated that there would have to be a security zone of 40-50 kilometers in south Lebanon devoid of artillery and other offensive weaponry. "Neither UNIFIL (the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) nor the multi-national force (in Beirut) will be able to assure us of such security," he said.

Sharon said a few days earlier that Israel may have to control south Lebanon indefinitely by occupation or other means unless Lebanon signs a peace treaty with Israel.

The Knesset, officially in recess, was convened in special session to debate the war and especially the Reagan plan which has added a new dimension to the situation.

#### ARAB STATES REPORTEDLY APPROVE MIDEAST PEACE PLAN BASED ON SAUDI, TUNISIAN PROPOSALS AND ALSO WELCOME REAGAN'S PLAN

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Sept. 8 (JTA) -- The heads of 19 Arab states today reportedly approved a joint peace plan for the Middle East based on Saudi and Tunisian proposals but also welcomed the American plan as outlined by President Reagan last week. The Palestine Liberation Organization, which attended the three-day meeting in Fez, Morocco, as the Arab League's 20th member, reportedly concurred with these decisions.

The conference itself did not make public any formal announcement by this evening but Arab news agencies and radio stations announced that the leaders had found the American peace plan to be "a positive step on the way to peace" and have approved further negotiations on this basis. The Arab leaders have called, however, for the creation of an independent Palestinian state and for the PLO to be associated in all future talks.

The Kuwaiti and the United Emirates news agencies said Jordan's King Hussein had told the conference he is prepared to negotiate with "all the interested parties" if he has the approval of the Palestinians. The agencies did not clarify the PLO's formal position except by hinting that it had given its tacit approval to this suggestion.

#### Fez Decisions Focus On Tactics

Western diplomats said the Fez decisions referred more to tactics than to fundamentals and aim at keeping negotiations going with the United States. The 19 Arab

states reportedly wanted to respond in a positive way to Reagan's plan and approved Saudi and Tunisian proposals which imply Israel's recognition.

The Tunisian proposal, based on earlier plans drawn up by 79-year-old President Habib Bourguiba, and presented to the conference by Premier Mohammed Zali, refers to the 1947 United Nations partition plan for Palestine. The Saudi proposal is based on the plan proposed last year by King Fahd which included a call for mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO.

Arab radios said PLO chief Yasir Arafat refrained from attacks against the Arab leaders attending the conference and stressed in most of his talks with them the need for a political and diplomatic solution. The French radio correspondent said that most of the participants made it clear that they want to avoid an armed confrontation with Israel.

#### Approve Withdrawal Of Syrian Forces

The conference, according to the Kuwaiti News Agency, also approved the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from the Bekaa valley. Syria's 30,000 men are stationed in Lebanon as part of the "Arab deterrent force" under an Arab League mandate.

The conference, according to the Saudi Radio, approved a Syrian withdrawal on condition that Israel withdraws its forces as well. The League, especially Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, also reportedly promised Syria a special grant to compensate it for the losses it sustained as a result of its clashes with Israeli forces. The meeting also recommended a major joint Arab effort to pay for part of Lebanon's reconstruction.

Western diplomats in Paris said the conference decisions, as they appeared from these first fragmentary reports, seem to indicate that the moderate Arab states had prevailed, apparently with the approval of the PLO.

All Arab League members, with the exception of Egypt, suspended since the Camp David agreements, and Libya, which is boycotting the parley, attended the three-day meeting.

In Belgrade, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told a press conference at the end of a three-day visit that he "welcomed President Reagan's plan as a positive and constructive step." Mubarak said Egypt has informed America of its overall approval though it still urges the creation of a Palestinian state and PLO participation in all future negotiations.

#### REAGAN CREDITS HABIB'S MISSION IN LEBANON AS MAKING POSSIBLE HIS MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (JTA) -- President Reagan, in presenting the Medal of Freedom last night to his special Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, declared that Habib's accomplishments in Lebanon made possible the President's new Middle East peace initiative.

"What he accomplished was the vital first step which made it possible for launching a fresh start in the quest for peace, not only for Lebanon, but for Israel and its Arab neighbors, as well," Reagan said.

Habib, who Reagan called a "great American," replied that while the situation in Lebanon "remains extremely tenuous," he believed that "it is going to stay on track, partly because of the initiative you (Reagan) most recently took with respect to peace in the Middle East."

The medal, the highest civilian award in the United States, was given at a ceremony in the East Room of the White House, within an hour after Reagan's return from his vacation in California. The Reagan's brought back with them from California Habib's wife, Marjorie, who had not seen her husband since he went to Lebanon in June.

Reagan will discuss the next steps in Lebanon and the Mideast with Habib at a White House meeting this afternoon which Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security advisor, William Clark are also scheduled to attend.

#### Unique Feats Of Diplomacy Cited

The citation for the medal, which Reagan read to an audience of some 300 persons, noted that the 62-year-old Habib, a former Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, came out of retirement in May, 1981, to deal with the crisis in Lebanon at the President's request. "His successful negotiations of the cease-fire and the resolution of the west Beirut crisis stands out as one of the unique feats of the diplomacy in modern time," the citation read.

"Ambassador Habib's efforts, conducted in the most difficult and trying of circumstances, over a period of months, not only brought honor and respect to the United States but also won for him world-wide admiration. Of the greatest importance, Philip Habib's mission saved the city of Beirut and thousands of innocent lives and brought us one step closer to a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Habib, who was born in a Jewish neighborhood in Brooklyn, noted that "it was particularly fitting, considering that my mother and my father are from Lebanon that their son had something to do with winning a bit of peace for that harried land."

Habib, also had praise for his "right-hand man," Morris Draper, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, who has accompanied Habib on all his Mideast missions. Draper is expected to return to Lebanon to carry out the continued negotiations for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces.

The State Department was not sure yesterday whether Habib would be continuing his negotiating role but indicated he may return to Beirut for the inaugural of Lebanese president Bashir Gemayel.

The ceremony last night was attended not only by the Cabinet and White House and State Department officials but also by many people who dealt with the Mideast problem in past Administrations. Among those present was Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens, who had a front place seat at the ceremony.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- A delegation of 12 top Israeli businessmen is to spend two weeks in the U.S. in October, as a "corporate executive mission to the U.S. for the purpose of promoting closer trade and business cooperation between the two countries." The mission is the first to be organized and conducted by the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The mission members will open their meetings with American officials and businessmen in Washington on October 11 and then visit Atlanta, Miami, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Israel has refused to cooperate with an international committee studying "reported violations of international war" during the war in Lebanon on grounds that the terms of reference of the panel are "limited and one-sided." The committee, presently in Lebanon and due here later this week, is headed by Sean MacBride, a Nobel Laureate and Lenin Prize winner.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 5742

By Kevin Freeman

(Continuation Of The Series)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (JTA)-- The months of July through early September saw Israel moving uninterruptedly against the PLO and Syrian forces in west Beirut, its successful conclusion in the evacuation of some 15,000 terrorists, and a growing crisis between Israel and the U.S. over President Reagan's plan for peace in the Mideast.

## THE MIDDLE EAST:

July 1982 --

Israel, on the outskirts of Beirut, keeps the military pressure on Palestinian terrorists trapped in the Lebanese capital. In an effort to find a solution to the conflict and peaceful withdrawal of forces, Reagan announces that he has "agreed in principle" to contribute U.S. troops to a multinational force for "temporary peacekeeping" in Beirut.

While affirming his strongest support for the U.S. commitment to Israel, Secretary of State-designate George Shultz at his confirmation hearings declares that the situation in Lebanon has demonstrated the urgency of satisfying the "political aspirations" of the Palestinian people.

A U.S. Congressional delegation comes away from a meeting with Arafat in west Beirut claiming that the PLO leader signed a document which amounts to a commitment to recognize Israel. The document, hardly unequivocal, allows Arafat to later deny any such intention.

Reagan denies that Begin has promised that Israel forces will not enter Beirut to flush out the Palestinian terrorists trapped in the city or that Washington had provided Jerusalem with a "green light" to enter Lebanon in June.

AUGUST --

The ninth cease-fire in Lebanon around the capital of Beirut is breached and Israel launches air, land and sea forces to pound Palestinian targets in west Beirut for 15 hours. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, in an interview with the French paper, Le Monde, warns that Cairo may sever diplomatic relations with Israel if Israel launches an all-out assault of the Lebanese capital.

After more than two months of fighting in Lebanon, the PLO agrees to evacuate west Beirut where they have been headquartered since 1970, and to depart to other Arab countries under a plan negotiated by Philip Habib. Some 15,000 PLO and Syrian soldiers leave on schedule.

Bashir Gemayel, 34-year-old Christian Phalangist leader, is elected President of Lebanon to succeed Elias Sarkis to a six-year term.

Shamir meets in Washington with Reagan, Shultz and other Administration officials on Israel's continuing actions in Lebanon against the PLO.

SEPTEMBER --

Reagan, calling for a "fresh start" in the Middle East peace process, demands a freeze on Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a halt to the expansion of existing settlements, and full linkage between Jordan and the West Bank. Israel rejects the plan.

## AROUND THE WORLD:

SEPTEMBER 1981--

Shamir confers with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York but reports that "there is no change" in the Soviet attitude toward Israel.

The Canadian Bar Association, meeting in Toronto, adopts a resolution calling for the government to broaden its criteria for the trial of persons in Canada accused of war crimes.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), meeting in Vienna, condemns Israel's air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor last June and decides to withhold all technical and economic assistance to Israel on nuclear matters.

OCTOBER --

Bombs explode on Yom Kippur eve at the Israel Tourist Office and at the main post office in Ostia, Italy, the latter being a stopover for Jewish emigres in transit to the U.S. or Canada.

Two people are killed and more than 100 injured when a car bomb explodes outside a small Sephardic synagogue in Antwerp's heavily Jewish populated diamond district shortly before Shemini Atzeret services were to begin.

The Soviet Union extends full diplomatic status to the Moscow office of the PLO. Tass reports that Arafat is personally informed of the decision at a meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Elias Canetti, a 76-year-old Bulgarian-born Sephardic Jew, is awarded the 1981 Nobel Prize for Literature. Dr. Roald Hoffmann, a Polish-born Jew, shares the 1981 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

NOVEMBER --

Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum, renews Israel's call for establishing a nuclear-free zone, to the Middle East through negotiations by the states in the area.

Aleksandr Paritsky, a 43-year-old Jewish engineer and emigration activist, is sentenced to three years in a Soviet labor camp by a Kharkov court on the charge of defaming the Soviet state.

Four Jews are released by the Argentine government after being held for years under the Detention by order of the National Executive Power (PEN).

Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky, after an "internal trial," is sentenced by a labor camp court to three years of strict regime in Chistopol Prison, one of the harshest of such institutions in the Soviet Gulag.

DECEMBER --

The NBC-TV series "Holocaust" is aired in Argentina on a leading TV channel during prime time.

HIAS agrees to work with the Jewish Agency on a trial basis for the handling of Soviet emigrants arriving in Vienna. Under the agreement, HIAS will assist Soviet emigrants only if they have first degree relatives in the U.S. or other Western countries.

The trial of two terrorists charged with killing a 15 year boy and wounding 12 other youths and adults in front of a Jewish youth center in Antwerp in July, 1980, begins in a criminal court in that city.

A steady increase in anti-Semitism fanned by the Polish government is reported as authorities in Poland crack down on the independent trade union Solidarity and impose martial law in the country. Dr. Mark Edelman, the last surviving member of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, is interned by Polish authorities for two weeks under martial law but is released as a result of international pressure.

JANUARY 1982 --

Two Palestinian terrorists are sentenced to life imprisonment by a Vienna court for the attack last August on the Jewish community center and synagogue in which two persons were killed and 18 wounded.

Palestinian terrorist group claims responsibility for a bomb explosion which rips through an Israeli restaurant in west Berlin injuring 25 persons, including a 14-month-old child who dies three days later of her injuries.

(Continued Tomorrow)