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TOUGH, PROLONGED NEGOTIATIONS PREDICTED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM LEBANON

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Israeli officials predicted "tough and probably protracted" negotiations for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon today after U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned to Washington to report to President Reagan and special envoy Morris Draper returned to Beirut after a lengthy meeting Tuesday night with Premier Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.

An official statement issued by Begin's office after the meeting with Draper said Israel and the U.S. agreed in principle that Israeli and Syrian forces should pull out of Lebanon simultaneously, either in stages or all at once. But American sources here would not confirm this and refused to take a public position on any of the substantive issues.

In fact, there appeared to be substantial differences between the Israelis and Americans on such key matters as the timing of the Palestine Liberation Organization pull-out from Lebanon and arrangements for a security zone north of Israel's border to ensure that the PLO would not return. Those differences and reported Syrian resistance to the principle of simultaneous withdrawal apparently gave rise to the feeling here that the talks will be hard and long.

Israeli sources reported that Draper told Begin that President Hafez Assad of Syria rejected the idea of simultaneity on grounds that the Syrian army had entered Lebanon in 1976 at that country's request with the backing of the Arab League as a peace-keeping force whereas Israel's army invaded the country. Assad would not agree, therefore, that the two armies be "equated" with respect to their withdrawals.

Other Problem Areas Cited

The Israeli sources also listed two other problem areas. Begin demands that the PLO be removed as the first step in advance of the Israeli and Syrian pull-outs. There are an estimated 5,000 PLO combatants deployed behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon and between 1,000-1,500 others in the northern coastal city of Tripoli.

Begin cited the ambush attack that killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded 22 near Aleh village east of Beirut last Sunday as further proof of the urgency of getting all PLO forces out of Lebanon.

But Israeli sources have indicated privately that the U.S. does not seem to support Begin's demand for a prior withdrawal by the PLO. There are signs that Israel might soften its stand if concrete arrangements can be made to ensure that the PLO and the Syrians leave Lebanon at the same time.

Begin does not subscribe to the view expressed by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in New York earlier this week that the PLO would automatically withdraw from Lebanon if it is de-

prived of Syrian protection against the superior forces of the rightwing Lebanese Phalangists.

Begin suspects that the Syrians and pro-Syrian forces in Lebanon, notably the Christians belonging to the clan of former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh, might try to set up PLO enclaves in northern Lebanon after the Syrian and Israeli armies departed. The PLO and its backers would then be in a position to influence Lebanon's internal politics, the Israelis fear.

The second major problem is Israel's demand for a security zone of some 40 kilometers depth north of the Israeli border to make sure the PLO never returns to that region. Shamir has already informed United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Israel opposes extension of the UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) mandate when it expires in two weeks. Israel also opposes the replacement of UNIFIL by a multinational force.

Israel would clearly like to see the Lebanese army take responsibility for the security zone, preferably through Israel's closest Lebanese ally, Maj. Saad Haddad who heads the Christian militia in south Lebanon.

Issue Of An Open Border

Israeli officials are also speaking of an open border between Israel and Lebanon, even in the absence of a formal peace treaty between the two countries. Although a peace treaty was one of the stated objectives of Israel's campaign in Lebanon, it is not now a realistic prospect in view of recent developments. But Israeli authorities want to continue to have free access to Lebanon to monitor conditions at first hand.

The issue of south Lebanon has not yet been thrashed out between Begin and Sharon and the two American special envoys. But there are signs that the U.S. does not go along with Israel's wishes there. According to reports from Washington, Habib will not return to the Middle East for the time being unless a new crisis erupts. Draper, who is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, will remain in the region to conduct the negotiations.

STATE DEPT. SEES NO DIFFICULTY IN GETTING PLO TO LEAVE LEBANON

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- The State Department does not accept Israel's view that it will be difficult to get the PLO to leave Lebanon once Israel and Syria agree to withdraw their forces. A department official said today that he believed the PLO forces in northern Lebanon and in the Bekaa valley would leave once the Syrian and Israeli troops departed.

This is basically the same view expressed by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in a television interview from New York last Sunday. But Premier Menachem Begin does not support that view and reportedly is seeking guarantees that the PLO will leave Lebanon before Israel begins its withdrawal. Meanwhile, Department spokesman Alan Romberg said he had no comment on a report

in the Washington Post today that the Reagan Administration is working on plans to provide a timetable for the phased withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon.

The Post said the proposals will be based on information U.S. special envoy Philip Habib obtained during his recent visits to Middle East capitals. Habib, who reported to Reagan yesterday, briefed State Department officials today.

According to the Post report, the proposals being worked out by the Administration will be discussed with Shamir when he visits Washington October 14 and with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel when he comes here October 19. They may also be discussed with an Arab League delegation due here later this month. Romberg had no information today on that visit.

SEVERAL JEWS INJURED ON TUNISIAN ISLAND OF DJERBA

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Several Jews were injured on the Tunisian Island of Djerba earlier this week when pro-Palestinian demonstrators attacked people going to the synagogue to attend special Succoth services.

According to unconfirmed reports, one man had his ear cut off in a scuffle while on his way to the Um Suk Synagogue on the island. Two cars, belonging to Jewish businessmen were stoned and slightly damaged, the reports say.

In the city of Zarzis, in the south of Tunisia, a woman suffered face cuts during last month's anti-Semitic incidents, according to Jewish travelers returning from Tunis. Earlier reports said that there had been no Jewish victims and that the damage to Jewish-owned property had only been slight.

The Tunisian press reported yesterday that 26 demonstrators suspected of having taken part in the anti-Jewish attacks have been detained. The papers said the police investigation is continuing and more arrests are expected.

RED CROSS REPS VISIT ISRAELI SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY SYRIANS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Representatives of the International Red Cross who were allowed by the Syrians to visit three Israeli soldiers who were captured by Syria during the war in Lebanon report that the men are in good physical condition. They said the soldiers confirmed they had received letters and parcels from their families in Israel and they have written home.

But Israel army spokesmen have expressed concern at the lack of information about other Israelis believed held in Syrian prisons, about whom no details have been provided by the Syrians and who have so far not been visited by Red Cross representatives. This refers to another six soldiers listed as missing in action in the fighting with Syrian forces in eastern Lebanon.

In addition to the nine Israelis believed to be held by the Syrians, another eight Israeli soldiers are known to be held by the PLO, which until now has not allowed any Red Cross visits.

USSR SAYS NYET TO LAWMAKER IF HE WANTS TO VISIT SHCHARANSKY

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Sen.

Paul Tsongas (D. Mass.) was told by a Soviet Embassy official here that he would not receive a visa to go to the Soviet Union if his purpose was to visit Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky in the Chistopol Prison where the Jewish activist is conducting a hunger strike.

Tsongas said this is what he was told by Segey Chepverikov, a counselor at the Embassy, when he and Sens. John Heinz (R. Pa.) and Carl Levin (D. Mich.) met with the official for more than a half hour yesterday.

The three Senators went into the Embassy after a press conference was held across the street at which Avital Shcharansky said she fears for her husband's life, noting that he was in very bad health when his mother, Ida Milgrom visited him last January. Soviet Embassy officials will not see Mrs. Shcharansky, Tsongas reported. She waited outside while the lawmakers were inside.

Shcharansky started his indefinite hunger strike September 27, Yom Kippur eve, because he has not been allowed to send or receive mail from his family or have family members visit him since his mother's visit over eight months ago. Mrs. Milgrom said in Moscow last week that a long hunger strike would kill her son.

Atmosphere Not Conducive To Progress

Tsongas said that Chepverikov told the three Senators that the climate between the U.S. and USSR was very poor and that if this climate persists, it was "highly unlikely" that any progress will be made on this issue or any other. Tsongas said he stressed to the Embassy official that he and his two colleagues were not "rightwing anti-Soviet" Senators but were among those who sought an improvement in relations with the USSR.

Levin said he pointed out that one way to improve relations would be to release Shcharansky and others in similar situations, which could be seen as "a sign, a signal" from the Soviet Union. At the press conference, Heinz said Shcharansky was a "symbol" of the human rights struggle in the Soviet Union and because of this it was necessary not to forget the others who were in a similar situation.

Although the three Senators did not get to see Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Tsongas left a letter for the Soviet envoy "formally requesting a visa to go the Soviet Union and visit Anatoly Shcharansky in Chistopol Prison to determine for myself his mental and physical condition."

He also urged Dobrynin "in the strongest terms possible" to allow Shcharansky contact with his family by mail and personal visits, to release him from prison, "and most importantly in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords, to allow this courageous man to emigrate from the Soviet Union."

The press conference at the Embassy was part of a four-day visit to Washington organized by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. During that time Avital saw officials from the State Department and the National Security Council and members of Congress seeking help for her husband. She arrived in New York late yesterday and is scheduled to meet with Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

INQUIRY COMMISSION TO BEGIN ITS HEARINGS NEXT WEEK

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- The commission of inquiry into the west Beirut massacre will begin its hearings next week, immediately after the Succot holiday. But it has already asked the Premier's

Office, the Defense Ministry and the army to make available all documents and other material relevant to the issues under investigation.

Most of the sessions are expected to be closed. They will be conducted in a building on the Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus. The commission has been holding informal preparatory meetings this week to organize its staff and work out procedures. Premier Menachem Begin announced that at the request of certain un-named officers, army officers will be allowed to study the stenographic transcripts of Cabinet meetings they attended.

The officers will thereby be on an equal footing with Cabinet ministers in preparing for their appearances before the inquiry commission. The commission is headed by Chief Justice Yitzhak Kahan, President of the Supreme Court. Its members are Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak and Gen. (ret.) Yonah Efrat.

UNESCO BOARD CONDEMNS ISRAEL

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's executive board tonight condemned Israel for "serious violations of human rights" in Lebanon and decided to send a special mission to assess the damages sustained by Palestinian and Lebanese educational and cultural facilities during the fighting in Lebanon.

The resolution also condemned Israel for having "carried out large-scale arrests" of Lebanese students and teachers and of having "tried to erase" Palestinian cultural heritage. The resolution called on the international community to provide at least \$39 million to rebuild the institutions.

Only two countries of the 39-member executive board, the United States and Costa Rica, voted against the resolution sponsored by 16 Arab and non-aligned nations. Guatemala abstained. All West European countries sitting on the board voted in favor.

Israeli diplomats fear that today's resolution, passed with considerable ease in spite of strong American pressure, is the start of a move to have Israel expelled or at least stripped of its credentials at UNESCO's forthcoming general conference next month. West European delegates said today that they would not vote in favor of such a move.

But Israeli and American diplomats, working hand in hand, expressed serious misgivings. Last month the Vienna-based International Atomic Agency stripped the Israeli delegation of its credentials.

Meanwhile, UNESCO's executive board voted overwhelmingly yesterday to reject an attempt by India to have the International Council of B'nai B'rith stripped of its credentials as a recognized non-governmental observer. It was the first time in recent years that an anti-Jewish or anti-Israeli resolution failed to obtain a UNESCO majority.

SHAMIR EXPECTS TOUGH NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS NEXT WEEK

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today that he expects to have "tough" negotiations on "many important issues" when he meets next week in Washington with Administration officials.

He said the main topic of discussion in his meetings with Administration officials will be the situation in Lebanon and the arrangements and timetable concerning the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign forces from Lebanon.

Asked by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency if he plans to meet with President Reagan, the Israeli minister replied "I did not request a meeting with the President."

Summing up his 10-day diplomatic visit in New York where he addressed the UN General Assembly on September 30, Shamir said he met here with about 30 Foreign Ministers. "Some of the meetings were not publicized," he disclosed, "at the requests of the Foreign Ministers."

He said that in his meetings he was surprised to find "a better atmosphere" from the one he had expected. "It has become evident to me that a lot of the criticism toward Israel (because of the Lebanese crisis) has subsided," Shamir said. He asserted that a great deal of the anti-Israeli criticism was based on "unreliable media reports." He said that when he confronted the diplomats with the facts many of them were "somewhat defensive" and said part of their information was based on reports in the Israeli press or Israelis writing abroad. "There are elements in Israel who do not consider the interests of Israel when they criticize Israel abroad," Shamir said in his briefing, contending that no other nation is criticized abroad by its own citizens as is Israel.

Asked about a report yesterday by columnist Jack Anderson that he is the major advocate in the Israeli government to favor renewed ties with the Soviet Union, Shamir said Israel is interested in having ties with all countries, including the Soviet Union. He pointed out, however, that the Soviets broke these relations with Israel during the Six-Day War and since they initiated the break they are the ones to restore the ties between the two countries.

TRIFA ORDERED DEPORTED

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- A federal judge in Detroit today ordered the deportation of Archbishop Valerian Trifa, head of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate in America. He has 60 days to find a country that will accept him.

Judge Belino Dambrosio of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) issued the order after Trifa acknowledged that he was a leader of the Rumanian fascist Iron Guard during World War II and had lied about that association when he applied for admission to the U.S. in July, 1950. The Iron Guard was responsible for the January, 1941 pogrom in Bucharest.

Trifa's admission brought on an abrupt halt to deportation hearings which began in Detroit Monday and were expected to last 4-5 weeks, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed by Neal Sher, deputy director of the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Sher reported that Trifa promised not to appeal the deportation order and that he named Switzerland as his first choice of a country to go to. It is not known whether the Swiss authorities will admit him. Trifa, who became a U.S. citizen on May 13, 1957, voluntarily consented to denaturalization in September 1980 but later appealed that decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals which denied it and to the Supreme Court which refused to hear the case.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

SOUL-SEARCHING AND ANGER

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- The two leaders of the National Religious Party's "young guard" -- Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir -- have become embroiled in an angry confrontation with the Gush Emunim movement which could have serious political consequences for the NRP and eventually for Premier Menachem Begin's coalition government.

The Gush Emunim, the hard core of the government-backed settlers on the West Bank, launched a bitter attack on Education Minister Hammer following a television interview last week in which Hammer acknowledged that his political views were moderating as a result of the war in Lebanon. He said he had come to realize that "kedushat ha'am" (the holiness of the nation) was as important as "kedushat ha'aretz" (the holiness of the land). He also spoke of the need to respect Palestinian rights.

Hammer a staunch supporter of West Bank settlements in the past, stressed that he still wholeheartedly upheld the right of Jews to settle in all parts of "Eretz-Israel" but seemed to equivocate on the ultimate political status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a subsequent TV interview, he backtracked but refused to mouth the Gush Emunim formula that "Judea and Samaria" must remain permanently under Israeli sovereignty.

Attacks And Defense

There was a furious reaction from the Gush Emunim. Rabbi Moshe Levinger, leader of the Kiryat Arba-Hebron settlers, charged that Hammer had "betrayed" the cause for which he was elected and demanded that he resign from the Knesset.

Hammer was also attacked by NRP right-winger Rabbi Hatim Druckman, a Knesset member and Gush Emunim leader. Several Gush Emunim settlements on the West Bank informed Hammer that he was now persona non grata in their midst.

But the Education Minister was strongly defended by his colleague, Deputy Foreign Minister Ben-Meir. Although Ben-Meir has often supported the Gush Emunim position, he publicly blasted them this week for advocating "endless war" for Israel and a policy which would mean that "we would police the world with the blood of our children." He said it was the Gush Emunim rather than himself and Hammer who had deviated from the principles of religious Zionism.

Both Hammer and Ben-Meir have long been considerably more hard-line on foreign policy matters than the NRP's elder statesman, Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Burg, for his part, was sharply critical of Begin when the Premier initially resisted the creation of a formal commission of inquiry to investigate Israel's role in the massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut last month.

There appears to be much soul-searching at this juncture within the NRP which, though a minority party, has always held the balance of political strength which enabled the larger parties to establish viable coalition governments.

Hammer, in his TV interview last week, hinted that the NRP's "special message" was perhaps being blurred by the partnership in Be-

gin's coalition between the even more Orthodox Aguda Israel party and the even more nationalist Likud.

The implication was that the NRP, as a national religious movement, might be better off in partnership with the moderate Labor Alignment, a role it held for some 30 years, before Labor was unseated by Likud in 1977.

The NRP suffered serious losses in the last elections in June, 1981 from which it emerged with only half of the 12 mandates it commanded in the previous Knesset.

Political pundits believe the NRP lost three seats to the break-away Tami Party and three to the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party. Hammer and Ben-Meir, therefore, may calculate that they have already been abandoned by the constituency represented by Gush Emunim and should seek more middle-road partners in the future.

JDC RELIEF COMMITMENT TO
LEBANON REACHES \$1 MILLION

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (JTA) -- Donations of over \$325,000 in cash and an estimated \$700,000 in gifts-in-kind have brought the total committed to Lebanon relief by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) to an estimated \$1 million, according to Henry Taub, JDC president.

The executive vice president of the overseas relief agency, Ralph Goldman, who recently visited JDC programs in Lebanon, reported that the JDC had the "cooperation of Lebanese and Israeli authorities," and that "the major concern now is the provision of suitable winter shelter and clothing for the homeless." He described the problem as being "of such proportions as to require an international response by governmental and voluntary agencies."

Goldman noted that in recent weeks JDC had delivered 20 tons of winter clothing collected in Jerusalem, had "helped inoculate 60,000 children under age three against polio and distributed 5,000 packets of Oral Rehydration Solution, as treatment for dysentery."

Previously, he observed, JDC had distributed 3,000 foam rubber mattresses and 900 cartons of cooking and eating utensils, 6,000 woolen blankets, 6,000 sets of underwear, 17 tons of powdered milk for babies, baby bottles, baby clothes and antibiotic syrup for children.

Goldman said JDC purchased medical supplies, including five kidney dialysis units, to resupply and help reopen hospitals and medical clinics in southern Lebanon. He said JDC was also funding the construction of a prefabricated building on the grounds of the Sidon Government Hospital to serve as a treatment center for malnourished Lebanese and Palestinian children.

"JDC Lebanon programs," he added, "are being operated in cooperation with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Welfare, the Lebanese Ministry of Health, the Israel Ministry of Social Welfare, UNRWA, Caritas (Catholic), Tyre and Sidon municipal officials, the Lebanese Red Cross, and other local agencies."

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Some 3,000 of the 5,000 El Al employees and their families demonstrated at the airline's main offices at Ben Gurion Airport Wednesday. They were protesting management plans to reorganize the airline with a smaller staff and lower salaries, or close down the airline completely by the end of this month. El Al planes have been grounded for the past month.