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SYRIANS FIRE ON ISRAELI PLANES

JERUSALEM, May 25 (JTA) -- Israel Air Force jets on "routine patrol" over Lebanon were fired on by Syrian air-to-air missiles today. The Israeli aircraft were not hit and did not return the fire. All returned safely to their bases, military sources said according to Israel Radio. The sources were quoted as saying the patrols would continue.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday that there were "worrisome signs" of Syrian military preparations in Lebanon and on the Golan Heights. He gave no details but admitted that Israel does not have a firm assessment of Syria's intentions. Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, a Laborite member of the committee, said Syria would not launch a war on Israel but he did not rule out local incidents. (Related story, P. 3.)

U.S. SAYS ISRAELI-SYRIAN JETS CONFRONTATION IS ANOTHER REASON FOR SYRIA TO GET OUT OF LEBANON

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 25 (JTA) -- The State Department pointed today to the confrontation between Israeli and Syrian jets over Lebanon as another reason for Syria to move quickly toward reaching agreement, as did Israel, with Lebanon for the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

"We have an agreement between Israel and Lebanon," Department spokesman John Hughes said. "We're looking for a similar kind of understanding or agreement between Lebanon and Syria" for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists.

"We believe that when the withdrawal of those forces has taken place, the danger of such confrontations as may have taken place today would be substantially lessened if not removed," Hughes stressed. He said that while the U.S. was aware of the Syrian and Israeli planes passing each other in the sky over Lebanon, it could not confirm that the Syrians fired missiles at the Israeli jets.

But he said that if the reports "are true, they point up the continued danger and tension brought about by the presence in Lebanon of external forces. Such incidents are counterproductive to the efforts undertaken by the United States and countries in the region and elsewhere interested in achieving the expeditious withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and restoring stability to that country. We urge all parties to exercise full restraint."

Hughes would not respond to questions on whether the U.S. believes Israel should be making reconnaissance flights or whether once the agreement with Lebanon is in force it would be legally able to do so.

But he noted there are "certain realities" with Israeli and Syrian troops facing each other and "while that continues you have the danger of confrontation on the ground or in the air."

House Supports Israel-Lebanon Pact

Meanwhile, the House by a 408-0 vote, adopted a resolution supporting the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and urging the "prompt withdrawal" of the Syrian and PLO forces. The Senate adopted a similar resolution by a 100-0 vote last week.

Rep. Lawrence Smith (D. Fla.), a freshman member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who initiated the resolution, said the agreement, like the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, "has shown that a neighbor of Israel can negotiate an agreement by which both countries and the world can benefit."

In another development, Hughes said that Secretary of State George Shultz during his visit to Damascus, had told Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam that he was "always welcome" to visit Washington. But Hughes said no formal invitation had been offered and there has been no move on either side toward arranging a visit.

Some observers believe that before the U.S. can convince Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, a visit by Khaddam or even Syrian President Hafez Assad to Washington may be necessary. Khaddam has been to Washington twice during the Reagan Administration, both times as a member of an Arab League delegation.

KISSINGER: ISRAEL SHOULD NEVER RETURN TO PRE-1967 BORDERS NOR SHOULD IT ANNEX THE WEST BANK

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, May 25 (JTA) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said here last night that "never again should Israel return to the pre-1967 borders nor should Israel annex the West Bank. A compromise solution should be found."

Kissinger, addressing a dinner of the Israel Bond Organization honoring Canadian industrialist Charles Bronfman for his services to Israel, predicted that "Soon the West Bank problem will come to the forefront and here the U.S. and Israel must adopt a common attitude acceptable to the European Economic Community and to public opinion as a whole."

He said that arbitration between the Arab states and Israel is an American priority, but thanks to the dogmatism of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko "oil is poured on fire in the Middle East trouble areas." He said that if Syria is now an ally of Russia which is providing her with large quanti-

ties of arms, eventually she will decide to look after her own interests.

According to Kissinger, "If Syria did not agree with the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal plan it is because it was not involved in the negotiations." He said it was too early to say what Syria is going to do. Kissinger, who was himself deeply involved in Middle East peace negotiations in 1974-75, spoke warmly of Israel. "The continued survival of Israel as an independent and sovereign state touches me personally and I feel emotionally and historically involved with it," he said.

Bronfman, who is president of the Seagram Corp., was presented with the Golda Meir Award, a bronze bust of the late Israeli Premier, by Israel's Ambassador to Canada, Yeshayahu Anug. Bronfman, in his remarks, noted that "Israel is a country filled with decent people who have realized, in a land left fallow, agricultural and technological miracles. If you cherish democracy and freedom, you must believe in Israel," he said.

GERMANY MIGHT TAKE STEPS TO HELP LIFT SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE EEC ON ISRAEL LAST JUNE

By David Kantor

BONN, May 25 (JTA) -- West Germany may take the lead toward lifting the sanctions imposed by the European Economic Community (EEC) on Israel after it invaded Lebanon in June, 1982. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has privately assured Jewish leaders here that he would raise the question during a two-day meeting of the EEC Foreign Ministers in Brussels where Middle East developments will be on the agenda.

Genscher, who currently holds the rotating chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, is a member of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the junior partner in the coalition government led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

The government has not spoken out publicly against continuing the sanctions. But official sources here have indicated that Bonn would like to have them removed and has called on its EEC partners to support such a move.

The matter is expected to be one of the main topics of discussion when Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir meets with EEC officials in Brussels. Shamir is due there Friday.

Greens Seeking To Reverse Its Anti-Israel Image

Meanwhile, the Green Party, a new political faction which won 28 seats in the Bundestag elections last March 6, is seeking to reverse the strong anti-Israel image it acquired during the war in Lebanon. Members of the party, originally a movement of ecological and anti-NATO activists, have been trying to convince visiting Israeli journalists and others that they have adopted a balanced attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and that they are not anti-Jewish.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has been approached several times in recent weeks by Greens who expressed regret that some branches of the party were involved in distributing a calendar containing anti-Semitic material. Spokesman for the Greens also stress that they take a tougher position than other West German parties toward former Nazis who now hold political office. They acknowledged that a woman member of their party's executive is a former Nazi, but said there were no grounds to force her to resign.

The Green Party published two statements on the Arab-Israel conflict, on June 25 and June 28, 1982, at the height of the war in Lebanon. The first called on the Bonn government to initiate measures by the EEC to halt "the genocide of Palestinians" and accused the U.S. and Israel of trying to resolve Middle East issues by "violence and extermination."

The second statement demanded that Bonn suspend economic assistance to Israel as long as Israeli troops remain on Lebanese soil. It proposed that the money be made available instead "as reparations for the Lebanese and Palestinian victims of the Israeli assault." The same statement charged that the "Holocaust victims" were becoming "Holocaust perpetrators."

REPRISALS BY JEWISH SETTLERS AGAINST ARABS ON THE WEST BANK HAVE GONE UNPUNISHED, ACCORDING TO A REPORT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 25 (JTA) -- Alleged reprisals by Jewish settlers against Arabs on the West Bank which have gone unpunished has become a national issue following the resignation of Deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp from a Justice Ministry committee she headed that was investigating Jewish vigilantism in the territory.

Karp charged that her committee was unable to get the cooperation of Israeli army and police authorities in its investigation of a long series of incidents from mid-1980 until the end of 1982. She resigned reportedly because the Justice Ministry failed to act on the committee's recommendations.

But Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is responsible for the police, played down the importance of the Karp committee's report. Speaking at Bar Ilan University, he said it was no more than a summary of various police operations. The report has not been made public. The crux of it is believed to be that the police in the occupied territories have been unable to cope with irregularities by Jewish settlers for a variety of reasons.

These are said to include a shortage of competent manpower, lack of coordination between police and the military authorities and the refusal of the settlers to cooperate in the investigation of Jews suspected of offenses against Arabs.

Basics Of The Problem Outlined

According to Jerusalem District Attorney Michael Kirsch, the problem is the dual legal system in the territories. Jewish settlers on the West Bank are subject to Israeli law; the Arab population is subject to

Jordanian law, international law for occupied territories and the thousands of military ordinances issued by the Military Government during the 16 years of occupation.

The settlers are allowed by the military authorities to carry weapons for self-defense but enjoined to use them only in life-threatening situations. The settlers claim that when they use their weapons to ward off stone-throwing attacks by Arabs, they are subject to police investigation even though they were authorized by the military. The settlers are demanding to be treated like soldiers in combat who do not have to account for the use of their weapons.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens took special pains a week ago to call attention to a statement he published that the rule of law must be applied in the territories. That was seen as an oblique acknowledgement that there has been a degree of negligence in that respect in the past. There have been many cases of Jewish harassment of Arabs without arrests being made or charges pressed.

Illegal Incidents, Shootings Cited

The Karp report is said to cite dozens of cases involving deliberate damage to Arab property, believed to be reprisals by Jewish vigilantes for stone-throwing, and a number of cases in which West Bank Arabs were killed.

MK Shulamit Aloni of the Labor Party, submitted a report to the Justice Ministry listing seven cases in which Arabs were allegedly shot by Jewish settlers. According to Aloni, there were 70 incidents of alleged illegal acts by Jews against Arabs. Of that number, 48 involved settlers and the rest either soldiers or border police, Aloni said.

ISRAEL PLAYING DOWN MILITARY INCIDENTS, APPARENTLY TO AVOID ESCALATING ISRAEL-SYRIA TENSIONS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, May 25 (JTA) -- Israeli officials are deliberately playing down the importance of a series of military incidents on the ground and in the air in Lebanon during the last 24 hours, apparently to avoid escalating the tension that exists between Israel and Syria.

Israel Defense Force sources disclosed three incidents in addition to the abortive air-to-air missile attack by Syrian planes on Israeli aircraft on patrol over Lebanon this morning. (See Story, P.1.)

The IDF sources reported that an Israeli tank hit a land mine near Beirut today with no injuries to its crew. Last night there was an exchange of small arms fire across the Israeli-Syrian lines in central Lebanon. Yesterday, two SA-7 "Strella" hand-held anti-aircraft missiles were fired from beyond Syrian lines at an IDF helicopter. The helicopter was not hit.

The sources suggested that the last two incidents could be attributed to Palestine Liberation Organization units rather than the Syrian army. Although

this was not certain, the Israelis apparently prefer not to accuse the Syrians which could increase tension.

Some officials said that today's missile attack on Israeli planes might have been triggered by "nervousness" on the Syrian side rather than deliberate provocation. The planes were not hit and did not return the fire. The Army Radio said tonight that there would be no Israeli "response" to this incident and that the aerial patrols over Lebanon would continue.

Meanwhile, Shimon Peres, chairman of the opposition Labor Party, warned today that a "war of attrition" could develop between Israel and Syria and find the IDF in inconvenient positions in its present deployment.

ANTI-SHARON COALITION BLASTED

MONTREAL, May 25 (JTA) -- Yitzhak Mayer, the Consul General of Israel in Montreal, denounced the coalition of trade unionists, political figures, Socialists and Palestinians who have formed a coalition to protest a scheduled visit here in June by former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

In a statement, Mayer said that "the persons behind this dubious effort have publicly based their opposition to this visit on a string of misconstrued facts and have launched an unprecedented campaign of slander against Sharon the man and Sharon the Minister (Without Portfolio) in the Israeli government." The coalition has termed Sharon a "war criminal."

Mayer expressed confidence that "public opinion in Quebec will reject this blatant attempt to libel Minister Sharon, the State of Israel and its institutions."

AMSTERDAM WILL HAVE ITS THIRD SUCCESSIVE JEWISH MAYOR IN 6 YEARS

AMSTERDAM, May 25 (JTA) -- Amsterdam, capital of The Netherlands and its second largest city, will have its third Jewish Mayor in succession over a period of six years. He is Ed Van Thijn, 48, who will succeed Willem Polak when he retires next month. The Mayors of Dutch cities are appointed by the government.

Van Thijn, like all of his predecessors since the end of World War II, is a member of the Labor Party (PVDA). Born in Amsterdam, he became a municipal councillor in 1962 and a member of Parliament in 1967. He was elected chairman of the Labor Party's Parliamentary faction in 1981 and served for seven months as Minister of Interior.

Van Thijn freely acknowledges his Jewish ancestry. But he is not associated with any Jewish organization and, in recent years, has been a strong critic of the Israeli government of Premier Menachem Begin which he considers reactionary. He stated, in an article written two years ago, that as a Jew he feels solidarity with all minority groups in Holland and elsewhere.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded Wednesday afternoon, when a bomb exploded south of Zaharani in Lebanon.

BACKGROUND REPORT ROLE FOR UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN SOUTH LEBANON

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, May 25 (JTA) -- The limited role outlined for the United Nations peacekeeping force in south Lebanon included in the agreement reached between Israel and Lebanon appears to represent the long-held Israeli view of the peacekeeping force's inability to prevent Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists from planning and launching assaults on Israel's northern settlements from south Lebanon.

The Israel-Lebanon accord, formally signed May 17, gives the UN force a limited and restricted role for one year, providing for a single UN unit to be based near Sidon, which may, if requested by the Lebanese government, travel to Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre "to surveil and observe," according to the text of the agreement.

Study Substantiates Israel's Charges

Providing substance to past Israeli charges against the peacekeeping force, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), is a recent study conducted by the Heritage Foundation, the conservative Washington-based think tank.

"Evidence shows in some cases that UNIFIL units facilitated the movements and activities of the PLO in south Lebanon, thus contributing to the destabilization that triggered the renewal of hostilities in June, 1982," said the report, by Robert Brooks, a policy analyst for the Foundation. The 20-page report, which focused on the efforts of the UN peacekeeping forces since 1948, was issued in April, prior to the signing of the Israel-Lebanon accord.

While noting the difficulties Lebanon's southern region presented to a peacekeeping force, the Brooks report said UNIFIL "failed because of uneven performance of its various contingents, many of which unwittingly encouraged violence and raised the level of tension among warring factions in the entire region."

UNIFIL, which at this time comprises some 6,000 troops including Fijians, Nepalese, and French troops, was established by the UN Security Council in 1978 following Israel's Litani operation into south Lebanon which, similar to last June's invasion, was designed to clear the region of Palestinian terrorist bases.

A UN peacekeeping force was provided with a mandate to "confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces" from Lebanon, "restore international peace and security, and assist the Lebanese government to re-establish its authority in the occupied area," according to Brooks. The force was initially established with the intention of remaining in south Lebanon for six months. Its mandate has been renewed by the Security Council each time it has come up before the UN body.

The Brooks report cited a number of reasons for the failure of UNIFIL to maintain and accomplish its intended mandate. These include, according to Brooks, the "uneven ability" of UNIFIL to assert its authority. While some members of the force were able to turn back terrorists seeking to infiltrate the area it controlled, there existed "soft spots" in the force which allowed the "adversaries to maneuver," according to Brooks.

Furthermore, Brooks pointed to a "lack of freedom" for the peacekeeping units to move around the area intended for it to control, the problem of the many warring factions in south Lebanon and the unclear role of Israel's ally, Maj. Saad Haddad and his 1,200-member Christian militia force in south Lebanon, as all having contributed to the ineffectiveness of the UNIFIL operation.

The most serious evidence against UNIFIL is that, according to reports following Israel's invasion last June, there was "close and systematic intelligence cooperation between UNIFIL personnel and the PLO," Brooks wrote. He added that intelligence information was passed on to the PLO from UNIFIL soldiers and officers. "On one occasion, the PLO was able to induce UNIFIL to supply it with sophisticated communications equipment," Brooks asserted.

UN Official Attacks The Report

A leading UN official, however, in response to an editorial on the report which appeared in The Wall Street Journal, attacked the Foundation's study as being "so replete with factual errors and preconceived ideas that it cannot be taken seriously. The Foundation has long been dedicated to an assault on the UN."

The UN official, Brian Urquhart, UN Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, in a letter to the editor May 24, called the Heritage report's assertion of UNIFIL-PLO cooperation in south Lebanon "highly disingenuous." He wrote that public reports on the activities of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon "have always given an accounting of its relationship with the PLO" and Israel as well as other parties to the conflict.

"It is a basic principle that UN peacekeeping operations deal with all the parties present, and the PLO was certainly an important element in the situation," Urquhart wrote. He added that the cease-fire of July, 1981 between Israel and the PLO was negotiated by special U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the Israeli side and "by the UN as far as the PLO was concerned."

Nevertheless, the Brooks report said that according to information made available to the Heritage Foundation, "other advantages gained by the PLO through UNIFIL beneficence, include: PLO liaison officers were allowed to move fully armed with an armed escort through UNIFIL 'controlled' territory; explosives were carried into Israel by individual UNIFIL officers for use by PLO terrorists; and UNIFIL officers were persuaded by the PLO to inform village leaders 24 hours in advance of any impending search for concealed weapons."