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**GAZA, NABLUS ERUPT IN VIOLENCE;
1 KILLED, 4 WOUNDED IN CAMP RAID**
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug 22 (JTA) -- One Arab was killed and at least four others wounded during an army raid on the Askar refugee camp in Nablus Sunday night.

The raid capped a weekend of massive disturbances, especially in the Gaza Strip, where two Arabs were killed in clashes with troops.

Palestinians in the territories observed a general strike Monday, in protest over Israeli taxation.

The army raid on Askar was one of several raids Sunday night on potential trouble spots in the Nablus area, in an effort to prevent widespread disturbances. Dozens were arrested.

The soldiers met resistance at the camp, and fired on Arab residents, injuring five and killing a 22-year-old man.

Disturbances erupted later in the Tulkarm area. At the Nur Shams refugee camp, soldiers used tear-gas canisters to battle rioters, the army spokesman said.

A man injured by gunfire was later admitted to the Tulkarm hospital, but the spokesman said the soldiers did not use live fire.

Disturbances were also reported in the town of Kalkilya. One Arab was shot in the leg.

The army maintained curfews in several areas of Samaria, including the refugee camps around Nablus, and the Tulkarm and Amari camps.

Massive violence spread Monday evening in the Gaza Strip, with the Shati and Jabalya camps once again the main trouble spots.

Residents blocked roads, burned tires and threw stones and bottles at army troops. Dozens of people were admitted to hospitals for tear gas inhalation as well as gunshot wounds. Precise figures on numbers wounded were not available.

Egged Attack

An Arab youth from the Jenin area was arrested over the weekend, suspected of having been involved in last month's arson attack on two Egged buses in the bus company's parking lot in Kiryat Tivon, near Haifa.

In Tel Aviv, a magistrate ordered the search of the homes of four Arab youths, suspected of throwing petrol bombs in Or Yehuda Sunday morning.

The youths will remain in custody for six days pending further investigation.

No one was hurt in the attack and no damage was caused. The magistrate said the evidence did not satisfy her that there was a direct link between the suspects and the incident.

In a second case before the magistrate, two Or Yehuda residents suspected in the burning death of three Arab laborers two weeks ago had their custody extended by seven days.

Uri Dali, 20, and Naji Atslan, 21, face murder charges for allegedly setting fire to a hut where the three laborers slept, apparently after the building contractor turned them down for a job.

A police representative did not disclose the evidence against the two men. He said the act was not politically motivated.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday that the recent wave of violence in the territories as well as in Israel was a direct consequence of the complete diplomatic standstill on the eve of the Nov. 1 elections.

Commerce Minister Ariel Sharon said he would continue to press for the "introduction of Israeli law," his preferred term for "annexation," into parts of the West Bank and Gaza despite the lack of support from both Labor and Likud.

Speaking during a tour of Samaria, Sharon said the matter was of urgency in order to counter the possibility of a Palestinian government in exile, and to forestall any hope that a Palestinian state would follow.

**PRO-PALESTINIAN TERRORISM DOWN,
STATE DEPARTMENT STUDY REPORTS**

By Howard Rosenberg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- Pro-Palestinian terrorists killed 155 fewer people in 1987 than they did in 1986, the State Department revealed Monday in its annual report "Patterns of Global Terrorism."

The 70-page report said that terrorists killed 295 people and wounded 770 in 1987, down from 450 deaths and 1,125 injuries in 1986.

But Israel, the West Bank and Gaza Strip saw roughly the same number of incidents between 1986 and 1987, about 25 percent of the 1986 worldwide total of 774 incidents, and 1987 total of 832 attacks.

By contrast, the second most popular venue for terrorist attacks was Pakistan, site of 17 percent of the incidents.

"Israel remained the primary target of Palestinian terrorists in 1987," the report said. It cited an April 1986 attack into northern Israel, which killed two Israeli soldiers along with three terrorists linked to Al-Fatah, the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In December 1987, "in an attempt probably designed to exploit international sympathy created by the Gaza Strip and West Bank protests, three terrorists from (Mohammed) Abul Abbas' Palestine Liberation Front penetrated Israel from Jordan. The three were captured shortly after their incursion."

On terrorist acts committed by Jews, the report noted that life sentences for three Jewish settlers convicted of murdering West Bank Arabs were reduced in March 1987.

In October, the Knesset defeated a bill that would have pardoned seven members of the Jewish underground who had previously been convicted of "terrorist crimes" against Arabs.

Since 1985, the total number of incidents in the Middle East has remained "fairly constant" each year. For example, 45 percent of worldwide terrorist attacks occurred in the Middle East in 1987, down 1 percent from 1986.

The report warned that "the potential for terrorist activity remains high," citing recent political developments such as the Palestinian uprising and "the groundswell of Islamic fundamentalism throughout the Middle East."

Only 9 percent of the anti-U.S. terrorist incidents occurred in the Middle East in 1987, the report concluded.

By contrast, Latin America was the site of 47 percent of 149 anti-U.S. incidents, followed by Western Europe with 24 percent.

The report found that terrorist incidents outside the Middle East by "radical Palestinian groups" declined in 1987, but was offset by a slight rise in attacks against targets in Israel and the administered territories.

The report attributed the 1987 decline in Mideast terrorism in Western Europe -- from 74 incidents in '85, to 43 incidents in '87 -- to the deterrent effect of terrorist prosecutions in European countries.

For example, in February 1986, Georges Ibrahim Abdullah, head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, was sentenced to life imprisonment in France for his role in the assassination of U.S. and Israeli diplomats in 1982.

Also in 1987, an Italian appeals court upheld the sentences of the PLF terrorists convicted in the October 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking and sentenced Abul Abbas in absentia to life imprisonment.

But the report cautioned against expecting a continued decline in Palestinian terrorism outside the Middle East, because "information suggests that radical Palestinian groups opposed to a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute may be planning renewed terrorist campaigns against Israeli, moderate Arab, and U.S. targets worldwide."

Terrorists Profiled

The report for the first time profiled terrorist groups, including their sources of funding.

The report said that under the November 1978 Arab League summit agreement, the PLO was to receive \$300 million annually between 1978 and 1988 from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq, Libya and Algeria.

It said that Saudi Arabia announces publicly that it gives the PLO \$85 million each year.

Abu Nidal has previously received aid from Iraq and Syria, and "continues to receive aid from Libya," the report said. Al Fatah has links to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and "other moderate Persian Gulf states, from which it continues to receive major funding," as well as from Jordan, the report said.

The Popular Struggle Front is funded mainly by Syria, with some aid from Libya. That group commits "terrorist attacks against Israeli, moderate Arab, and PLO targets," the report said.

The report also contains a new full-page chart noting which countries officially recognize the PLO. They include China, Afghanistan, Egypt, Kuwait, Austria, East Germany, Greece, Romania and the Soviet Union.

It also cited countries that provide "quasi-diplomatic" recognition to the PLO, such as Japan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Italy and the Netherlands.

The 1987 report was released in August as part of a new timetable requiring the State Department to issue its annual report by March 31 each year, starting in 1989.

ISRAEL MUM ON PLANNED SATELLITE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- Israeli officials declined to comment on a report in Time magazine that Israel is preparing a missile to launch its own surveillance satellite in low earth orbit.

According to Time, the satellite is designed

to spy on military preparations and movements in the neighboring Arab countries.

Time says the "Shavit" (comet) missile was built by Israel's leading missile manufacturer, the Rafael weapons development authority, in collaboration with Israel Aircraft Industries.

If the report is true, Israel would become the world's eighth country known to possess a rocket strong enough to put a satellite in orbit.

An Israeli spy satellite would make the country independent of the United States in obtaining satellite intelligence.

BRITAIN, CHINA ASSAIL ISRAEL AS RIGHTS MEETING CONTINUES

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- Condemnation of Israel's policies in the administered territories continued Monday at a meeting of the United Nations' subcommission on human rights, which is taking place here this week.

Delegates from Great Britain, China, Egypt, Greece and the Palestine Liberation Organization were among those objecting to Israel's handling of the nearly nine-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Britain's Claire Palley spoke strongly of the "unbelievable" conduct of Israeli soldiers involved in administering collective punishment.

Jan Tian, a delegate from the People's Republic of China, called on the subcommission to strengthen its condemnation of Israeli human rights violations and co-ordinate with other U.N. organs to bring pressure on Israel.

Jewish representatives at the meeting blasted at an attack by Greek delegate Erica Irene Daes, who expressed concern over human rights abuses against children in the territories.

Daes compared the plight of a Palestinian girl who lost both her hands to Anne Frank, leading to an objection by David Littman, an observer representing the World Union of Progressive Judaism.

Said Daes, "At least Anne Frank was left with two hands to write her diary."

The anti-Israel agenda was detoured briefly when Israeli delegate Raphael Walden called on the Soviet Union to officially rehabilitate Jewish intellectuals murdered by Stalinist forces in the early 1950s.

Walden said the Soviets should take steps to compensate for the murders and historical distortion by eliminating discrimination against the country's Jews.

Walden also expressed his concern for the small Jewish community remaining in Ethiopia.

ISRAELI'S JEWELRY STORE THREATENED

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- A package delivered to an Israeli-owned jewelry shop here contained a letter signed by Direct Action, the French extreme left terrorist organization, threatening a bomb would explode unless all the jewelry in the windows was left in a bag outside.

A saleswoman there was given the parcel by a man police described as Arab-looking. The note said the parcel contained a bomb which could be detonated long distance, and that the shop, called Aviva after its owner Aviva Chaya, was under surveillance.

The saleswoman put the package on the pavement and alerted the police. An investigation has not yet determined who is responsible.

TWO MIDEAST EXPERTS AGREE WAR WITH SYRIA IS PROBABLE By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- Two Israeli experts on the Middle East, speaking at a public meeting here, have come to the conclusion that Syria is preparing for an eventual confrontation with Israel.

Brig. Gen. (Res.) Aharon Levran, editor of "Middle East Military Balance," a publication of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, and Dr. Yossi Olmert, head of the Syrian and Lebanese desk at the university's Dayan Center for Middle East and African Studies, both estimated that although the chances of a Syrian-initiated war with Israel in the near future is slight, Syria is nonetheless bent on some stage of war with the Jewish state in the future.

Levran, a former deputy commander at the National Defense College, said that the Syrians "are doing everything to prepare themselves for war, but I would risk saying that I doubt they will initiate a war with Israel so long as they are alone and without an Arab coalition partner, particularly Iraq and Jordan."

He said that "while Syria is not planning to embark on a premeditated war with Israel in the short term, this does not mean that a circumstantial war cannot occur between Israel and Syria."

Levran pointed out several "friction points" -- in Lebanon, in regard to Syria's support for terrorism, and in the Golan Heights.

In fact, while leaders of the mainstream Palestine Liberation Organization were meeting at their headquarters in Tunis to consider plans to establish a "Palestinian" state in the West Bank and Gaza, the Syrian press was dismissing such an attempt as "a big conspiracy against the Palestinian cause" because such a move would lead to a recognition of Israel.

Arafat Backers Tossed Out

Syria and its Palestinian allies have systematically thrown adherents of PLO leader Yasir Arafat out of their Lebanese enclaves. The guerrilla alliance opposed to Arafat is based in Damascus.

Olmert told questioners during the question-and-answer session that "Syria would prefer quiet in the area until the upcoming Lebanese elections, so as not to give Israel an excuse to intervene in them."

But Lebanon's Parliament was unable to muster a quorum to choose a successor to President Amin Gemayel at last Thursday's session. Great care had reportedly been taken to ensure a calm election process, through an intensive effort by Syria and the United States to find some candidate acceptable to all sides in Lebanon.

Friday, Ahmed Jabril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, vowed more guerrilla operations.

Levran voiced concern over Syria's possible deployment for a future war, because Syria has made numerous improvements in the sphere of conventional warfare, he said, particularly in enhancing its ground-to-air forces.

Levran added, however, that Damascus has yet to draw even with Israel's military strength. He noted that Syria's decision to equip its Scud surface-to-surface missiles with chemical warheads was prompted by the Syrian air force's inability to contend with the Israeli air force.

Levran said the Syrians have emphasized

unconventional means of warfare because "they know that Israel is much more advanced in nuclear potential."

Levran compared Syria's use of chemical warfare to Israel's nuclear potential. Although chemical means "are not an equal answer" to Israeli nuclear possibilities, he said, "at least it's something. It's unconventional, and it's a mass weapons system which can cause a lot of casualties. They know that Israel is very sensitive to casualties."

Olmert, brother of Likud Knesset Member Ehud Olmert, said that the Syrian regime's basic technology, which views the Israel-Arab conflict as "a clash between two civilizations," precludes reaching a comprehensive settlement between the two sides, or a separate peace between one Arab country and Israel, and necessitates the attainment of Arab "strategic parity."

"Strategic parity is, first of all, what the Syrians regard as the best way to deal with Israel," said Olmert.

He added that the Syrians view the results of the Yom Kippur War of 1973 as proof of their conception: "Together in a coherent way, the Arabs inflicted enough military damage on Israel to force it to make concessions that it otherwise would not have dreamed of making."

"This is the whole idea of strategic parity: to extract from Israel, by force, what you will never be able to get peacefully, or -- even if you can get it peacefully -- to do so in a humiliating way."

'SECURITY' COMES BEFORE 'PEACE,' NEW RIGHT-WING GROUP ANNOUNCES By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- A number of reserve senior officers and academics have formed a new organization in order to promote their views on how best to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict while still maintaining Israel's security.

The idea is familiar, and so is the name: "Officers and Academics For Security and Peace."

But unlike a similarly named group formed earlier this summer, the new group's members are largely identified with the nationalistic views of the Likud and Tehiya parties, and reject justifications for trading land for peace.

At a founding meeting held here Sunday, the new group announced that its objective was to illustrate "the vital importance Judea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan Heights have for Israel's security and existence."

The new group's more prominent members include former intelligence chief Yehoshua Saguy, former navy commander Shlomo Harel and former deputy defense minister Mordechai Zipori.

They are less well known than members of the leftist "Council for Peace and Security," who say that Israel can avoid a demographic tragedy and still ensure its security by relinquishing much of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Founders of the new group have been careful to put "security" before "peace" in its name. They blame the earlier council of frightening and misleading the public, and of putting political considerations before purely military ones.

The leftists' readiness for territorial compromise, they claim, deprives Israel of strategic depth.

The earlier group argues that a few kilometers of strategic depth are insignificant in the era of short- and medium-range missiles.

ISRAELI AT LAST, REFUSENIK WARNS: 'DROP-OUTS' HURT JEWISH EMIGRATION

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (JTA) -- Former refuse-nik Lev Shapiro, who now lives in Tel Aviv, has come to the United States to thank those who helped make his story a priority case.

He is also here to warn against those helping Soviet Jews emigrate to America, help that he perceives as dangerous because it takes Jews away from Israel.

Shapiro, who arrived in Israel in March after a particularly harrowing 18-year waiting period in the Soviet Union, contended that "the fact that they can come here to the United States increases assimilation in the Soviet Union.

"Look, the fact that Soviet Jewry is assimilated is not their fault. But the fact that American Jews help them to assimilate is a shame. It is a very high price to pay."

Currently, as many as 94 percent of the Soviet Jewish emigres who arrive in the Vienna transfer point "drop out," or opt to travel to the United States rather than Israel.

"It's immoral of those who don't want to go to Israel to use the tickets of those who really do. The ones who get out and leave in Vienna for the United States are just changing one diaspora for another," Shapiro said.

Israel, he continued, "is not only our hope. It is the hope of all Jews."

Shapiro is on a tour of the United States sponsored by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. This Lev Shapiro interviewed in the offices of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is not the same man visitors encountered in Leningrad years ago.

His sad eyes have brightened and his drooping posture has been clearly buoyed by his long-sought aliyah.

No One Heard The Hebrew

It was something of which even his parents dreamt. Shapiro, who described his family as "always very religious," remembered preparing for his bar mitzvah during the period of Stalin. "My mother stood in the corridor to make sure no one heard the Hebrew."

Shapiro remembers the anti-Semitic era of the infamous Doctors' Plot in the early 1950s, when Stalin went on a rampage and ordered the executions of Jewish doctors he imagined were plotting to kill him.

"I was beaten in the classroom, and the teacher pretended not to see."

For his children, things were only marginally better. Shapiro recalled reading in Izvestia in 1976 that all national minorities have the right to teach their own language and culture.

Testing this, he wrote a letter to the department of education of the Jewish Autonomous Region in Birobidjan, asking for material to teach Yiddish to his children.

Shapiro pulled from his briefcase the reply he received and saved, translating it word by word. It said there was no Yiddish school in Birobidjan, the Jewish language was not taught, and "therefore we cannot send you books."

When his accomplished daughter Naomi was rejected by the special school her brother already attended, Shapiro brought a civil action in court.

He was told that she could not have been rejected because of anti-Semitism, because "anti-Semitism is outlawed in the Soviet Union."

At this point he was bent on an unremitting

course to look for the truth. In Moscow, he approached Samuil Zivs, Jewish member of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Public Committee. He spoke to him "as a lawyer."

Shapiro asked Zivs to explain legally how a country that outlawed anti-Semitism could practice anti-Semitism, after having signed the United Nations International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

As Shapiro recalls, Zivs replied, "Yes, it is a law, but the fact that they refused to hear your case is because every law protects only good citizens. If you want to leave the country, you are a bad citizen."

Things became especially rough after "the film." Shapiro speaks about it with a shudder even today.

Unindicted Witness

Shapiro was an unindicted witness in the 1970 Leningrad trials of a group who had tried to steal a plane to fly to freedom via Sweden.

Never charged, Shapiro ironically became the one left behind, the last Leningrad witness to leave the Soviet Union.

In 1982, Shapiro was interviewed by French television. Two years later, the KGB, using footage from this interview, produced a film called "Hirelings and Accomplices," which cast Shapiro as a "Zionist agent in the Western conspiracy against the Soviet state."

Several weeks after the broadcast, Shapiro was featured on the evening news, his home referred to as central headquarters for "Zionist conspirators" in Leningrad. He was forced out of his position as an electronics engineer.

Shapiro waited seven years after the trial before applying to emigrate in 1977. He was refused on grounds of "state secrets." His parents, however, were permitted to go to Israel.

Naomi sent a letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in which she asked, "Why can't I go to Israel to see my grandparents, whom I have never seen?"

Naomi's letter was reprinted in The Jerusalem Post, The Jewish Chronicle of London and The Atlanta Constitution.

She started receiving letters of support from schoolchildren in Atlanta, in which they "wished her to have such a life as they have," and described a life of freedom in America, said Shapiro.

'Please, Mr. Gorbachev'

An eight-year-old boy sent a letter to Gorbachev, saying, "Please, Mr. Gorbachev, let Naomi go to see her grandparents in Israel, or you will never be re-elected as president."

Shapiro believes it was this kind of help, coupled with Gorbachev's popular theme of "glasnost," that finally won the Shapiros their freedom to leave the Soviet Union this March.

Shapiro does not believe in the number system currently in use for citing how many Soviet Jews wish to leave. "I think it is not so much as 400,000, but on the other hand, I think it could be much more."

Shapiro believes the greatest catalyst for Soviet immigration to Israel is the direct flight.

Why? "The supermarket," he explained.

After years of anti-Israel propaganda, Soviets are astounded to see the plentiful supply of food in Israel, especially the fresh vegetables.

"They will see the supermarket, and they will see the rest. And they will say, 'It's like in the United States.' Even I was surprised."