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10 November 1982

Near East/North Africa Report

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

TUNISIAN APPREHENSION OVER PLO PRESENCE DISCUSSED

London AL-HAWADITH No 1349, 10 Sep 82 pp 17-19

[Article by Huda al-Husayni: " 'Arafat Was Staying at al-Sa'adah Palace, Beginning with the Leaders of His Organization To Find out What Had Gone Wrong"]

[Text] Leading official says, "We wish to go back to a small village in Palestine; we are not interested in any plan."

Last Friday evening Tunisia was joining Abu 'Ammar in turning a new leaf in the life of the Palestinian Revolution.

There was an honor guard; there were music and children; there was a restrained joyous celebration in an unknown corner; there was an unknown future; and there were eyes looking with expectation and a sense of loss. In the course of the lives of revolutions there is no repose and no clarity. Tangled lines become even more tangled by the day, and conflicts continue.

PLO chief, Yasir 'Arafat may have expected anything but the fact that the only question that he would be asked early in this new chapter of the life of his revolution would be this: "What were your feelings when you met Habib Bourguiba?"

With 'Arafat's arrival, the treatment of journalists who had come from afar left much to be desired. Security men, not authorized officials in the Ministry of Information, oversaw the activities of those journalists who were asked to stand at a distance as though they were black sheep. This led to some fights, disputes and considerable mistreatment.

It was exactly 5:45 when the door of the Tunisian airplane which flew Abu 'Ammar from Athens to Tunisia was opened.

Abu 'Ammar appeared exhausted. His eyes were red, indicating that he was tired and subdued. He frequently seemed distraught, and he appeared to be going through the motions of shaking other people's hands. A few Palestinian officials stepped off the airplane with 'Arafat. Among them were Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani and Mahmud al-Labadi, the information official. There were also Palestinian officials who were waiting to greet 'Arafat with Tunisia's president, Habib Bourguiba. Among those officials were Kahlid al-Hasan and 'Isam al-Sartawi.

It was noticed that Abu 'Ammar had lost a lot of weight during the war of Beirut.

Mahmud al-Labadi had also lost a lot of weight. The other Palestinian leaders were still in good health.

When he got to the last steps of the airplane, Abu 'Ammar extended both arms and embraced Bourguiba who began a lengthy conversation with him. The Tunisian president was gesturing with his fingers as though he were giving Abu 'Ammar advice. Of course we did not hear what was being said. When Abu 'Ammar greeted al-Majidah Wasilah, wife of the Tunisian president, he was mindful of the fact that he was to kiss her four times.

There were small matters that we were able to observe. When the two leaders approached the platform that had been set up for the guests who were being honored, Abu 'Ammar took President Bourguiba's hand and helped him walk up the steps.

It is known that ever since the assassination of Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat, President Bourguiba has been wearing a bullet-proof vest. It makes him feel uncomfortable when he moves.

Abu 'Ammar kept his hand raised all the time while the Palestinian and Tunisian national anthems were being played. Habib Bourguiba raised both hands only at the end of each anthem. After the anthems were played, Bourguiba leaned again on Abu 'Ammar and walked down the steps with him.

It was over 30 degrees [Celsius], and the line of officials and Arab diplomats who were on hand to greet 'Arafat was very long. Each one of them wanted to shake Abu 'Ammar's hand. When Bourguiba would say a few good words on behalf of someone in the greeting party, Abu 'Ammar would go back and embrace that person a second and a third time.

It was noticed that Libya's representative was present. Abu 'Ammar embraced him quickly, but did not talk with him.

There was a popular reception, but it was not crowded. People--young and old--had come 2 hours before Abu 'Ammar's arrival to greet the Palestinian leader. They stood on both sides of the airport road, carrying many pictures of al-Majidah Wasilah, of the Tunisian president and of the Palestinian leader.

The three walked together into the VIP lounge. They were accompanied by some Arab officials who had come to greet Abu 'Ammar. Among them were Habib Chatti; Mohamed Boucetta, Morocco's minister of foreign affairs; and, of course, Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

Although it was very hot, refreshments were not offered to those who were inside the lounge. No jasmine garlands were placed around Yasir 'Arafat's neck even though this was the season for jasmine in Tunisia. Abu 'Ammar sat under the camera lights of Tunisian television and told President Bourguiba, "Telegrams from al-Majidah Wasilah were reaching me during the difficult hours."

The Tunisian president replied, "I would always ask her how you were, and she would tell me you were fine."

At this point a Tunisian journalist came forward--the only one who was allowed inside the lounge--and asked Abu 'Ammar this one and only question: "What were

your feelings as you met with the great fighter?" Abu 'Ammar thanked him [for the question] and went on to say, "This is a historical and a difficult time for our Palestinian people and our Arab nation. We made this statement in Beirut. [We said] that we were fighting so that Israeli and Zionist decisions would not prevail in this region. [We said we were fighting] so that the will of our Arab nation would prevail." Abu 'Ammar did not say the American decision, for example, and this caused some rather vague interpretations [of his statements] to emerge.

When he completed his reply, those who were present, including the president and his wife, recited [the following]: "If a nation wants to live, fate will have to comply with its wishes." Then women began cheering for Bourguiba and saying, "Long live 'Arafat."

When the two leaders walked out to [ride in] an open car so they can greet the people who had come to greet them, [they saw that] Palestinians were carrying both the Lebanese and Palestinian flags. One of the largest signs [in the crowd] stated, "Steadfastness was in Beirut."

In front of al-Sa'adah Palace in al-Marsa, the place which Bourguiba had placed at the disposal of Abu 'Ammar, the task of PLO representative in Tunisia, Hakam Bal'awi, was to interpret to the two leaders from the Tunisian dialect to the Palestinian dialect and vice versa.

Some of the people on hand to greet 'Arafat said, " 'Arafat was forcing himself to hide his true feelings. He would sometimes forget, and the expression on his face would convey his sense of defeat and his worry. Sometimes he saw those who had come to greet him, and sometimes he only saw the immediate past. Was he remembering?"

[The question is] can he forget?

Some of the fighters who were accompanying Abu 'Ammar approached fighters who were in military uniform and who were clapping their hands. They eyed each other for a long time and then [the fighters who came with Abu 'Ammar] told the others, "Thank God for your safe arrival." The people who were clapping were dumbfounded, and the arriving fighters walked away quietly.

Abu 'Ammar arrived in Tunisia on the anniversary of the first time Habib Bourguiba had been arrested. All day radio broadcasts praised the struggle of Bourguiba who had given Tunisia its freedom. It was due to his efforts that all of Africa was liberated. The broadcasts had nothing more than welcoming words for Abu 'Ammar, who was to be the guest of the "chief of fighters," that is, Bourguiba.

But will Abu 'Ammar remain in Tunisia?

One of the men accompanying the Palestinian leader said, "Journalists are coming from all over the world to ask Abu 'Ammar one question: what will you do after Beirut?" 'Arafat's companion said, "No one knows. We lost Beirut."

"We left Palestine in 1948, and the Arabs reproached us. In 1982 all the Arabs agreed to have us evacuated."

"In losing Beirut we lost the only firm ground we had to stand on. A long time will pass before this deep wound that we have will heal."

Another Palestinian said, "The phase of 'the flying Palestinian' has begun. Abu 'Ammar will wander in many Arab countries. The tragedy [here] is that before he left Beirut, where he left his heart, he said, 'The hearts of some Arabs were as cold, even colder than Jabal al-Shaykh.' "

The Palestinian added, "But what is the solution? do we live at sea aboard a ship, and will our people be at the mercy of the winds?"

I asked a Palestinian for the reason why Abu 'Ammar chose Tunisia. He said, "Because the Arab League is in Tunisia and because Tunisia's position is not subject to bids and sensitivities. The Palestinian cause, which is considered a national issue, permeates Tunisian public opinion. Tunisia's official position has been unequivocal, and this is all that the organization wants. Tunisia has adhered to the organization's position and supported it without question at all conferences. Tunisians advocate the removal of guardianship from the Palestinian organization. Since 1965 President Bourguiba has been saying, 'Let Palestinians fight without anyone's guardianship so that the cause would not be lost.' " The Palestinian official added, "Now the time has come for Palestinians to be liberated and not to be restrained by anyone."

Tunisia has tried to ensure all the means of comfort for Yasir 'Arafat. The president's summer palace, al-Sa'adah Palace, and all accommodations for visitors have been placed at 'Arafat's disposal. The Tunisian government has attached no conditions to the notion of the word, struggle. The struggle will be what the Resistance thinks it should be.

I asked the Palestinian official what he thought about Bourguiba's peace plan, and he said, "You recall that the organization did declare its approval of all UN resolutions. The partition resolution was the most important of these resolutions [even though] Israel and the United States may not approve of it. I believe that if we get an Arab consensus on this matter, wars will be necessary. If there is such an agreement, military preparations for these wars must take place." The Palestinian official asked me what I thought about the Reagan plan, but then he went on to say, "Believe me: we are no longer interested in any plan. We only want to go back to our country, even if we go back to a small village. We are almost at the end of our wits." Then he added, "Now while Abu 'Ammar is in Tunisia, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is presenting the American plan to Begin."

And now, is all of Tunisia happy and delighted with the arrival of Palestinians in the country?

It goes without saying that the people are pleased about the fact that the Palestinians are in Tunisia. Officially, however, anxiety has begun setting into people's ideas and statements. Some people told me that it took half an hour to get approval for Abu 'Ammar and the fighters to come to Tunisia. Abu 'Ammar called the president and his wife and asked them if he could come to Tunisia. Al-Majidah Wasilah adopted this matter and considered it an extraordinary action because it would restore to President Bourguiba his prestige in the Arab world.

Four officials made that decision: the president, his wife, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi. It is to be noted that the Council of Ministers was on summer vacation.

A Tunisian citizen explained, "I am not saying that a countdown has begun or that a diametrically opposed mode of thinking has set in. We are only asking the following question: what benefits will come to Tunisia as a result of this? Officials are apprehensive, and so are the people. If Palestinians want to continue their struggle, what can we [Tunisians] offer them? Tunisia is fearful that some fighters may go to work for Libya and Algeria, and we would suffer from this problem."

An official at the Ministry of Information said, "What guarantees are there that Palestinians will not interfere in our affairs? In 1978, 2 weeks before the incidents of 26 January the struggle between then Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Habib Achour, president of the UGTT intensified, and Abu Iyyad was summoned to settle the dispute between them."

I asked the information official, "Is there something Palestinians can do here?" He replied, "Nothing. Almost all of them are soldiers. Their weapons were taken from them, but they will be returned to them when they leave Tunisia. Furthermore, we have not yet come to an agreement with the organization about how we will deal with each other."

Quoting Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi Libyan radio announced that Tunisia had received 1,000 Palestinian fighters in order to marry them off to Tunisian women. Tunisian officials and citizens as well as Palestinians were disturbed by this announcement. An official of the opposition said, "Tunisia was upset [over the allegation] that it had set a condition that the Palestinians who would [be allowed] in Tunisia would have to be 1,000 fighters from Fatah. This has not been the case. We got 550 fighters from the Palestine Liberation Army; 300 from Fatah; 50 from the Popular Front; and 10 from various factions." The opposition official added, "In Tunisia actions and communications are not difficult. At first, the popular climate of enthusiasm that existed in Tunisia did not exist elsewhere in any Arab country. But the regime became apprehensive of the masses and decided unilaterally to have sole control over the Palestinians." He added, "As the opposition, we were disturbed by the fact that the ruling party wanted to have sole control over the Palestinian fighters. Now, however, the party is afraid that foreign leaders may get control of them."

I asked him, "Then is there disagreement between the government and the opposition about the affections of Palestinians?"

The opposition official replied, "Before the arrival of the Palestinians, the director of the office of the minister of interior summoned four officials from the opposition parties. He met with each one of them separately, and he told them, "We want you to cut down as much as possible on the bidding and haggling that are being made around Palestinians and the Palestinian cause because the basic problem for the regime is security for the Palestinians. We are asking you to adopt a moderate tone in your newspapers and not to blow matters out of proportion."

Another member of the opposition said, "A joint Tunisian-Palestinian committee had been established before the arrival of the Palestinians. After a while, however, the minister of interior contacted us and told us, "This is just a Tunisian committee. We will not accept having anyone interfere in our affairs.

"Then we tried once again to contact the organization's office, and we felt that the organization's people were trying to avoid a meeting with us."

Opposition parties are saying, "It was assumed in all communications that took place between us and the ruling party that we would be among those who would greet the Palestinians. However, we did not receive any invitations. Only two opposition leaders were invited. They were invited in their capacity as editors-in-chief of newspapers. They were Ahmed Mestiri and Mohamed Belhaj Omar. The former refused to participate on that basis.

The organization's sources stated, "We have known for 5 years that if something happened to us in Beirut, Tunisia would be the second future step. Before coming here we decided that we would have absolutely no contact with opposition parties. Instead, we were going to support the ruling party, if we can. We support the survival of the regime."

I asked him if there was any truth to what we were hearing about the fact that there was some rebellion in the camps, and he replied, "Such things did happen. About 100 Palestinians went to Tunis, the capital and roamed the streets of the city without prior permission. This is one incident, for example. Today, we are sending a bus which takes the [Palestinian fighters] daily to tourist areas, and we are giving them money so they would not feel that they were under any pressure. We had to shave the heads of two fighters. There was a fight in one of the camps, and one of the men said that the leaders were cowards and should not have left Beirut. So another hit him. Then another fighter said that Abu 'Ammar should not go to the Arab summit, 'What have the Arabs done for us?' [he asked]."

Until Thursday evening, on the other hand, Palestinians did not want Abu 'Ammar to participate in the next summit. They wanted him to stay in Tunis unless Arab delegations were sent to invite him to the summit. It seems that intense communications were carried out. A Palestinian official told me, "Why should we go to the summit when the question of rebuilding Beirut will be discussed? Let the Arabs come to an agreement on something, and then send the money." When another Palestinian official heard me mention the Fez Summit, he told me, "The ax has fallen, and we have been done in!"

During emergency intense meetings that were held Saturday in Tunis, the PLO decided to go to the summit to ask the question that Abu 'Ammar asked in the interview he granted the Paris newspaper, LIBERATION last week. "We will ask the Arabs the reasons for the negative positions they have assumed with us." The organization is also scheduled to propose that all initiatives and political plans be merged to settle the question and come up with a unified resolution. Thus, something can be taken from King Fahd's plan, from President Bourguiba's plan, from the Egyptian-French plan and from the latest American plan, and these

* Translator's note: There is a play on the word, Fez, pronounced fas in Arabic--the word for ax or spade. The effect of the pun is lost in the translation.

points can be blended together as much as possible and turned into a unified plan.

A deep silence hung over al-Sa'adah Palace in Tunis where Abu 'Ammar is staying Friday evening. Inside the palace Resistance officials met to begin what some people called the process of finding out what had gone wrong.

Before nightfall a Palestinian told me, "In my thought I sometimes tell myself that if Beirut did give us the glory of this last battle, it also took away from us the future. The fact that the future is unknown terrifies me, but it is our destiny to follow this road, if we still have a road to follow."

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AFGHANISTAN

REBELS UNDEFEATED AS SOVIET OFFENSIVE WANES

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German No 235, 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Rolf Ihlau]

[Text] Kabul, October—Officials of the hated Kabul regime who had gotten caught in an ambush met a horrible end at the hands of the Panjshir Valley rebels. The rebels who were religious fanatics cut off the government representatives' ears and noses in the name of Islam and then stoned and tortured them slowly to death. Cruelty bordering on perversity has long been a prominent feature of the civil war-like battles being fought in the Hindu-kush. Often enough, banditry pure and simple was cleverly raised to the level of a religious or nationalistic surge toward freedom. These past few months, there has been a rash of excesses and horrible mutilations in the Panjshir Valley again. Afghan-Soviet forces are trying for the sixth time in 3 years to eradicate one of the symbols of unbending resistance to the Marxist revolution.

But the atrocities described above actually took place in the summer of 1975 during an uprising against the despotic Muhammad Daud regime in these wild mountain gorges 80 kilometers northeast of Kabul. The "red prince," who nonetheless embodied the rule of the upper bourgeoisie, had deposed King Zahir Shah, his brother-in-law, 2 years earlier. Those responsible for the uprising against Daud were fundamentalist groups close to the "Moslem Brotherhood," the so-called "Akhwanis," who were fighting both against the Westernization of Afghanistan and against the growing influence of the Soviets. Even at that time—during the revolt against Kabul which claimed hundreds of lives—two Islamic revolutionaries were already active who today are among the leaders of the religious guerilla movement in Afghanistan: Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the chief of "Hezbi Islami" and Burhanuddin Rabani, the head of "Jamiat Islami," who together make up the major portion of the partisans operating in the Panjshir Valley. Then as now, the rebels were getting their arms from Pakistan.

An Aura of Invincibility

No ruler in Kabul has ever been able to say that he is in control of all the regions of Afghanistan. The mountain tribes simply could not be subjugated. Wise rulers therefore contented themselves with keeping their claims to sovereignty to a minimum. Even today, there are nooks and crannies in this wild heartland of Asia which no official or soldier from Kabul has ever set

foot in. The inhabitants of Paktia province for example are subject neither to official registration or the draft. In fact, the people of Mongol origin who live on the plateaus of central Hazarajat are to all intents and purposes isolated from the outside world. To a large extent, much the same applies to the Panjshir river gorge—which along with its narrow side valleys winds through 100 kilometers of canyons eastward into the icebound tall mountains of the Hindukush and is all but sealed off toward Kabul. It is inaccessible terrain full of caves and ravines and scree, ideally suited to guerilla warfare. Even the great Tamerlane on his march from the Oxus to India had suffered bloody defeats in the Panjshir Valley and in neighboring Kafiristan in 1398.

The soldiers of the Red Army fared no differently when Soviet world power became entangled in the Hindukush just 3 years ago. Most likely, the Russians would have ignored the almost impassable valley with its 50,000 inhabitants of mostly Tadzik origin, if two challenges would not have forced them to intervene: from the vicinity of Gulbahar at the entrance to the Panjshir Valley guerilla commandos repeatedly attacked Soviet supply convoys which must cross the Salang Pass along the main supply route to Kabul. Retaliatory moves by the Soviets supported by heavy armor got no further than the lower third of the valley running afoul of stone barriers and blocked fords. Bombardments by MiG's in support of ground forces and sorties by helicopter gunships which the rebels fear most wrought havoc among the civilian population in the valley but did not manage to inflict a decisive blow against the insurgents hiding in caves and fortified hideouts.

Every attack that was beaten back added to the fame of the Mudjahedin led by former engineering student Masoud Ahmed Shah and the Panjshir Valley became something of a symbol of the invincibility of the guerillas and of Afghan resistance as such. In the upper reaches of the valley, 28 year-old Masoud established his own "liberated" fundamentalist dwarf empire. The population was supplied with food from Pakistan. The rebels also worked two emerald and lapis lazuli mines, collected taxes, operated schools, emergency hospitals and even a prison housing captured party functionaries and Russian soldiers. Masoud played host to Western journalists who duly noted that Masoud, a graduate of the French Istiqlal lycee in Kabul, was thoroughly familiar with the military writings of Mao and Giap. Masoud has said that he has trained 5,000 new fighters at his "guerilla academy" over the past 2 years. A member of the French physicians group "Médecines sans frontières" said after spending several months in the Panjshir Valley: "It is difficult for us in the West to understand how these guerilla fighters are able to hold their own against a military superpower like the Soviet Union. But these freedom fighters are animated by a profound faith—and when one is prepared to die for one's beliefs, one no longer is afraid of anything."

Official government reaction sounds quite different: "Masoud neither represents any political goals, nor Islam. He is a gambler, an oppressor of defenseless civilians who uses them as a bulwark whenever he gets into trouble militarily." These heated words were spoken by Mahmoud Baryalai, the brother of Babrak Karmal, who is party secretary for Kabul. Baryalai went to the same French school as Masoud, the "Lion of Panjshir," and has become his

direct opponent in the propaganda war over the Panjshir Valley. In mid-June, Baryalai took 1,000 young party activists—most of whom had just returned from indoctrination courses in the Soviet Union and the GDR—to the war-torn valley and recalled to them in a speech in the village of Basarak the "historic mission" of "martyrdom." The Panjshir Valley, he said, was the battlefield "on which imperialism, Maoism as well as international and domestic reaction will be defeated."

To hasten the day, several waves of government units and Soviet mountain troops—totaling 18,000 men—have struck deep into the valley since mid-May. But it appears that guerilla leader Masoud had been warned in time by informants from Kabul. The "Lion" eluded his attackers including a paratroop ambush and had his partisans retreat into the side valleys. In adding up enemy losses, Politburo member Anahita Ratebzad said: "Our security forces found 500 dead counterrevolutionaries and apprehended 350 rebels." By mid-September, she said, the government has brought "a little more than half" of the valley under its control.

But this sounds a good deal more matter-of-fact than the official propaganda line. Babrak Karmal, for one, had already jubilantly announced that the "armed counterrevolution has been smashed once and for all" and "quiet, peaceful and happy life was returning to the Panjshir Valley." But it appears that government forces are in control of only the lower third of the valley around Rokha and Jangalak. Further up, the rebels are once again mounting attacks from the side valleys; uninterrupted bombing attacks not having been able to stop them. The civilian population appears for the most part to have succeeded in leaving the battle areas in time.

Morale Unbroken

In early summer, at the height of the bitter fighting over the strategically important Panjshir Valley, the central military hospital in Kabul was so crowded that tents had to be put up in the garden. At times, as many as 60 wounded were said to have been brought there each day. Some of them were flown out for further treatment in the Soviet Union and to Schedt in the GDR. It is difficult to say just how high the losses among the Russians and the government forces have been thus far. The Mudjahedin claim of "over 6,000" is no doubt exaggerated. One of the best informed ambassadors in Kabul believes there have been "800 government dead" and 70 more among the party activists sent into the valley. This particular diplomat calls it a positive development for the government that 90 percent of the Panjshir battles are now being fought by Afghan soldiers instead of the Soviets as was mostly the case before. This is further proof, he says, for the consolidation process in the Afghan army which has once again reached an approximate total strength of 60,000 men following a number of recruiting drives over the past several months.

Guerilla attacks on transports across the Salang Pass have markedly declined. The Babrak regime can chalk that up as a gain for the time being. But in the Panjshir Valley, the "people's power" does not have a firm footing as yet; Masoud, the "Lion," has not been captured and the morale of the resistance fighters has not been broken despite the reverses. The battle has by no means been decided. Given this situation, an Eastern diplomat freely admits: "This war cannot be won militarily. There can only be a political solution—but that will be difficult to achieve."

9478

CSO: 4620/6

UGTA-CFDT JOINT COMMUNIQUE NOTED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8-9 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "UGTA (General Union of Algerian Workers)-CFDT (French Democratic Labor Confederation) Joint Declaration--Broad Possibilities for Cooperation"]

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit, from 3 to 5 October, by a delegation from the French Democratic Labor Confederation, led by its secretary general, Jacques Chereque, a joint UGTA-CFDT declaration was made public. We publish below its content as announced in our edition of Thursday 7 October.

After expressing their pleasure at the quality and the exemplary character of the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the UGTA and the CFDT, the two delegations studied all of the questions of interest to the two organizations.

With regard to the protocol agreement committing their respective organizations, the two delegations went on to evaluate its application. While noting with satisfaction the positive results of their bilateral relations, they agreed on the necessity of working harder for strengthening in all areas.

The Emigre Workers: Combating Insecurity

In this perspective, they jointly defined and established the conditions and the specific modalities for better concrete fulfillment of their cooperation agreement.

The problems of the future of the Algerian community in France, the questions relative to occupational training, exchanges of experience and the problems of development were identified as the major content of their cooperation relations for the year 1983.

With reference to the problems connected with the living and working conditions of the Algerian workers in France and their integration, the two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the measures decreed with a view to really take them into account.

The UGTA greatly appreciates the important role, the effective and sustained action of the CFDT in defense of the rights and the interests of the Algerian community in France.

While reaffirming their conviction that since the coming of the left to power in France, new conditions exist for fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the Algerian emigre workers, the two delegations agreed to reinforce their joint actions against the survival of discriminatory practices, racism, intolerance, harassment and insecurity.

The UGTA and the CFDT, firmly determined to work for strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and the workers of the two countries, vigorously denounce all agitation on the fringe of the friendly relations and the climate of confidence established between Algeria and France since May 1981.

With regard to the international political situation, the two delegations conducted a complete and detailed exchange of views on the real causes and consequences of the serious events throughout the world that are multiplying the areas of tension and the zones of instability and that constitute impairments of the liberty and dignity of the peoples.

The Right of Peoples to Order Their Own Lives

Resolutely devoted to the principles of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, the two delegations firmly condemn the imperialist aims and agitation in all their forms and in all regions of the world.

They reaffirm their solidarity with the peoples struggling for their independence, for reestablishment of democracy and freedoms, as in Namibia, South Africa and Latin America.

Devoting special attention to the evolution of the situation in the Near East, the two delegations condemn with the greatest firmness the murderous invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Army and the barbarous acts perpetrated in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila--massacres in which the responsibility of the Israeli government is indisputable.

Affirming their profound feelings with regard to this slaughter, the UGTA and the CFDT consider that establishment of a profound, just and enduring peace depends on a political solution that necessarily includes the PLO and the recovery by the states of the region of their sovereignty over their occupied territories.

While noting differences of judgment about the means and conditions that could lead to peace, the UGTA and the CFDT reaffirm their complete solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for the right to self-determination and the creation of a sovereign state as one's right and with the Lebanese people in their struggle for respect for their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, their independence and their unity.

Concerning the problem of the Western Sahara, the UGTA and the CDTA reaffirm their total support for the struggle of the Sahrawi people for their liberty and their national independence.

They are disturbed about the risks of internationalization of the problem by the intervention of a foreign power alongside the Moroccan government--a real threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean basin.

The UGTA and the CFDT also stressed their interest in the evolution of the world trade-union movement. In this regard, they reaffirm their common dedication to respect for and defense of the fundamental freedoms and trade-union freedoms in all regions of the world.

The two delegations are pleased with their cooperation with a view to strengthening the contribution of the trade-union movement to the establishment of a new international economic order, in an attempt to bring durable solutions to the profound crisis that is increasing the inequalities of development in the countries of the Third World and that is hitting the workers of the industrialized countries.

The UGTA and the CFDT have decided to translate these convergences of view into action and have agreed to meet regularly in Paris and in Algiers. Furthermore, an additional clause has been prepared for the protocol agreement of November 1980--a clause that specifies the nature and object of the cooperation between the CFDT and the UGTA, to be achieved during the year 1983. Within this framework, they have decided on creation of a permanent working group on the emigre workers.

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MINISTERS ACTIVATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8-9 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Ministerial Activities and Development Programs--Revival and Follow-Up"]

[Text] A number of working and inspection visits were made this week by several members of the government. As is customary, these official tours through the various regions of the country had the purpose of reviving the development programs in a consistent manner and discussing at the grass-roots level any difficulties that might be impeding execution of these programs.

Thus, Selim Saadi, member of the CC [Central Committee] and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, went on Wednesday to Larbaa, in the wilaya of Blida, where he installed the first Agricultural Development Sector (SDA).

The setting-up of this new organ is in response to the concern to reorganize the agricultural structures in consequence of the restructuring of the self-managed agricultural operations. The SDA, which is made up of technical and administrative cadres in the agricultural sector, is to extend its action to a group of 30 to 40 basic units.

Previously, the minister had chaired a regional meeting at the Chebli horse-show center that brought together the authorities of the wilayas of Blida, Medea, Chlef and Mostaganem.

This meeting, in which the representatives of the UNPA [National Union of Algerian Peasants] and the wilaya directors of agriculture also took part, made it possible to examine the questions relative to the second phase of the restructuring operation concerning the Agrarian Revolution sector, to the closing of the temporary operations of the Agrarian Revolution, to the creation of the agricultural development sectors and to stimulation of agricultural production.

Muhammad Cherif Kherroubi, member of the CC and minister of education and basic instruction, visited and inaugurated many educational-infrastructure facilities in the wilaya of Bejaia on Wednesday.

In the daïra of Akbou, Mr Kherroubi inaugurated two CEM's [Colleges of Intermediate Studies]. The first, in the commune of Ighil, has a capacity of 600

students, 300 of whom will be boarders. The second is situated in the commune of Akbou. It is to have nearly 500 students.

In the daïra of Bejaïa, the minister inaugurated two other CEM's, in the communes of Aokas and Souk Lathnine.

In the wilaya's chief town, Mr Kherroubi inaugurated three primary schools, and he also visited many construction sites. The minister's visit came to an end after the holding of a working meeting with the local authorities, at which reports relating to the education sector were presented.

In Tlemcen last Thursday, Ahmed Ali Ghazali, member of the CC and minister of housing and urban planning, chaired a working meeting at the headquarters of the APW [Governorate Popular Assembly] attended by--in addition to the members of the coordination council and the members of the wilaya executive--the urban-planning directors of Tlemcen, Saida, Oran and Sidi Bel-Abbes, as well as the general managers of the enterprises installed in western Algeria.

This session was held after the working and inspection tour in the wilaya on Wednesday by Mr Ghazali, who inaugurated several completed projects and launched some new subdivision and housing projects.

Speaking of the situation that prevails in that wilaya with regard to housing and construction, Mr Ghazali considered it an opportune moment for reviving activity and making up for the delays. For that purpose, he stated, "we must bring to bear all the means necessary, and if necessary call on foreign firms, in accordance with the new provisions regarding state-to-state contracts."

After urging the responsible officials to launch as quickly as possible the projects to build educational facilities (CEM's lycees, occupational-training centers, CFA's [expansion unknown]), the minister laid special stress on total decentralization of the projects, which in future will have to be totally managed by the wilaya.

In this regard, he announced that starting in 1983, the DNC [expansion unknown] will be converted into a local enterprise in the service of the wilaya of Tlemcen, as has been done for other regions of the country.

Mr Ghazali also spoke of the delays in approval of urban-development plans, of redefinition of the design-studies process for the housing sector, of strict adherence to the urban-planning standards, of restructuring of the design office, and of construction costs, which are currently too high and which nevertheless differ from one region to another and sometimes within the same zone.

For their part, Lt Col Said Ait Messadoudene and Col Kasdi Merbah, members of the CC and, respectively, minister of light industry and minister of heavy industry, took part in the work of the meeting on Wednesday and Thursday that brought together the directors of industry and energy of the 31 wilayas.

The purpose of this meeting, in which the officials of the enterprises under trusteeship took part, was to take up the subject of decentralization, the re-

lations between the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the wilaya directors, as well as study of the ministry's organizational structure.

The debate on these questions enabled the two ministers to contribute by defining the role of the wilaya directorates in the implementation of decentralization and restructuring.

In this latter regard, it was agreed to break up the five enterprises under the trusteeship of the Ministry of Heavy Industry into 45 autonomous units, most of which will come into being at the beginning of next year.

It should be recalled that the first day of this meeting was devoted to the policy on maintenance of the rolling stock and the industrial installations, to fulfillment of the 1982 segment of the 5-Year Development Plan and the outlooks for 1983, as well as to relaunching of the development activities and preparation for the next plan.

In the wilaya of Mascara, Muhammad Rouighi, member of the CC and secretary of state for forests and land development, chaired an important meeting devoted to development of the Beni-Chougrane mountains.

Three wilayas are involved in the big development program decided on by the state for this region. They are the wilayas of Sidi Bel-Abbes, Mascara, and Mostaganem, in which the Beni-Chougrane mountains are located.

During the meeting, a detailed report on the studies made in the field since May was presented to the secretary of state.

These studies have been carried out along three essential lines: the socio-economic situation of the region, its inhabitants' way of life, and the objectives to be achieved in the matter of development.

After this presentation, Mr Rouighi gave directives for launching of the first operations, and he dwelt at length on the necessity for permanent coordination in the work for coherent and harmonious development of the Beni-Chougrane region.

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NEW MILITARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-HUMHURIYAH in Arabic 19 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Jamal Kamal: "Tomorrow Military Schools for Preparatory Students"]

[Text] Beginning tomorrow, holders of primary certificates will be accepted in military technical schools. Applications can continue to be submitted for 19 days. Studies will begin on 15 October. Maj Gen 'Abd al-Mun'am Hajab, director of the Bureau of Vocational Training for the Armed Services stated that the new military schools are aimed at supplying the armed forces and subordinate organizations with the technicians required to operate, maintain and repair military equipment.

The Ministry of Defense will supervise the schools from the military and technical points of view, while the Ministry of Education will handle cultural and educational matters.

Conditions for acceptance into the schools include holding the primary certificate, or success in the first form of basic education. The student cannot be more than 15 on 1 October, nor less than 11. He is permitted to exceed the maximum admittance age by 1 year, with the approval of the schools board of directors, provided that the applicant is of good deportment and behavior, has no prior conviction in a felony or misdemeanor, which sullies his honor, and has no known inclinations or tendencies harmful to the security of the armed forces.

Success in Examinations

It was decided that the student should successfully complete admittance examinations in health and physical fitness, and any other additional tests that the board of directors of the schools deem necessary for acceptance. The applicant shall not have previously been expelled from one of these schools.

Another condition is approval by the student's guardian for his entering these schools, and volunteering for the armed forces for a period of 5 years after graduation. The student would be excused from the draft, if he completes the first volunteer period.

Priority for the Sons of Martyrs

Priority for acceptance will be granted to the sons of martyrs, including officers, nco's and soliders in the armed forces, the sons of officers, warrant officers, nco's, soldiers and police on active duty, retired or deceased,

the sons of reserve officers, the sons of members of the civilian faculty of these schools, and some of civilian workers in the armed forces.

Three Year Curriculum

The length of study is 3 years, after which the graduate is granted a certificate of completion of basic education, as authorized by the Ministry of Education, and a certificate of completion of military technical studies.

The curriculum includes the program of basic education, which includes general cultural material, in accordance with the curriculum of basic education of the Ministry of Education, and a program of military technical education. An examination to go to the next higher grade will be held at the end of the school year.

Financial Prizes

Students will be granted a monthly stipend, during the period of study, at a rate of 16 pounds for 1st year students, 20 pounds for 2nd year students and 24 pounds for 3rd year students. These amounts will be halved, in the event any year is repeated.

Superior students will also be given specific prizes at the end of each year, ranging between 8 and 20 pounds.

During the period of study, the student will enjoy all the privileges of the military schools. The students shall be issued special uniforms commensurate with the nature of their work. The Ministry of Defense shall bear the costs of housing, subsistence, books and internal studies. The graduate of the schools will be granted a salary, plus periodic and technical allowances ranging from 4 to 12 pounds monthly.

Volunteer for 5 Years

The graduates of the schools are considered volunteers in the service of the armed forces, for a period not less than 5 years, with the grade of apprentice craftsman, first level, with a salary of 45 pounds; craftsman, with a salary of 50 pounds; skilled craftsman, with a salary of 55 pounds; precision craftsman, with a salary of 70 pounds, first-class craftsman, with a salary of 100 pounds.

The volunteer is permitted to renew the volunteer period. He is granted a monetary bonus equivalent to a year's salary at the first fixed grade that he achieves. He is also allowed, at the end of the first volunteer period, to enter into any training courses both outside and within the armed forces. He can continue to train in the vocational training centers, and then in the Technical Institute for Graduates, as a technical officer in the armed forces.

In the event of the student's resignation or separation from the training course, he has the right to enroll in the Ministry of Education's schools in the same year that he has left. The student must bear the training and subsistence costs, in the event he does not wish to volunteer for the 5 year period after graduation.

Throughout the course of study, the student will train on the specialities of automobiles, radio, electricity, diesel engines, lathe work, grinding, the fitter's trade, gas and electric soldering, smelting minerals, the smithy trade and wood-working.

Applications should be submitted to the Office of Volunteers, in the Armed Forces Bureau of Vocational Training.

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CSO: 4504/3

AMBASSADOR VIEWS NEW DIPLOMATIC CORPS LAW

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Ambassador Jamal Barakat: "New Diplomatic Corps Law Gives Compensation in Cases of International Terrorism"]

[Text] After more than a quarter century since the enactment in 1954 of law No 166, regulating the diplomatic and consular corps, during which time numerous amendments were issued and the number of diplomatic missions increased from 60 to 120, on 21 June a new law has been issued, No 45 for 1982, concerning the Egyptian diplomatic and consular corps.

This law includes an up-dated s Censis of regulations whose content merits study, consideration and explanation. Today, we shall make special mention of the regulations pertaining to compensation for international terrorism operations or the results of civil uprisings and political events.

1. It stipulates that members of the corps, as well as other Egyptians working in the diplomatic missions, who are taken hostage as a result of terrorist operations, shall be paid compensation, the equivalent of the total they would in fact have received in salaries and supplementary allowances throughout the period of captivity. (Article 55)

The fact is that this provision was made at the suggestion of the Ministry of Finance. When the draft law was being prepared, representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance met to review it, and in view of what diplomats are subjected to in terms of severe dangers as a result of international terrorist operations, and the possibility of being taken hostage as a result of them, with resulting physical or mental disorders, the Finance Ministry proposed adding a provision specifying that the state would bear the responsibility of compensation for damages that members might suffer because of terrorist operations. Appreciation for approving this proposal goes to the minister of state for finance, who at that time was Dr Fu'ad Husayn. This proposal was included in the articles of the law, and the amount of compensation is the equivalent of the foreign salaries of the Egyptian member of the diplomatic mission--whether a diplomat or a nondiplomat--throughout the period of captivity.

2. The law also includes a provision requiring that a special fund be established in the Foreign Ministry to insure the members of the corps. It is to be an independent legal entity, whose resources, jurisdictions and other matters pertaining to its activities are to be determined by decree of the president. (Article 57).

This provision was in compliance with the proposal of the Finance Ministry, because it is well known that domestic and foreign insurance companies refuse to insure diplomats against the perils of war, civil revolutions and political upheavals.

3. Conforming with the thrust of the Egyptian draft regarding compensation for the results of upheavals and political events, the law introduced a provision (Article 82) requiring the following:

a. In the event of the death of an Egyptian working in the mission--diplomat or not--or his spouse or one of his children, his heir would be paid compensation equivalent to salaries and supplemental allowances for 1 year, to the highest amount for overseas areas.

b. In the event of complete or partial disability, he would be paid an amount of not less than 3 months of overseas salaries to the highest amount.

c. In the event the property of a member is confiscated or completely or partially damaged, the member would be paid overseas salaries and allowances for a 6 month period.

With these legal provisions, Egypt is considered a pioneer in the field of compensating its employees in its missions abroad for the dangers of international terrorism and political upheavals. It is therefore laying the foundations for the security and protection of members of the corps, and their colleagues and aides in the mission. It provides them with some material satisfaction for working in instable places and pays them for being dedicated in the service of the nation and to achieve its pan-Arab goals.

The United States was the first nation to decide to begin compensation for Americans who were held hostage in the embassy in Teheran. The American President formed a commission to study the matter of compensation. It submitted its report on 21 September 1981, and recommended paying the amount of \$5,550 as compensation to each of the 52 persons who were taken hostage on 4 November 1979. This is \$12.50 for each of the 444 days of captivity. The commission also recommended that the expenses be borne for treatment of any sicknesses they suffered as a result of their captivity, and to raise the maximum compensation to \$50,000 for property which they lost. It is obvious that every nation is not as wealthy as the United States or as caring for its diplomats. Some of them have not paid their diplomats, who have been held hostage, their overseas salary much less any compensation. Others considered the compensation, that the American Government paid to its people who were held hostage, not to be generous in comparison with the suffering to which they were subjected during the period of captivity.

Cases of terrorism still recur from time to time. The latest incident was the seizure of diplomatic hostages in the Polish Embassy in the Swiss capital of Bern, which lasted for 5 days. The building was stormed by the Swiss police and the hostages safely released on 4 September 1982. The terrorists were arrested and will be tried.

Therefore, in this regard the provisions of the new Egyptian diplomatic corps law are considered a civilized accomplishment which faces up to the phenomenon of international terrorism, and a model for Third World nations to follow. It deserves a salute to and respect for all those who took part in preparing and implementing it, those in the Ministry of Finance, the Council of State, the People's Advisory Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

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EGYPT

BRIEFS

FIRST MILITARY NURSING SCHOOL--Lt Gen 'Abd Rub al-Nabi Hafiz, the chief of staff, and Dr Sabri Zaki, the minister of state for health, opened the first military secondary school for nurses in the medical services training center of the armed forces. The chief of staff stated that school would begin on 1 October, and that 80 students would be accepted each year. The first group will graduate in 1985. Brigadier Dr Ahmad Mas'ud, director of the center, stated that the school would accept general preparatory and al-Azhari students, without regard to the total. The curriculum will be for 3 years, with an internal system, [as given] and the students will receive 30 pounds a month throughout the period of study. They will graduate with the rank of captain, with a salary of 85 pounds, along with gradual promotion up to the rank of brigadier. [Text] [Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 15 Sep 82 p 6] 7005

CSO: 4504/3

CHIEF OUTLINES DUTIES, FUNCTIONS OF JUDICIAL POLICE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Interview with 'Abbas Hashemi Eshaqpur, chief of Judicial Police, by KEYHAN correspondent one year after the passage of the law establishing the Judicial Police; date and place not given]

[Text] With the passage of one year since the ratification of the law for the establishment of the Judicial Police, the responsibility for the notification and implementation of the penal and civil rulings in 20 districts of Tehran has been conferred upon the Judicial Police. In order to expand the operation of the Judicial Police and improve the quality of its work, the College of Judicial Sciences will soon begin training specialists in this area. According to the chief of the Judicial Police, with the creation of a new field in the College of Judicial Sciences, about 100 persons will be admitted for the first course of study, who will receive the appropriate training in related specialties. The organization of the Judicial Police has been created based on the needs of the revolutionary era and in order to form the preliminary files, collect evidence, pursue and arrest the offender, and send him to the court or the Prosecutor's Office. The duties and responsibilities of the Judicial Police are different from those of the law enforcement police. The law enforcement police are trained and responsible for preserving social order and preventing crime; but the Judicial police begins its work after the crime has been committed.

Since the establishment of the Judicial Police in Iran, about 650 persons have become members of this organization and have undergone the preliminary training for their job. These persons

first pass a 45 day military training course on the bases of the Guards Corps. After this course and reevaluation, they are given the special judicial police training. The special training takes four and a half months, during which they are taught ideological principles, Islamic morality and laws, and special judicial police instructions. After this course, they begin serving in the central agency for Judicial Police.

The Work of the Judicial Police

Since the establishment of the organization of the Judicial Police, the personnel of this organization have carried out certain activities in the area of promoting the goals and duties of the Justice Department. 'Abbas Hashemi-Eshaqpur, the chief of Judicial Police, said concerning the work of this organization in an interview with us: "Most of the duties that the law has conferred on the Judicial Police require specialization and training on the level of a bachelor's degree or higher. Only a small part of these duties, such as notification of judicial documents and carrying out the penal and civil rulings, can be implemented under the present circumstances. Presently, all the judicial documents and those of the registration office in the 20 zones of Tehran are notified by the Judicial Police. In this connection, I must say that the previous notification office covered 9 of the 27 police precincts of Tehran, whereas the summons and judicial documents of the 20 zones were notified within 3 days and returned to the courts. The implementation of the rulings has always been one of the problems of the justice system because it would take a long time to implement the rulings, the resources were limited, and the necessary training was not provided. Presently, the Judicial Police, in connection with implementing the ruling in the 20 zones of Tehran, carries out its duty without waiting long periods of time. As soon as a ruling is issued, it is immediately carried out. The point that must be mentioned here is the instructions of the great leader of the revolution concerning the stopping of non-Islamic rulings. In any case, under the present circumstances, the questions concern the rulings which were issued previously while it is unclear whether or not they are Islamic. In this case, how should the Judicial Police carry them out? Since we believe that professional discipline combined with commitment to the ideology is one of the important issues, we do not allow ourselves to pass judgment on whether these cases are Islamic or non-Islamic. Whether the laws are Islamic or not is a decision which rests with the Council of Guardians. In regard to the implementation of the rulings of the court, the Supreme Judicial Council has conferred the responsibility on the courts. Since the time the imam's decree was issued, we have been inquiring from the heads of the branches concerning whether the implementation of a ruling conforms to Islamic standards or not. If the head of the court knows that a ruling is Islamic and conforms to the Islamic

standards, we carry it out. However, if the head of the court is unsure, he is responsible to inquire from another legal source and advise the Judicial Police in this connection. Presently, some of the members of the Judicial Police are engaged in the Tehran Prosecutor's Office. Their duties are in the supervisory sections and various units of the Prosecutor's Office completing preliminary files and cooperating with the investigators and assistant prosecutors."

Duties of the Judicial Police

The introduction to the report briefly refers to the duties of the Judicial Police. In the opinion of the experts, the function of the Judicial Police is a combination of police and judiciary duties. Therefore, the Judicial Police in most countries have extensive files on criminals and identification cards for all the adult citizens of that country. These documents are used to identify and arrest criminals. The Judicial Police is also equipped with advanced pathology laboratories and equipment. Cooperation and coordination between the law enforcement police is necessary under any circumstances. In cases where the Judicial Police does not have the necessary capability to arrest the criminal and form his file, it must have the aid of the law enforcement police. From the standpoint of the law, the law enforcement police in certain cases replaces the Judicial Police. One of the major differences between the Judicial Police and the law enforcement police is that the Judicial Police officers are given judicial training in regards to penal laws and legal procedures in addition to military and police training. 'Abbas Hashemi-Eshaqpur, the head of the Judicial Police, said in regards to the duties of the Judicial Police and how it differs from the law enforcement police: "The experts have studied the records of the Judicial Police and law enforcement police in about 35 countries. In most cases, the responsibilities, relations, and organizational makeup of these two organizations differ from one another. According to these studies, the duties of the Judicial Police have been specified. We have also clarified these duties in the bill for the Judicial Police and are responsible for carrying them out. All the duties after the occurrence of the crime, including the pursuit and arrest of the criminal, investigation of the scene of the crime, and sending the criminal to the Prosecutor's Office or courts, are those of the Judicial Police. Another responsibility of the Judicial Police is to keep the records of the criminals and in some countries it maintains a well equipped filing system identifying all the people in the society. These resources can be effective in pursuing the criminals and in reducing crime in various areas such as forgery of government documents, birth certificates, etc. In most countries of the world, there are well equipped laboratories for the judicial police. With such laboratories, they are able to determine the kind of crime by examining the

smallest piece or trace of evidence in the crime or a hair from the body of the criminal. Presently, we have a medical laboratory and an identification office. Carrying out the duties of the Judicial Police requires a specialized bachelor's degree. Therefore, in order to raise the level of education and knowledge of the Judicial Police officers, certain steps will be taken. Presently, the college of judicial sciences trains specialists in various fields such as administration services and management. In this college, one field of study will be devoted to the Judicial Police. We hope to open the field of Judicial Police work in the second part of the first year in the college for judicial sciences. In order to raise the level of professional and technical training of the Judicial Police, we have also established relations with various educational centers. Within the next two weeks, a number of Judicial Police officers will be sent to the officers' college to undergo the general officers' courses. We also are in contact with the police college and the medical colleges so that they can train specialists to work in the organization of the Judicial Police."

He added: "Extensive plans and programs are being prepared to expand the organization of the Judicial Police and attract committed forces, which will be discussed later. In any case, one of the special responsibilities of the Judicial Police of Iran which differs from those of other judicial police around the world is the delivery of judicial documents and the implementation of rulings. This is not among the duties of other judicial police in the world. This duty was anticipated in the law of the Revolution Council which we are presently carrying out. Presently, all the forces of the Judicial Police have at least a high school diploma. They are given military training for six months in the bases of the Guards Corps. The special judicial police training is carried out by the religious judges and legal experts and our brothers in the police college. Judicial and police training is given along with ideological and religious training. However, this six months of training is insufficient for judicial police work. For this reason, the judicial police brothers enter service following the short, preliminary training. They spend their mornings in carrying out their duties and in the afternoons, they take part in the training classes. Presently, more than 20 classes have been formed for the members of the organization in various areas, including ideology, Arabic language, and specialized judicial training. Evaluation in these classes is based on Islamic standards and commitment to carrying out and following Islamic rules, factors which would influence an individual being sent to the college of judicial sciences or other colleges."

Examples of the Work of the Judicial Police

As was mentioned earlier, the Judicial Police carries out certain tasks in accordance with the duties conferred on it which, according to the authorities, have been very effective in expediting affairs. The head of the Judicial Police explained in this regard that the tasks carried out by the Judicial Police have affected mostly those who are involved in the Justice Department. In the past, before the revolution, the problem of judicial paper work could delay a case for several years. For this reason, it was possible in certain areas, such as bribery, a case would be improperly reviewed again and again. A summons notification by the Justice Department through the notification office and its implementation and returned could take at least two months. In certain cases, when the procedures were longer, it would take many months. Other similar examples in the Justice Department existed. For instance, to issue a ruling for or against someone would take six to eight months and the implementation of the same ruling would be suspended for two or three years. These problems were also seen in penal cases. When a person committed a crime, he would be freed on bond or bail. And when his case was resolved, he could have escaped punishment for months or years. In any case, since our Judicial Police brothers started to work, throughout the 20 districts Tehran, judicial papers are sent in the shortest possible time, that is, within three days. When the person to be notified is not available at the location, the police wait for two or three days and return again. In any case, they go to the intended district in a short period of time and the notification is served. The other issue that I must mention is that it is impossible under any circumstances for a summons, God forbid, for any reason whatsoever not to be served or to in some way cause delays in holding the court session.

The head of the Judicial Police added: "The role of the Judicial Police in the Justice Department, in the light of what I have said, is an important one. In fact, the basis for carrying out all the cases which are established in the penal section will be the responsibility of these brothers. The destiny-making and just role of the Judicial Police is a harbinger of the judicial security of the Islamic Republic."

In certain cases, the Judicial Police members cooperate with the personnel of other organizations. These members are for the most part active in connection with the revolutionary institutions. The head of the Judicial Police said in this regard: "Considering the fact that we still have a personnel shortage, under present conditions, we do not have direct and independent responsibilities in other units. However, within the Justice Department, the Judicial Police presently cooperate with the units of the general inspector's office, the unit of pardons and

amnesty, and other sections. But, on the whole, these individuals cooperate with the revolutionary organizations such as mobilization, economic mobilization, and other institutions. This cooperation did not stop after these individuals joined the Judicial Police, but, on the contrary, it has continued more strongly."

Expansion of Activities

Certain programs are being devised and studied to expand the activities of the Judicial Police, about which the head of the Judicial Police said: "Presently, for the notification and implementation section, which together is called the section for judicial employees, we have begun the necessary studies in the provincial centers. The Provinces of Yazd and Esfahan are the first provinces we have chosen to implement this plan. We hope that with the cooperation of the authorities of the provinces, we will be able to provide proper locations for the activities of the Judicial Police in the provinces and to establish these offices in the provinces by the second half of this year. In order to make up for the shortages in the medical examiner cadre, which after the necessary forces are provided, can be considered a part of the Judicial Police in accordance with the law, the necessary preparations and studies have been made. We hope with perseverance, employing more of the committed young people, and training them in various colleges, these shortages will be eliminated. In connection with keeping an effective archives and general fingerprint office as well as general identification office, the Judicial Police are taking certain steps with the cooperation and coordination of the Ministry of Interior and several other organizations. A single article which has been drafted for the creation of such an archive is now going through the final stages in the Cabinet. One of our other plans is to change the existing birth certificates to Islamic Republic certificates, which, with the new form which has been drafted, will have the fingerprints of everyone recorded on their birth certificates and other documents in order to establish a relationship between the identity cards and birth certificates of our compatriots. This action has many advantages in the areas of controlling crime, identifying criminals, and also in reducing crime. This, along with carrying out Islamic punishment, economic planning, reduction of unemployment, and the like, will destroy the roots of corruption in the society.

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CSO: 4640/14

TRIBES IN BALUCHESTAN RECEIVE LAND TO ORGANIZE FARMS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Aug 82 p 4

[Report based on an interview with Mostafa Kazemi and Ali Sohrabi, members of the Land Distribution Office of Sistan-Baluchestan; time and place not specified]

[Text] ETTELA'AT correspondent in Zahedan: During an interview with ETTELA'AT, Mostafa Kazemi and Ali Sohrabi, two members of the Land Distribution Office of Sistan and Baluchestan, explained the operation of this revolutionary body. During the interview, brother Sohrabi pointed out that 80 percent of agricultural land in Sistan belongs to large landowners. As to land distribution, he said "as a result of establishment of inquiry groups, more than 70 percent of 10,810 hectare of wasteland have been restored in Baluchestan."

2500 Families Sheltered by Joint Holdings.

As to the positive acceptance by villagers and farmers to joint land ownership and the numbers of families to be covered by each common holding, brother Sohrabi stated: "Initially, the villagers did not accept joint land ownership but after a few facts and explanations were given, some of the individuals became receptive to the advantages of joint land ownership and thereafter numerous joint land ownerships were established. The seven member of the land distribution office functioned efficiently and 2,500 families are protected by joint holdings in Baluchestan."

The Accommodation of Individuals Without Land

He further stated that the progress of joint holdings depends on the interest, experience, possibility, etc; and as to which groups accepted joint holdings among landless farmers, small landowners, tribesmen and other constituents, he explained: "After lapse of about a year from the efforts initiated by the seven-member group, we concluded that in the beginning only influential persons and landlords approached our office because these individuals were informed by the media as compared to landless persons, small landowners and tribes settled in mountains and deserts. Landowners and individuals exposed to the media were aware of the existence of the seven member land distribution office and consequently, the demand was from these type of persons. However, after conducting investigations and the inquiry body of the seven member group began

their publicity to the rest of the country, the demand for joint holdings by landless persons and tribesmen settled in mountains and deserts increased over those of well-informed persons. The publicity directed at villages, drew such an overwhelming response that after 2, 3 months our office could not contend with the demands placed. Landless individuals, small landowners and tribesmen welcomed joint land ownership and the illegal traffic in contraband was terminated by closure of smuggling routes in Baluchestan. Smugglers whose income was derived from illegal means, welcomed the prospect of a respectful and honorable life. They were receptive to land distribution and receiving agricultural implements for farming. It is noteworthy that the tribesmen and landless individuals from a single group in Baluchestan and we do not have a villager that can be classified as landless villager because then they would be termed as tribal, while in Sistan there are villagers who can be categorized as landless villagers, however, most of the request received are from tribesmen.

The Birth of New Villages

In continuation, brother Kazemi stated: "Primarily, among all the different classifications, the tribesmen were attracted foremost to the formation of joint farms and land distribution. Tribesmen living in this province were constantly moving in search for pastures with their limited number of sheep and collectively moved to villages and other different areas particularly around Zahedan and Khash. They cannot be considered shepherds because of the limited number of sheep in their possession. The possibility of owning land entirely through official patronage convinced them of its legal and binding structure. Upon allocation of land, they were enthusiastically supported by different organizations. A large number of patrons of joint holdings lived previously in huts and moved frequently, by acquiring a piece of land they were permanently located. Building materials were placed at their disposal so that they could build houses in different areas, and this has led to the appearance of small villages in the heart of Baluchestan."

He added, "Despite the fact that there are no villages in a number of regions in Baluchestan (except around the cities and that also in limited numbers) this situation presents a problem which impacts on the settlement of tribes."

He said, "a large part of this region has acquired desert characteristics through geographical conditions and hence animal husbandry is not economically practical. People engaged in animal husbandry do not forget their misfortunes brought on by droughts. The present plan of land ownership to them is a novel and desirable proposition. On the one hand the tribesmen forget their past hardships and remember the labor incativeness of their occupation and on the other hand, the opportunity presented holds a great deal of attraction to them."

The Joy of the Tribal Family

In reference to this, brother Kazemi stated: "for instance, we visited a joint holding and observed the families happy because their spouses are now settled in one place. As you know, the families are in favor of joint holdings because their jobs and homes are in close proximity. The tribesmen used to say that they could not work productively because of their frequent movement all year, which took them from mountain to mountain and desert to desert and their lives passed in this manner but with land distribution, they have found a permanent

home. For this reason, this group welcomed the concept of joint holdings more than [the] rest of the groups. Moreover, city workers like peddlers also displayed interest in the possibility of owning land. In addition, ex-smugglers showed interest in owning land although their numbers were less than the grateful tribesmen.

The Method in which Joint Ownerships were Created

In answering questions about the methodology used by their office in land distribution and the number of authorized persons forming a joint holding in accordance with the land distribution regulations and joint agricultural farms Brother Sohrabi said: "Just as it is explicitly stated in the land distribution bill, the real goal of the seven-member board of land distribution is to solve problems of all land ownership in this country. Hence, the board adopted a policy which specifies that the land will be allocated to persons who derive their real income from the agricultural vocation. Later the board drafted common laws for each region. The land distribution office of Baluchestan va Sistan determined common laws for other regions. They took into consideration regional and local laws and water availability. The board determined the number of authorized persons to be contained by each common holding. For example, in Iranshar the distribution of land is based on the number of deep wells; and similar methodology was used in Zahedan. Sarvan Qal'ah and Khash land were distributed on the number of semi-deep wells. We designated 6 to 7 persons from household heads for each deep-well equipped with a 26-30 hp Blackstone motor. A maximum of 10 to 15 persons were allotted to parcels of land that were irrigated with deep wells equipped with powerful 10-ton capacity motors made by Volvo and Benz. The numbers stated is based on local and water laws. Once land is distributed, the board by mandate provides the joint holdings with conveniences such as motors, tractors with accessories and we had difficulty procuring these items in the past. At any rate we provided the farmers with the equipment."

Later he stated "land is distributed in accordance with the code of regulations which specifies that land is to be given to persons without land, owners of small holdings and their livelihood should be based on agriculture. Careful calculations have been made on local laws and the size of land so that the land recipient is selfsupporting."

In relation to the progress made in distributing joint holdings and the related problems including the solutions, brother Sohrabi said, "Generally, commitment to supplying of agricultural equipment, decisive struggle against contraband smuggling, eradication of deprivation in the society and dissemination of cultural knowledge in the region are examples which could expedite the work of joint holdings in this province.

We Invite the Surplus Personnel of Land Distribution Office to Come to this Province.

Invitation for Assistance and Collaboration

In conclusion, Brother Kazemi addressed the following two points: "In the beginning, I requested help from all the other brothers engaged in joint holdings in other provinces. I informed them that if their workload is below their productive capacity, they should relocate to this province because our organization desperately needs manpower help. In addition, their deputation should not be of short duration or intermittent. By their efforts, they should leave a mark in this destitute province.

Request from the Majlis and Media

Brother Kazemi addressing the second point thanked ETTELA'AT in publicizing the difficulties of this province. He requested the Zahedan TV-Radio to inform the public and requested comprehensive programs to be relayed to Tehran TV-Radio for transmission resulting in expeditious resolution to the problems of this province. Brother Sohrabi concluded by saying: "I beseech the honorable representatives of the Majlis to pay attention to the following teaching of the Imam: 'Laws should be implemented so that the rights of the deprived and the destitute are restored to them.'"

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ISRAEL 'FRIGHTENED' BY PEACE INITIATIVES

TA271102 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Dani Rubinstein: "Initiatives That Embarrass Israel"]

[Text] We can guess that there are detailed plans in the Ministry of Defense and the general staff for IDF defense and attack in the various sectors. We may assume that there are evaluations and proposals as to how to act if something happens in Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and also in Egypt, and that there are answers to the problems of missiles or a surprise war. We may assume that plans have also been prepared for spreading out--if this is needed--eastward, northward and southward.

We can be calm on this issue and not only because the defense establishment is alert and efficient, but also because no Arab army seriously threatening Israel can be seen on the horizon at the moment.

Israel has also found a good way to defend itself against the Arab assaults on the economic issue. Although the Arab boycott harmed us, ever since 1948 there have been a series of methods and struggles that have made the boycott inefficient. Foreign companies market under assumed names, countries supply tourists with duplicate passports, in the Foreign and Defense Ministries there are departments that organize activity against the boycott and the State of Israel is doing very nicely.

Even the Arab oil weapon, which so frightened the world in the past, has gradually lost its power. Even without Minister Meridor's energy discovery, Israel has overcome the oil boycott threats by which the Arab countries tried to harm us.

In the field of diplomacy, Israel has had fewer achievements in the fight with the Arab world. But here, too, we can certainly state that the attempt to entirely isolate Israel in the world has not succeeded.

The Arab world is very well aware of all these failures--military, economic and political. Over the last few years it has become more and more apparent to offensive against which Israel does not know how to defend itself is the "peace offensive." This paradoxical concept, which will be called "destruction through peace" by many Israelis, may have been raised for the first time by Bourguiba in 1964, but its full power, which is undermining Israel, has become more and

more apparent only over the last 10 years. In the concepts of our time we can perhaps speak about the period Hanock Levin's "queen of the bathtub" and his "patriot." [Two plays, sharply satirical of the establishment]

Ever since al-Nasir's peace feelers, when he wanted to invite Dr Nahum Goldmann, to these days of the Arab foreign ministers' visit to Washington and the expectations of a PLO Council in Tunis in the near future, peace initiatives have become "frightening."

There is no doubt about it. The PLO conference in Cairo in July 1974, the al-Sadat initiative, the resolutions of the Arab conference in Baghdad and FES, the plan by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the declarations by King Husayn and PLO personalities and in the Arab world, all of these are embarrassing and confusing Israel, more than any military or economic struggle. A government that demands full Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights must fear any hint of Arab recognition of Israel and it is no wonder that it has been thrown into a panic by any possible threats of peace.

However, it is natural that when the Fahd plan was publicized (far as it is from being a model of perfection), Prime Minister Begin announced that it was a plan for the destruction of Israel. And when there is speculation that the Palestinians might recognize Israel, Begin asks: Who needs their recognition anyway? After Husayn said in London that Israel was a fact and it should be recognized, spokesmen in Jerusalem said that he was 34 years late; this was one of the strangest political reactions. Fine, he was late. So just what should he do now? Retract it?

In the past, in the 1950's and 1960's, the Arab position was united: words about the destruction of Israel, a boycott and total nonrecognition of it (at any rate, until the Khartoum Conference in 1967). Then it was the custom to explain that the Arab leaders must speak in this way, especially for internal purposes. And today what? What needs are served today by indirect resolutions, hints and declarations accepting Israel's existence?

It is hard to know what will follow the negotiations by the FES conference envoys, headed by King Hassan of Morocco, with the administration leaders in Washington. Nor do we know what King Hassan meant when he said that dramatic developments are to be expected from the upcoming PLO Council. Because a new Arab war is simply inconceivable now, we can guess with a fair amount of certainty that more and more peace initiatives are to be expected, more willingness for recognition and acceptance and, as a consequence of this, troubles which the Begin-Tehiya Government will be forced to reject sharply as plans for destruction.

Faced with Arab flexibility and sophistication, the policy of annexation is coming up against absurd situations permitting no maneuvering, no risks of compromises in return for the chance of a settlement.

It will again turn out that faced with any type of Arab offensive, we can stand firm and we have detailed plans. But not against peace offensives.

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'MA'ARIV' COMMENTATOR ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

TA291340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Oct 82 p 13

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Washington is proposing a 'disengagement of forces' and does not see it as a 'catastrophe' that for the moment Syrian and Israeli forces should remain in Lebanon"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In a talk that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam before Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's arrival in Washington, the question of "security borders" and their practical significance arose. As far as is known it was the Syrian foreign minister who raised the question when he was referring to something that had been included in President Reagan's announcement: President Reagan declared--Khaddam told Shultz--that Israel had a right to secure borders, was this a new international right? Did Syria have such a right?

Shultz' answer was: The United States has a border with Canada and it could be said of it that it was a "secure border," since there was no threat to the United States from Canada.... By the way, Israel has a problem, that its neighbors are speaking of an attack against it....

This interesting comment (which, undoubtedly, is positive on its own account, when made by a U.S. secretary of state) is apparently one of the things said by Shultz in the private talks he held with Shamir which, along with others similar to it, was what the foreign minister relied on and caused him to express optimism at the cabinet session this week in his report to the cabinet members about his talks in Washington.

And indeed as long as the United States recognizes Israel's special security problems and everything involving the territorial problem, which after all is the problem, of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and in this context, of the Palestinian problem--there is room to hope that relations between Washington and Jerusalem, which recently reached a Nadir, will increasingly improve.

The territorial issue at dispute between the United States and Israel, and not only between Israel and its neighbors, did not this time take up a central place in Shamir's talks with Shultz. In his report to the cabinet, the foreign minister pointed out that the "Reagan plan" was almost not raised in his Washington

talks, most of which focussed on the security arrangements in Lebanon. However, even from the small amount that was discussed in the Shamir-Shultz talks on this matter we can conclude that if there really is any basis for the evaluation that there is a real chance of an improvement in the relations between the United States and Israel, this depends first of all on eliminating the profound misunderstandings disclosed by the publication of the plan bearing President Reagan's name. This caused the rift between Israel and the United States to deepen. President Reagan's letter of 1 September, in which, for the first time, he informed the prime minister of the U.S. plan, was a sort of dictate to Israel. Without at all consulting with Israel it was decided that this was the plan to settle the problem of Judaea and Samaria in general and the Palestinian problem in particular. And, what is more, President Reagan saw fit to stress that he would not abandon this plan and would continue to adhere to it. And Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in his angry reply, answered firmly that Israel completely rejected the U.S. plan and it too would continue to adhere to its position.

If Foreign Minister Shamir came out of his talks in Washington so optimistic it is for no other reason than that there was some sort of a change in the administration's position toward Israel on this matter too.

Despite the lack of agreement on several points in the Israeli plan for security arrangements on the Lebanese border, the understanding between Washington and Jerusalem regarding it stands out. This does not apply to the matter involving an arrangement in Judaea and Samaria and the solution to the Palestinian problem. If, then, there is an issue likely to make the U.S.-Israel relations more difficult, it is the Reagan plan.

Shultz told Shamir clearly: "We adhere to our plan." And Shamir also answered clearly: "...and we adhere to our opposition." Generally speaking, even if the points of disagreement about the arrangement in Lebanon are cleared up the serious dispute over the most basic question will remain as it is.

What then is the reason for the optimism by Foreign Minister Shamir, which is also shared by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, if we judge according to his statements this week to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee?

After all, the fact--which Begin saw fit to stress at the foreign affairs and defense committee--that Shultz repeated several times "in his talks with Shamir, the United States said it regards Israel as a friend and ally" does not per se immunize Israel against unpleasant surprises. When the administration came out with Reagan plan, did it move away from the phrase "our friend and ally?" Nevertheless, it did what it did.

It appears that the realistic evaluation of the positive development in the relations between the United States and Israel depends on the evaluation that Washington has not changed its view regarding the nature of the desirable settlement in Judaea and Samaria, but it has come to the conclusion that in the situation now created in the area--to a great, if not decisive extent, thanks to Israel and its war in Lebanon--there is no need to work out its moves using pressure. There is nothing now pressing on the United States neither in Leban-

on, Judaea and Samaria, or in the area as a whole. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon was right when he said this week that the Reagan plan had not come in the wake of the Lebanon war, and that it had been prepared a long time before that event. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, when he was in Israel at the time the Reagan plan was submitted to the prime minister told Foreign Minister Shamir: "...this is a good plan. We gave it a great deal of thought before we submitted it to Israel." You cannot "give a great deal of thought" during the Lebanon war, when the entire administration was absorbed in the dramatic events taking place in Lebanon and West Beirut. There is almost no doubt that the plan was cooked up before the Lebanon war. However, it was convenient for the administration to come out with it and make it public at the end of the war, in fact, toward the beginning of the evacuation of the terrorists from West Beirut, as a "compensation" to the Arab world for the terrorists' expulsion and perhaps with the intention of dispersing suspicions that the United States was in some way or another a partner in the "plot" with Israel, a plot whose purpose was to set up a new order in Lebanon and in the area.

What then can be expected now, when it has emerged that King Husayn, for whom the Reagan plan was in fact set forth, is not prepared to come to the autonomy talks despite his support for the Reagan plan? And what will happen to the "Palestinian solution" to be found in this plan when the PLO rejects it vigorously? And what will happen to Saudi Arabia, with whom Washington consulted before publicising the plan?

In the small amount of time devoted to the Reagan plan in Shamir's talks with Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state said: "The stage of taking up positions regarding the content of the U.S. initiative has reached its end and now is the time to begin with the basic deliberations.... The closer we get to the stage of negotiations with the sides, the more attention will be focussed on what is called the interim stage," Shultz stressed, "and on the question of how we get into that stage." Shultz later added something which, in fact, is the main point: "...there will be no need to deal with the final stage, that is, with the final status of the territories under question."

It seems that it would not be mistaken to interpret what Shultz said simply and decide that in fact he recognizes that the Reagan plan is an obstacle to the resumption of the autonomy talks because of the opposition of Israel which made a definite decision that this plan could not, under any circumstances, serve as a foundation for negotiations. And, after all, it is not fitting that the United States should collapse and hide its plan away. Therefore, Shultz says that the stage of "taking up positions" has had its say and Israel had had its say, but because of conflicts of opinion, there is neither any point or need to continue with the conflict and the deliberations "on basics" should be begun. What does this mean? Shultz speaks about the need to Begin with a discussion of the "interim stage," which is nothing but another term for the autonomy talks, and he does this when it is clear even to him that Jordan does not intend to come to those talks.

The United States has, in fact, been trying to retreat elegantly from its very own initiative ever since it realized that despite the fact that it "gave a great deal of thought" before submitting the Reagan plan--as Caspar Weinberger

claimed--it did not, apparently, think enough. It succeeded in anagering Israel and, to external appearances, pushing it into a corner, but it did not succeed in bringing Jordan to the negotiating table and it did not succeed in compensating the PLO and bringing it to accept "Israel's right to exist."

Becuase of this Shultz now says that the U.S. positions to not refer to this stage, but to the final status of the "territories under question" (Judaea and Samaria) and because, according to the Camp David Agreement, there are to be no discussions of the final status, but of the 3 years after the foundation of autonomy, in any case there is nothing to stop the resumption of the talks about autonomy--as the "interim stage." Israel has nothing to prevent it from returning to the autonomy talks unconditionally. In fact, as far back as several weeks ago, the prime minister called for a resumption of the autonomy talks and even invited King Husayn to join them. From this it follows that the pressure Washington should exert for a resumption of the autonomy talks, which are all that remains of political activity with U.S. mediation, and for the continuation of the "peace process," will from now on have to put elsewhere--on Jordan or Egypt--anywhere except on Israel. Israel is ready and willing to resume the deliberations about the "interim stage." Where are the partners whose hearts the United States tried to win through the Reagan plan?

At least until the United States is clever enough to find a way to resume the autonomy talks, Israel can remain optimistic. And if the recognition of the fact that Israel is entitled to secure borders, as Shultz expressed it, has indeed penetrated into the heart of the Washington administration, then on the surface there is no reason for pessimism.

I use the term "on the surface" because to date there has been no hint in the U.S. statements, neither in the covert ones and certainly not in the overt ones, to indicate that the U.S. administration leaders have accepted the idea that secure borders means territory that must remain under Israeli control or sovereignty.

We cannot conclude even from the example Shultz gave Khaddam about the Canadian-U.S. border that Washington is inclined to support "territorial compromise." From what Shultz said we can conclude that he said that the Canadian-U.S. border is secure because there is no threat by Canada to the United States, that the United States believes that any situation in which there is no threat automatically creates a secure border. From this it follows that is Israel's neighbors agree to make peace with it on the basis of the 1967 lines, those lines can be considered by the United States to be secure borders. Why? Because in peacetime, the threat would be removed from Israel....

And this is not mere conjecture. Caspar Weinberger, when he visited here in the summer, said frankly that President Reagan takes the "geographical dimension" into account but hopes that eliminating the tension and preventing hostile acts and the reason for them will entail not having to change the "geography" (a substitute for "territories" and "border changes"), and he can make this geography more acceptable.

Here, this is the answer to anybody who is amusing himself with the hope that the Reagan plan can pave the road to the Alon plan. No way. Husayn gave his

agreement to President Reagan's envoy to the U.S. plan with the clear knowledge that this plan does not envisage the territories remaining in Israel's possession (other, perhaps, the minor border amendments on the basis of an exchange of territory).

The Americans will certainly not admit that they were misled by Husayn. But now it is already clear to them too, that the king "played a trick on them." He did, it is true, say in public that he supported the Reagan plan, but he is not coming to the autonomy talks.

Even this development made the Shamir-Shultz talks easier. The Americans saw no point in wasting talk about the Reagan plan. First, because they were inclined from the beginning toward bringing about a relaxation in the relations with Israel and it is clear that in such a case there is no point in raising such a contentious issue. Secondly, what is the point in discussing something when even the person (Husayn) who "accepted" the plan in fact does not accept it.

And so Foreign Minister Shamir was able to form the impression that at this moment there is nothing pressing on the United States. And when it is not under pressure, why should it put pressure on Israel.

This applies not only to Judaea and Samaria and the Palestinians, but also to an issue which, on the surface, is really urgent--Lebanon.

Two trends prevalent in the administration should be distinguished: Weinberger, out of the "pressure of time" inclines toward encouraging vigorous moves "for a solution to the Palestinian problem" /in stages/, the first stage having begun in Beirut and the second, and permanent one is being the Reagan plan.

Shultz, as opposed to him, does not believe that there is any "time pressure" now, and so he is in favor of talks about the "interim stage" (that is; autonomy) and, as for Lebanon, there is no need to rush as long as no stable Lebanese Army has been established, since it is only through this army that it will be possible to stabilize the situation in Lebanon. And this means that the negotiations for the removal of the "foreign forces" from Lebanon can also be conducted without pressure. According to this approach, the United States does not regard it as a "catastrophe" if, for the moment, an equal presence of Israeli forces and those of Syria remain in Lebanon until the stabilization of the Lebanese Army.

This is also why the United States proposed to Shamir a "disengagement of forces" between Syria and Lebanon along a line unacceptable to Israel, just as it claimed that the Israeli idea that the PLO must be evacuated before Israel makes any retreat whatsoever is unacceptable to it.

Where does this slow-moving, relaxed approach come from, when before it was Washington that worked with a feeling of pressure?

On the basis of contacts with U.S. elements during the foreign minister's further talks in Washington, we can arrive at the confirmed assessment that the United States now wants to avoid any move that would lead it to a confrontation with Israel. On the contrary, the same elements, in intimate conversations, emphasize that the United States, which knows how to assess Israel's status and its contribution toward containing Soviet expansionism and strengthening U.S. strongholds in the area /as a result of the Lebanon war/ wants a renewal of the dialogue with Israel and a reinforcement of understanding with it.

Indeed, not only Israel wanted to dispel the foul atmosphere in the relations between the two countries. There are obvious signs that this was also the desire of the United States. More importantly, on the eve of the planned Begin-Reagan meeting, the president himself wanted this. As evidence, one can point to the phone call Ambassador Arens received from a senior White House official after the first talk between Shamir and Shultz. The same official openly told Arens that the "boss" (Reagan) received with a feeling of relief the report on the talk's contents because he wanted the understanding with Israel to be restored.

The United States certainly appreciates Israel's diverse contribution, even though it clashes with Israel because of its interests in the Arab world. The special delegation whose recent arrival in Israel was not publicized, is dealing with very practical matters, which are necessary also for U.S. security.

The Americans, as Shamir could have learned first hand, are encouraged by the significant weakening of the USSR's standing in the region. This weakening is not only a result of the Iraq-Iran war, but also of the realization of the Arab countries and the PLO too that ultimately the Soviet Union was unable to save its clients--neither Syria and nor the PLO. And when the Americans speak about the blow dealt to Soviet weaponry, even if they do not specify by name and number the SAM missiles, everyone knows what they are referring to.

On the SAM missiles: This week Prime Minister Begin was visited by an erstwhile adviser of President Nixon, and naturally they reviewed all the events connected with the war in Lebanon, the Reagan plan, the position of the PLO which had been dealt a mortal military blow, and so on. When the discussion turned to Jordan, Begin asked: What is this wooing of King Husayn by the administration to the point that it was necessary to obtain in advance his agreement to the plan bearing the president's name? Why has the United States pledged to give him improved Hawk missiles and aircraft? Because otherwise, it is claimed, he is liable to request missiles from Moscow--does such a "danger" really exist? Will he ask for SAM missiles? Does he not already know what they are worth?

It is possible that henceforth at second glance the Americans will not be alarmed by every Arab threat, and try to neutralize it at Israel's expense? Although this matter is insufficiently clear, there is no doubt that the results of the Lebanese war are likely to have political implications that are not necessarily to Israel's disadvantage.

The optimism now prevailing in Jerusalem stems apparently from this assessment. Shultz spoke about this: That the Lebanese war has created new momentum for political arrangements. Israel too believes this is so, although for the time being Washington and Jerusalem do not agree on what political arrangements are feasible. However, one thing is clear: It seems both sides already understand what arrangements are feasible from Israel's viewpoint, and even this is not a negligible achievement on the eve of the renewal of the real dialogue between Washington and Jerusalem, to be demonstrated in the planned meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

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MA'ARIV' INTERVIEWS ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR

TA291100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Oct 82 p 20

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dov Goldstein: "I held contacts in the United States with African representatives, and there is hope that more countries from the continent will renew their relations with us soon"--date and place not given]

[Text] If Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has anything in his heart about Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, because of his anti-U.S. statements, he will not say. If he thinks that the statements have damaged Israel, he will not say so in public. If he thinks that he was right at the time in voting in the Knesset against the Camp David agreements, and that the current state of relations with Egypt is proof of this, he is holding his tongue.

He has never regretted words left unspoken. Anyone, from his own experience, can bear witness to one superfluous word.

[Question] According to descriptions in the press, when you returned from your trip to the United States, you gave the cabinet a very optimistic report about your talks with U.S. administration leaders. Does this originate in your basic optimism, as a character trait, or are U.S.-Israeli relations really as good as that and we did not know?

[Answer] I do not think that I gave an optimistic report. I reported matters as I felt, as I heard, as I saw and as I experienced them. I reported a change in the atmosphere in various fields and spheres. I told about a certain calming down in relations between the two countries, with what is in common being prominent, and it is perhaps likely to soften the future confrontation over disagreements.

We have common problems that must be solved urgently--together. Their successful solution could create a better atmosphere in the relations which would, perhaps, prevent sharp confrontations over disputed matters.

[Question] Such as, for example, the Reagan plan about which the Americans are repeatedly saying that they will not give it up, and Israel is repeatedly declaring that it will reject it?

[Answer] Yes. The issue was discussed at length. My interlocutors did not conceal from me their . . . to the president's plan, and I did not conceal from them Israel's opposition.

[Question] Were there or were there not hints that economic aid to Israel would be affected by a softening of Israel's opposition to the Reagan plan?

[Answer] No, under no circumstances! Neither a hint nor half a hint!

[Question] Maybe, with your permission, you could provide a basis for your optimism about the change in atmosphere, with some examples?

[Answer] Everything is relative. When I say that there has been an improvement, I mean compared with the situation a short time ago, when all our friends in the world, and particularly in the United States, were certain that Israel and the United States were in a situation of sharp confrontation that would become sharper and deeper. Such a situation--and it is even sufficient for people to believe that it really is the situation--has a bad affect on our friends' moods. It depresses the Jews and encourages people and bodies throughout the world to "get at" Israel. Our international status is being weakened in any case.

[Question] Do the grave accusations made by the U.S. secretary of defense over and over again serve Israel's interests, as you described?

[Answer] When there is an atmosphere of confrontation, expressions of this sort are heard....

Of the sort you asked about...when the atmosphere clears, those rumblings disappear. Altogether, today there is a more realistic assessment in the United States regarding the positive results of the peace for Galilee campaign, since the tragic events are behind us. The great benefit and the outstanding advantages that the United States is drawing and will continue to draw from that campaign can be seen by all.

[Question] By all Israelis, or by Americans?

[Answer] Americans, Americans! I was told this specifically, in the clearest way. After all, it is impossible not to see and feel the satisfaction, satisfaction of administration officials, when representatives of all the governments of the Middle East go to Washington for discussions about the solution to the Middle East dispute. They are not going to Moscow; only to Washington. The U.S. status in the Middle East, which is today stronger than ever before, was undoubtedly achieved thanks to Israel's action in Lebanon, and because of the special relations between Israel and the United States. People in the United States know this, and they also know how to appreciate it.

[Question] Is this also being expressed in the media?

[Answer] This time I met with many journalists, with many editorial boards. There is a certain change in tone and spirit in the editorials on and reporting of our affairs. There is a more sober way of looking at things, and more objectivity.

[Question] Did you speak with the U.S. administration leaders about increasing aid to Israel?

[Answer] No. I did not ask for anything. We spoke about common interests. We discussed and planned maneuvers for the campaign against Israel's expulsion from the UN General Assembly. The Arabs' striking failure is the result of a considered and purposeful effort in which a great deal of diplomatic work was invested. The Americans assess the result as a great success by them, and they regard this as the beginning of an aggressive line in the United Nations concerning all issues. They are tired of being walked over by the third world. They pay for most of the UN expenses--and in most of the votes they are defeated. Now Nicaragua has also been elected to the Security Council and this is "eating" at the Americans.

[Question] Were there any absolute expressions of friendship for Israel in what was said by administration leaders?

[Answers] Definitely. They often used the expression: "In relations between friends and allies." And I added: "Between friends and allies differences of opinion are revealed. You have differences of opinion with friends and allies in Europe. That is natural."

[Question] But is it clear to both of us and the Americans that differences of opinion exist and are outstanding?

[Answer] That is clear. On the issues in dispute we walk on tiptoe, with great caution. I repeatedly explained our adherence to the Camp David Agreements: Only adherence to them can bring the chance of peace closer, while any attempt to deviate from them, to "cut through" at once and decide now on the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, will only cause a dispute and deadlock inside Israel, a dispute between Israel and the United States, and perhaps within the Arab world as well--and this will not lead to peace.

[Question] And what do the Americans say?

[Answer] I did not come up against any questioning of these assumptions, although the U.S. side claims that it has not under any circumstances conceded the Reagan plan, and that this plan does not violate the Camp David Agreements and is not a deviation from them.

[Question] You often met with Jews during your current trip. Did you form the impression that the U.S. Jews support the policy of the government of Israel?

[Answer] Well, the U.S. Jews are an enormous community. It is impossible to speak about them all, in general. There are some who support it and some who oppose it. Even the opponents among them--or, at least, most of them--should not make their criticism heard in public. You know, I will disclose to you: This time, more than ever in the past, I understood in the most pointed way that it is of the most supreme importance to speak with Jews, to explain our moves to them, our positions and our actions. Like others, I, too, have in the past met with the feeling: "Why do you demand that everything be explained to them? After all, they live there, in the United States?" We must not think in this way.

[Question] You said that you held several secret talks in the United States. Perhaps you could now reveal about what and with whom?

[Answer] The time has not yet come. This will be publicized when the time comes, when my interlocutors agree to lift the cover of secrecy.

[Question] Were the talks serious, with genuine chances of success?

[Answer] The chances are very important.

[Question] Were there any contacts whatsoever with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] No. Not this time.

[Question] Despite the publicity in the United States that the Soviet Union is interested in renewing relations with Israel, and that there were various contacts on this issue?

[Answer] We were informed that there were thoughts and second thoughts in the Soviet bloc about the logic of severing relations with Israel. This act was what took the Soviets out of the entire peace-making process in the Middle East.

[Question] What was your reaction?

[Answer] The well-known reaction: They severed relations and renewal depends on them. For our part, there is a decided willingness to maintain normal relations with all countries of the world, including all the Soviet bloc countries. At my meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko last year, I told him: "After all, you preach the maintenance of relations with all countries of the world, including relations of commerce and culture, without any connection with the nature of the regime." He looked at me and said: "There is something in what you say, but it is different in the Middle East."

[Question] There is no doubt that without Israel, Amin al-Jumayyil would not have been elected president, nor would there have been any chance of Lebanon being an independent country. Even today, if the IDF were to retreat from Lebanon, as he is demanding, unconditionally and without anything in return, Lebanon would rapidly return to the status of a nonstate, whose territory is conquered by the Syrians and terrorists. Why, then, does he express himself

in such a hard way against Israel, and what does Israel intend to do on this matter?

[Answer] There is a great deal of logic in the descriptions you use. It is not for me to analyze the Lebanese president's reasoning behind his statements. We still hope, despite the statements, that we will find a way to settle relations with Lebanon in such a way as to guarantee security on our northern border and open up a pathway to peaceful relations between Israel and its northern neighbor.

[Question] Would you agree with the assumption that al-Jumayyil is ungrateful?

[Answer] I do not need to characterize him and analyze his behavior.

[Question] The prime minister, so it has been publicized, said at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that in talks not for publication, the president of Lebanon speaks differently....

[Answer] I would not say that. If, indeed, there are talks that are not for publication--why should I publicize them? We will judge the president of Lebanon according to acts in the field, not according to his statements.

[Question] Please, according to acts in the field: If al-Jumayyil and his government stand firm in their refusal to sign an agreement with Israel about the security agreements, will the IDF not retreat from Lebanon?

[Answer] We will conduct negotiations about the security arrangements.

[Question] With whom?

[Answer] With Lebanon: With the participation of the United States, because that is Lebanon's wish and we are not opposed to it. I hope that we will sign an agreement with Lebanon worthy of its name.

[Question] Must the agreement be signed with Lebanon?

[Answer] Yes. With Lebanon! With whom would we sign such an agreement?

[Question] Israel's most authoritative spokesmen have repeatedly announced that Israel will not permit the positioning of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles on Lebanese territory. Such missiles have now again been positioned in the al-Biq'a' region of Lebanon and north of the country. What will Israel's reaction be?

[Answer] This has happened several times in the past, and what happens afterward--is known.

[Question] The missiles were destroyed....

[Answer] Destroyed.

[Question] And now?

[Answer] There is no need to predict. The reports will be examined. The initiative is in our hands.

[Question] It is sad to say about Israel's relations with Egypt that almost all the gloomy predictions have come true: noncombat--at this stage, this is still the case. Peace--no, Normalization--no. The return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel--not yet. Tourism--one-way traffic, only from Israel to Egypt. And the Egyptian papers are again showing hatred and calling Israel a "fascist state." Why is Israel refusing to open talks with Egypt about the Tabah area, near Elat? Maybe an agreement about the future of the region at dispute would actually be an opening for a lull in some of the bitterness and for a gradual search for the normalization process?

[Answer] The negative phenomena in Egypt toward the Camp David Agreements and the peace treaty with Israel did not begin yesterday. The Egyptians; proposal to open talks about Tabah, as was agreed upon by both countries, has only arrived over the last few days. So there is no connection between matters. We are, of course, interested in the existence of reasonable relations with Egypt, which is to this day preserving the basic principal points of the peace agreement. There is no connection between this and the differences of opinion over the Tabah area. That is a separate affair. We will find the time and the way to conduct negotiations over the Tabah area.

[Question] Why must we find the time? Why not now?

[Answer] There are various considerations. We have not said not now. There is no official announcement about this by Israel. But it seems strange that when Egypt is not keeping all the agreements that were signed about all the normalization issues, there should be treatment of and negotiations over just the Tabah issue, and only it.

[Question] Is Israel making the talks about Tabah dependent on the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel?

[Answer] We have not said that. However, it would be easier and more convenient to conduct contacts on that issue when the relations required by the peace agreement are maintained.

[Question] You have not reacted to the assumption that in fact all that remains of the Israeli-Egyptian relations is a state of noncombat, without peace....

[Answer] There is a peace treaty. It is basically being kept. There are embassies. There are flight links. There is tourism.

[Question] Unilaterally....

[Answer] Yes. At this stage, unilaterally.

[Question] Did you speak with the U.S. administration leaders about the freeze in normalization?

[Answer] Yes. I told the Americans that it is their duty to bring Egypt back from that path. The Americans, I reminded them, are partners in the Camp David Agreements and it is their duty to persuade the Egyptians and bring them back, lest they deviate from the Camp David Agreements.

[Question] About a year ago, in a MA'ARIV interview, you said that some African countries would renew their diplomatic relations with Israel. In the meantime only Zaire has done so. What is the chance of other countries joining it in the near future?

[Answer] All the time, constantly, close contacts with various African countries are continuing. There are difficulties and obstacles. I hope that we will overcome them in the near future. When I was just now in the United States, I held contacts with the representatives of African countries. There is an appreciable improvement in the African countries' voting on various issues--and not only on the question of Israel's expulsion from the UN General Assembly.

[Question] Is there any truth to the reports published that you wanted to visit more Latin American countries, not only Costa Rica, but they refused to host you?

[Answer] Nonsense. Rot. I spent almost a month away from home and that was the maximum I could permit myself. Some countries in Latin America invited me to visit and I was unable to respond to them because of lack of time. I intend to visit the countries that invited me soon.

[Question] From my past experience I can say with certainty that you consistently refuse to reply to questions involving internal struggles within your party, Herut. Will you also behave in the same way this time, or is it worth my trying?

[Answer] It is not a matter here of a refusal to answer questions. It is simple: There is nothing to which to reply. There are no struggles within Herut. All the struggles are on the pages of the press. Inside the movement not only are there no struggles, there are no issues to struggle over. There are no matters being disputed inside the Herut movement.

[Question] Just like that?

[Answer] Just like that--and that is true.

[Question] Your name is being brought up in various contexts of the struggle, whose existence you deny out of hand. It is being said, for example, that you will be the interim candidate for the premiership after Mr Menahem Begin, in order to curb Arik Sharon. Are you playing this sort of role, of a curb?

[Answer] Really, really...all this talk is ridiculous. To contain...a curb... the problem of candidature for this role does not exist and is not topical, and no serious person deals with it. What candidature? Candidature for what? I do not understand all the speculation about this. Perhaps because there are no other issues about which it is possible to tell about internal struggles in Herut, so they come up with this sort of nonsense....

[Question] In your opinion, when the time comes, after the Begin period, is Arik Sharon suitable for the post of prime minister?

[Answer] The problem is not topical. We are not going to elect a candidate for the premiership. We have no need for a candidate. There is a prime minister who is working and functioning.

CSO: 4400/50

LEBANESE PHALANGIST APPEALS TO HIGH COURT

TA271642 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Avino'am Bar-yosef]

[Text] Dr Wahib 'Ayyash, who was a partner in Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's law office and was among the senior commanders of the Phalangist forces in Lebanon, has appealed to lawyer Yaron Rabinowitz from Jerusalem in order to demand, through an appeal to the high court, that the defense minister and IDF representatives in Lebanon return to his client, a Lebanese Christian, valuable equipment that was taken from a plant for manufacturing plastics at the entrance to al-Damur.

Dr 'Ayyash, who was the liaison and coordination officer from the Phalangist headquarters with the IDF forces, appealed to lawyer Rabinowitz through lawyer (Marcel Koren), who works in his office and who was called up during the war as a liaison officer for the IDF in Lebanon. 'Ayyash, who resigned from the partnership with Amin al-Jumayyil in 1979 because of ideological differences, afterward joined Bashir al-Jumayyil and was among his close aides.

The appeal was submitted to the Jerusalem Supreme Court yesterday, and no decision on how to deal with it has yet been made. The Ma'ariv correspondent points out that this is the first time that a Lebanese citizen has chosen this way of going to Israeli law in order to protest an injustice caused to him, in his opinion, according to Israeli and international law. Inter alia, the court will have to decide how to cope with the question of the appellant's status, since he is a citizen and resident of an enemy country.

The client, Raymond (al-Nawar), an industrialist, inhabitant of Rommanah in Lebanon, claims in the appeal that he fell prey to bureaucratic revenge involving the plant's previous ownership, which was registered in the name of a Lebanese company called "The Tortured Palestinians, Welfare Work."

(Al-Nawar) relates that at the beginning of May (about a month before the beginning of the peace for Galilee campaign), he began contacts about purchasing the plastics manufacturing plant from the company. Toward the end of that month he made an examination of the stock and decided to carry out the deal, totalling millions of dollars. Because of the outbreak of hostilities, there was a delay. However, on 10 June, after the negotiations had been com-

pleted, the appellant appealed to an IDF officer with the rank of major, who, according to him, permitted him to carry out the deal, because there was no question of a plant manufacturing military equipment. The deal was signed on 8 July and the Lebanese industrialist set a guard of his own on the plant.

Two weeks after signing the agreement, to his shock he discovered that the IDF had taken over the plant. In clarification since then he has been told that this was Palestinian property. Since then he has undertaken unceasing contacts with the command headquarters of aid to civilians in Sidon, which gave him contradictory answers to his request.

At the end of August, during a full week, IDF came and evacuated equipment worth \$400,000. After his appeals to the IDF authorities were ignored, he decided to appeal to legal action in Israel.

The appeal says, inter alia, that the plant's purchase was made by the appellant innocently and for the full price, without any connection with the events of the war and as a normal business deal that had begun long before the outbreak of the peace for Galilee war. According to him, no problem of the identity of the previous owners of the plant had arisen at all, because they were citizens of Lebanon, some of them Muslims and some belonging to other sects, who had never had any connection with any terrorist organization. Even with the company bearing a name indicating its intention to aiding Palestinian circles, it should be seen as, at the most, an association intended to aid Palestinians.

The appeal also claims that the takeover of the plant was done with foreign considerations in mind and without innocence, because the IDF authorities knew that a Phalangist had bought the plant. The appellant testifies that although he is a citizen of a country considered to be an enemy, he, like all the other inhabitants of his place of residence and members of the same sect, have great admiration and sympathy for the state of Israel, and declare that they desire cooperation with the country's authorities.

Apart from the request to return the equipment to the appellant, the court is being asked to issue an interim order forbidding the Ministry of Defense from making any use whatsoever of the equipment until the appeal is clarified.

CSO: 4400/50

PAPER LISTS ARMS CAPTURED IN LEBANON CAMPAIGN

TA251134 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] About 450 caches of war equipment (including 140 caches in West Beirut) were discovered during the peace for Galilee war. These were taken out by 4,330 trucks and carriers up to 13 October 82!

--5,630 tons of ammunition (including 960 tons evacuated from West Beirut).

--About 1,320 vehicles and troop carriers (including a few hundred T-34, T-55 and T-62 tanks. Some of the tanks were damaged and burned. Two hundred forty-three vehicles and carriers, including tanks, were evacuated from West Beirut).

--About 33,303 light arms (including 4,999 from West Beirut).

--The total number of antitank arms--1,352 (including 159 from West Beirut) according to the following description: personal antitank arms--1,099; anti-tank rocket launchers--27; recoilless rifles--138; antitank cannons--88 of 57mm, 76mm, 85mm, and 105mm diameter.

--The total number of mortars--215 (including 13 from West Beirut) of 60mm, 82mm, 160mm in diameter.

--Katyusha launchers--62 (including 6 from West Beirut).

--Field cannons--88 (including 12 from West Beirut), of 122mm, 130mm, 155mm in diameter, 25 pound.

--Antiaircraft arms--196 (including 18 from West Beirut" according to the following list: antiaircraft machineguns--43; antiaircraft cannons--153 of 20 mm, 23mm, 30mm, 37mm, 40mm, 57mm, 100mm in diameter.

--2,024 items of communication equipment (including 100 items from West Beirut).

--2,387 items of optical equipment (including 643 from West Beirut)--binoculars, periscopes, etc.

CSO: 4400/50

JERUSALEM RADIO SCORES JORDANIAN NEWS MEDIA

JN281650 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 28 Oct 82

["Observation" by Anis Tawfiq]

[Excerpt] Official Jordan, which has now become a friend of Yasir 'Arafat's organizations and which expects to soon become their ally, detests any discussion of the ethical aspects of this opportunist friendship and alliance. Official Jordan is in a rivalry with these organizations in adopting official stands that are stamped by the same extremism as the organizations' stands. Jordan is seeking an authorization from 'Arafat in order to restore its influence in the West Bank. It is exerting utmost efforts to conceal its real intentions from Yasir 'Arafat. During the past few weeks, official Jordan has exerted unprecedented efforts to make all inside and outside Jordan forget the incidents of September 1970. Who knows but what the Jordanian news media are preparing to say that Israeli forces wearing Jordanian Bedouin soldiers' uniforms were the ones who entered the refugee camps that month and perpetrated the massacre which is still remembered by all.

The Jordanian news media regularly disseminate via press, radio and television the same falsehoods every night in an attempt to make everyone forget the Jordanian army's actions in 1970. Jordan keeps saying that Israel committed the Sabra and Shatila massacres and killed the late Shaykh Basir al-Jumayyil. Last Saturday the Jordanian television Hebrew program added another lie, which is now under judicial discussion and whose details cannot be discussed, to the other lies told by the Jordanian television recently. The television said that Israel is instigating the Christians in Lebanon against the Druze, the Druze against the Muslims, the Lebanese against the Palestinians and vice versa. The Jordanian Hebrew program commentator said that Israel is adopting the policy of divide and rule and that it aims at colonializing Lebanon. All we can say about this new lie is that when a liar wants people to believe his lie, he exaggerates it in the hope that people will believe at least part of it. This is exactly what the Jordanian commentator said in Hebrew to any possible Israeli listeners who are well aware of the Israeli government's efforts to prevent clashes in Lebanon as well as the efforts of the Israeli Druze citizens to calm the situation in Lebanon or urge the Israeli Government to exert greater efforts to disengage the warring factions in Lebanon.

CSO: 4400/50

ISRAEL SAID NOT PROPERLY NOTING CRUCIAL ARAB MOVES

TA281824 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Oct 82 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "The Signals Do Not Register"]

[Text] None of the Arab plans published in recent months can end the protracted Middle East crisis. On this there exists a Zionist consensus. No Israeli political element would recommend acceptance in letter and spirit Prince Fahd's plan, the FES conference resolutions, or even U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan.

Not only Jerusalem rejects these plans. Even Washington understands that the moderate Arab world is not yet ripe for negotiations with Israel. This U.S. understanding was reflected in the U.S. reaction to the stand of the Arab delegation that visited the White House, and chiefly in the lack of pressure exerted on Israel to reconcile itself immediately to the Reagan plan.

The Arabs crossed the Atlantic Ocean to put the ball back into Israel's court, but this was prevented by the U.S. administration, which made it clear to the Arabs that they still owe a serious answer to the U.S. initiatives. They must recognize Israel and empower Jordan to conduct negotiations on the future of Judaea and Samaria, and only then will the weight of U.S. pressure be placed on Israel.

There is no longer any doubt that an important change is now occurring in the Arab world: something is happening on the other side of the sandscreen, and the question for Israel is whether its attention to this change is politically sensitive enough.

The policy drafted by David Ben-Gurion was based on the assumption that Israel's military might was a condition for Arab recognition of its existence. This was not the only condition, but it was a necessary one. This was the day for which Zionist policy yearned, and it seems that now--also in the wake of the peace for Galilee operation--the appropriate atmosphere for this has been created in the Arab world. The IDF's might and the isolation of the Palestinians were among the factors that contributed to its creation.

Evidence of this new mood can be found not only in Egypt's and Jordan's favorable response to the Reagan plan, but also in Syria's participation in the Arab delegation to the White House. Perhaps the most optimistic sign is in the Palestinian camp itself. On the one hand, Lebanese-born Palestinians stood up and questioned the PLO's right to be their sole representative, while on the other Yasir 'Arafat invited to a meeting of the Palestinian Council representatives from the West Bank. The report in the Israeli news media, said that 'Arafat almost inadvertently, expressed the hope that the Likud government would not bar representatives from the territories from attending the congress. Such a direct appeal from 'Arafat to Menahem Begin is not a trivial affair. It hints at the importance of this convention, in which an effort will be made to open more channels for negotiations--either by introducing some changes into the PLO's positions or by empowering Jordan to represent the Palestinians. Even if this effort fails, its significance must not be overlooked.

At present no one in Israel can evaluate the significance of the signals in the Arab world. They may emerge as mere political bubbles, or as a fraudulent trick on an international scale. But how can their significance be known unless they are put to the test? And how can they be put to the test if Israel continues to react as obtusely and indifferently as it does to these embryonic developments, and disregarding the historical yearning for such moves for so many years.

In order to realize the significance of the change that has already taken place it is necessary to engage in comparative politics. How would Jerusalem have reacted if an Arab delegation had gone to Washington before the 1967 Six Day War and claimed that, in fact, it had already recognized Israel? And how grateful would Israel have been if the U.S. administration had replied to the Arabs that this was not enough. All this has now taken place, but Israel is responding with complacency to this development as if it is used to such things.

What has been accomplished so far is truly not enough. Political recognition and a readiness to discuss security arrangements as a prelude to conciliatory and honest negotiations are still required from the Arabs. But the Arabs have already made a number of steps forward and a new situation may have been created heralding the beginning of moderation of the conflict, to assuming the dimensions of de facto peace.

Israel's stand is liable to curb these new trends. It may discourage the moderates in the Arab world, and even make them reembrace the USSR and the path of armed struggle. These moments of good will may pass us by never to return. They may become just a part of past history. If this happens Israel will be unable to forgive itself for not having tested their seriousness in time. In his political address to the Knesset last week, Menahem Begin mentioned the Peel Commission Report, which in 1937 proposed partitioning Eretz Yisra'el and establishing two states on its territory, a Jewish one and an Arab one. He did not mention that the report's publication was followed by a bitter debate within the Jewish community, which ended when David Ben-Gurion made the others agree to the country's partition. Then the British reneged on their proposal to establish a Jewish state, and later the holocaust occurred. Had the Jewish

community rejected the partition proposal at the time it would doubtlessly have suffered nightmares later on for having missed the opportunity of preparing a safe refuge for European Jewry. They could never have known that in any case, the British would withdraw their proposal and try to prevent the establishment of the state.

The Israeli-Arab dispute has not yet reached a similarly dramatic turning point, but the two rival sides are approaching a historic junction. As in the case of the Peel Commission Israel must be convinced that it explored all the possibilities for reaching a fair political settlement before it slips into resuming the armed struggle.

The indifference with which many of the reports are received in Israel, concerning changes on the Arab side of the fence, raise doubt as to whether the Arabs intentions are willingly and thoroughly studied by ourselves.

CSO: 4400/50

BRIEFS

DISMISSED MAYOR'S SON JAILED--The Nabulus Military Court has sentenced Hitam al-Shak'ah, the 15-year-old son of dismissed Nabulus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah, to 15 days imprisonment. He was convicted of taking part in demonstrations and incitement. He was also fined 30,000 shekels for 2 months imprisonment. Bassam al-Shak'ah told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that his son's sentence is a continuation of the harrassemnt against him and his family, but the military judge explicitly stated in his judgment that there was no connection between the punishment he meted out and the accused's being the son of the dismissed mayor. [Text] [TA011928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 82]

WESTERN DIPLOMATS PUBLICIZE U.S. PLAN--Informed sources in the West Bank have said that employees in the consulates of those Western countries represented in the multinational force in Lebanon are actively making contacts to publicize the Reagan plan in the occupied areas. It has been learned that U.S., British and French employees have met with several local figures to find out their reaction to the U.S. plan. The employees have, in fact, called on these figures to support the plan and to ask the PLO to authorize Jordan to negotiate on its behalf. They have also suggested that these figures contact the PLO and convince it of the need to adopt a common stand with Jordan before it is too late. It has also been learned that in certain cases, the U.S. employees have told the local figures that the United States is willing to intercede with the Israeli authorities to facilitate their travel abroad to participate in the projected Palestinian National Congress if they promised to adopt a realistic stand which will support the Jordanian role in the occupied areas. It is understood that the Israeli authorities had already announced that they would prevent representatives of the occupied areas from attending such a congress. One of these local figures has said that the employees of the Western consulates are spreading word about the existence of differences among the Palestinians themselves within the PLO. They are also talking about Palestinian-Arab differences and saying that in such an atmosphere the "Palestinian moderates" in the occupied areas must seize the opportunity and adopt a courageous decision in support of the Reagan plan, to which there is no alternative at present. They claim that this is the only course to save what can be saved. [Text] [JN021016 Jerusalem AT-TALI'AH in Arabic 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 11]

LEAKS DAMAGE FOREIGN RELATIONS--A senior government source has told me that the malady of leaks in Israel is seriously damaging the country's foreign relations. Leaks have gotten so bad that U.S. elements are refraining from transmitting information to Israel on contacts with Arab countries for fear that their report would be made public. In his latest tour of the United States, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was received with a shower of criticism by U.S. elements on this matter. This found expression last week when under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger refused to allow his talks with Ambassador Arens to be taped. Eagleburger said that he does not want to hear his voice on Israeli radio the next morning. Similar criticism of the leaks came from Arab elements that maintain contacts with Israel. They argued that what they say in discreet, off-the-record conversations with Israeli elements are leaked, and this is harmful to their own status in the Arab countries. Soviet and East European elements that have discreet connections with Israel also voiced criticism along the same vein. To recall the subject of leaks was broached a number of times in various forums. The view is that it is impossible to overcome this plague without employing the general intelligence services for it, but the prime minister is determined not to let those services follow either ministers or journalists. [Report by Shlomo Naqdimon] [Text] [TA311200 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Oct 82 p 2]

EXPORTS TO EGYPT DROP--Exports to Egypt have dropped in spite of predictions that they would double. During the time since the invasion of Lebanon only \$800,00 worth of goods a month have been sold to Egypt. Before, the level was \$1.25 million a month. Imports from Egypt are negligible. [Text] [TA310710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 82]

HIGHER EDUCATION ENCOURAGED--The joint Jordanian-PLO Committee has decided to allocate substantial funds to encourage higher education in the territories. The students may receive scholarships to cover tuition fees and living expenses. Our correspondent Phinhas 'Inbari notes that the joint committee supports institutions not under the control of the Israeli administration, and decreases support for institutions such as the municipalities likely to fall under its control. [Text] [TA311722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Oct 82]

KAKH MEMBER SENTENCED TO JAIL--A member of the KAKH movement Yo'el Lerner was sentenced today in the Jerusalem District Court to 2 and 1/2 years of imprisonment. He was convicted of conspiring to commit a sabotage act in the mosque on Temple Mount. Judge Shalom Brenner also ordered the reversal of a suspended sentence to run parallel with his 2 and 1/2 year sentence. [Text] [TA281400 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1342 GMT 28 Oct 82]

PREPARATIONS FOR AID CUTS--The Finance Ministry has finished preparing the first drafts for next year's budget, in two versions. One of them is for the case where all goes as usual, and then there will be minor cuts only in the budgets of the ministries. The other--in case of possible cuts in U.S. aid and other external sources--will demand drastic cuts and serious handling in every possible way. The Finance Ministry has also completed preparation of the additional budget for the current year. [Text] [TA290934 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Oct 82 p 1]

NEWSMAN DETAINED--The Jerusalem Magistrates Court in a closed door session yesterday remanded for 4 more days an East Jerusalem journalist who has been detained for 12 days and prohibited from contacting his lawyer. Sam'an Khuri, editor of the East Jerusalem AL-FAJR English language weekly, was brought to court one day earlier than expected. His lawyer, Le'a Tzemel, could not represent him. He was arrested a week ago Sunday by the Jerusalem police for interrogation on alleged contacts with persons hostile to the state. The Jerusalem Magistrates Court a week ago Tuesday remanded him for 10 days. On Tuesday the Jerusalem District Court rejected his appeal to be released. Khuri said in the hearing that the police had no concrete evidence against him. But the court agreed to the police request that he complete the remand period to allow the police to conclude the investigation. His East Jerusalem Press and Translation Service was ordered closed for 6 months by OC Central Command Maj Gen Uri Or. According to a source, the IDF suspects that the office was a front for spying activities. The source also said that Khuri this time is accused of contacting hostile individuals but not organizations. Khuri 2 years ago completed a 2-year sentence for his membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. [Report by Yisra'el 'Amrani] [Text] [TA290852 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 4400/50

INTERVIEW WITH MOUSTAPHA DIOP, MINISTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Lt (Navy) Moustapha Diop, minister of commerce and industry by CHAAB; date and place not specified]

[Text] In our issue of Wednesday 25 August 1982 (CHAAB No 2095) we began the publication of an exclusive interview which Lt (Navy) Moustapha Diop, the minister of commerce and industry, gave us, regarding the problems encountered by the growing industries of our country and the efforts which the national leadership continues to make to find adequate solutions for them. We carry in this edition the last portion of this interview.

CHAAB: Industrial figures always accuse you of "preferring" merchants to them, particularly when it is a matter of credit policy.

Moustapha Diop: That accusation has no basis in fact. There is no preference shown as between merchants and industrialists. The development of the country requires both merchants and industrialists. It is true that industry is the most recently established of all professional activities carried out in Mauritania. Regarding credit, it should be said that the system of industrial credit is much more complicated than the system of commercial credit. That also takes into account the fact that we have many more merchants than industrialists in Mauritania. That is why the state has always insisted on favoring industrial credits for the development of this sector and on permitting investment in industry. We count a great deal on small and medium-sized industries for the internal development of the country.

That is why there is a desire to press even further for the development of our agroindustrial system. We want industries which use domestic, agricultural resources to be established in the country, and the credit system should follow them.

Therefore, to return to the problem of "preference," I wish to state that we are providing a great deal of encouragement to investment in industry, and for this reason credits have been granted in this sector. However, this grant of credits responds to very particular and quite precise conditions, and if the industrialists conform to these conditions, it will be a very good thing. Moreover, there are industrialists who have met these conditions and who have obtained these credits.

CHAAB: What measures does your ministry intend to take to provide further stimulus to the small and medium-sized industrial sector?

Moustapha Diop: We intend to bring about a change of mind in this connection and to bring an end to the confusion between industrialists and merchants. Unfortunately, we have this continuing, bad practice, and we have to separate the two of them. That will be done. Industrialists will be one group and merchants will be another group. Confusion between these activities was a factor leading to disorder in practice, in the follow-up imports or domestic production.

It often happens that a merchants is also an industrialist who produces a certain number of products which he imports as well. Order must be established in this sector so that we can stay as close as possible to our goals in this area and achieve harmonious development of industry and commerce.

To return to the problem of credit, I repeat in the same way that, when a goal of the CMSN [Military Committee of National Salvation] is identified in this matter, all business activity must follow that direction. If there are gaps in certain areas, they will be filled in the most energetic way possible. We want to promote the industrial sector and protect newly established industry. Action will be taken in the framework of CEAO [West African Economic Community]. There is nothing standing in the way of doing that.

We must revise our credit system, and that should be undertaken in terms of the banking system. The National Development Fund should follow in this direction so that all of the measures which should involve and help to achieve this goal of the Military Committee of National Salvation are carried out.

We discussed this problem on Saturday [21 August] with the industrialists. We periodically have meetings with them as that makes it possible for us to review all of the problems. At each meeting we have the opportunity to identify what has been done and what remains to be done. For that we need the support of a certain number of ministries.

This problem of coordination is extremely important, and the government is aware of it. Thus, the instructions which have been given by the chief of state are clear and are of such a nature as to favor cooperation between the various state services.

Moreover, it is annoying for us to say that the state services should cooperate normally, as it is clear that this is happening also.

There is no question of making industries the business of the Ministry of Industry only. It is the business of everyone, and everyone should follow bank credits as far as they concern them, both the Directorate of Commerce, which is an integral part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Customs Service.

5170

CSO: 4519/310

OIL OUTPUT SET FOR INCREASE

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 36, 25 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

Oman ~~aims~~ to raise its oil output by almost 10 per cent next year to help compensate for declining oil revenues, according to Western oil industry sources in Muscat quoted by *Reuters*. The country's present five-year development plan was drawn up on the basis of an oil price averaging \$39 per barrel in 1981 and rising about 5 per cent annually, compared to current prices of around \$34 per barrel.

Oil production is now projected to rise from its present level of between 320,000 to 330,000 b/d to as much as 360,000 b/d, with the extra output being provided by the new Rima field in the south of the country. The Rima field is due to reach full production of 45,000 b/d next year, the report said. Rima crude is lighter than most of the 100,000 b/d produced in the southern fields and should help Oman's declared policy of keeping low the average gravity of total production. Exploration for more light crude in the Rima area is being undertaken by the Omani company Petroleum Development Oman, which is run by a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell group, the report added.

Meanwhile, Oman's first oil refinery is due to start operating next month at about 40,000 b/d, or 10,000 b/d below its maximum capacity. This will fully satisfy the country's needs in gasoline and other products, previously supplied from the upper Gulf. The report indicated that surplus kerosene would be available at the refinery for blending with and improving about 20,000 b/d of residual fuel oil, which could then be exported. Japanese buyers and Shell were cited as possible customers for residue.

Assuming that it proves to sell the additional output, the report said that Omani oil production is likely to be divided as follows: crude exports, 310,000-320,000 b/d; residue exports, 20,000 b/d; and domestic consumption, 20,000 b/d.

The Omani government intends to establish a new product distribution company. This would eventually challenge the market share of the Omani subsidiaries of BP and Shell which currently control local distribution. However, the authorities are not planning any sudden moves, the report said.

On current projections, Oman expects to be an oil producer into the 21st century, industry spokesmen were quoted as saying.

CSO: 4400/56

PROBLEMS PLAGUING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OUTLINED

Tunis AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Jul 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by Youssef Hannachi: "Tunisian Education: Ambiguous Options and Negative Results"]

[Text] Results for the academic year have been revealed and there have been numerous interpretations and explanations of them. All that remains is to pause and examine the problems of our educational system which we desperately need as a mainstay in building our country. Numerous negative aspects have begun to infiltrate the structure of our education, and are becoming epidemic, intensifying with time, spreading danger and posing the threat of a catastrophe. Perhaps the most apparent of these aspects are:

The rising percentage of students who fail tests and are expelled from educational institutes. This year's results: A total of 63,362 students were accepted for the entrance examination of the 1st year of secondary education. This is 37.12 percent [not further specified]. A total of 857 students were graduated from the male and female teacher preparation institutes, which constitute 75.57 percent [of all students in these institutes]. A total of 8,861 students, representing 47.8 percent, obtained their baccalaureate diploma. In the sphere of technical education, a total of 3,334 students, representing 59.05 percent, were able to get their diploma.

These figures may be somewhat convincing [satisfactory] to some people within the framework of competition. But the other aspect of the results is important and serious, considering that the percentages of those failing in the examinations amount to 62.88 percent in the secondary school entrance examination, 24.23 percent for the examination for male and female teachers preparation institutes (and the percentage of participants here is generally low) and 52.92 percent for the baccalaureate examination. The percentage of those rejected in technical education is 40.95 percent. It is evident from these figures that the significant failure rate is embodied in the entrance examination for secondary education in particular--a phase which represents the first step and the fundamental basis for moving on to the other levels of secondary education. Added to this is the terrible percentage of students who fail halfway through, i.e. between the secondary education entrance examination and the baccalaureate diploma. The perplexing question which arises is: Where do the thousands of youth expelled from

the schools go? Are there serious solutions to this problem or are they left to an ambiguous and unknown fate? How will those expelled from elementary education develop, especially since they have no background to enable them to wage the battle of life? In this respect, we find it necessary to pause and look at the so-called experiment of the 7th year of elementary education. A lot has been said about it and some have considered it an outstanding victory. But in truth it is folly because the elementary schools, even the private and public institutes, do not have the structures capable of turning the children into craftsmen eager to create and innovate? All that there is here are modest endeavors when the teachers often sacrifice their free time and exert their utmost material and moral resources to make such endeavors successful.

If we truly want this option in our education, then we must prepare the means for it, introduce the needed change into the schools and set up workshops in them and assign the specialists needed for the purpose.

Is There Solution for Overcrowding?

The other prominent problem in our education (both elementary and secondary), especially in recent years, is embodied in overcrowding. Most classes have exceeded by far the logical limit. This has its negative qualitative pedagogical effects on the form and content of our education. Students are jammed into classrooms and installations which have their limits. Often, the teachers' voices rise complaining of the situation. The answer they get is: Should we reject this situation and deny some students their chance for an education? Those who favor universal education must also maintain the value and content of this education and the means to convey it, and they should not destroy it while imagining their efforts are constructive. Perhaps the proper solution is to speed up the opening of new institutes in the villages lacking such institutes, and in the big cities whose population is growing every year.

We should also pause before the "guidance" phenomenon. Guidance in secondary education has begun to lose its value, considering that the majority [of students] are obliged to enroll in either of two branches: Arts and sciences and mathematics, with a small number directed toward technical sciences and short-term courses, such as technical management courses. The overwhelming majority is directed to the first two branches, at times without considering the objective, scientific criteria and out of respect and consideration for the following year's expected grades, issued by the Ministry of Supervision. As a result, students with no talent for arts or sciences are squeezed into these branches. The student continues to exert strenuous efforts. But often his efforts are to no avail and he is dismissed at the beginning or halfway through his education. These are also failures not included in the end-of-year statistics or in Education Day. The onset of an expanding social and professional life in our country requires a fundamental review of the guidance branches and an evaluation of the Tunisian child's educational, literary and aesthetic talents. We cannot restrict the majority of our children to the scientific or literary branches without taking into consideration other

inclinations and feelings to which the material and moral reality has begun to respond and which will be bolstered with the passage of time. University guidance further complicates the problem, considering that higher education is training many to be frustrated and to rebel against the compulsion and the restriction of opportunities.

The other fundamental phenomenon is reflected in the scientific and literary curricula. The content of the secondary education in particular is slow in keeping up pace with the general situation and environment. If we take into consideration the literary curriculum, we find that it is difficult for many students to respond to its contents. Naturally, we cannot go along with the youth's wishes without taking into consideration their fundamental makeup. But the teachers have often made proposals and modifications on this makeup which, for unknown reasons, have not been taken into consideration.

The contents of some subjects in the literature branch, such as the Arabic and English languages, require a fundamental review. As for the scientific curriculum, its content is so intensive and some of its components are so difficult that it exerts pressure on the literary subjects in the scientific branches and consequently creates in the student a crisis of information which is reflected on the teaching atmosphere, on the students' relations with the teachers and the management and even with society as a whole [sic]. The question of the curriculum content is a fundamental question in determining the quality of the desired society and this question must be given the attention it merits.

University Crisis

The university continues to experience a relentless crisis despite the concern of people with sincere intentions. The university crisis and the strikes and acts of violence it produces have reached such a serious extent that it determines fundamentally the value of the degrees given to our students. Before troubles spread in the university auditoriums, the degrees had a prominent educational status in the Third World countries, and even in the developing countries. But the interruption of studies every now and then has caused these degrees to lose this status. This is likely to pose a threat to the standard of our cadres which we have been exporting to the outside world and of which we have been boasting. The factors creating this situation are numerous, including in particular the failure to enable the students to form a student organization representing them, and the failure to let them participate effectively and responsibly in college life.

These are some of the aspects that influence our education, that obscure the clarity of its vision and options, and pose a threat to its character. What is being referred to as a new reform in "fundamental education" does not really put an end to these problems because adopting the system of prolonged elementary education with a vocational dimension can only achieve success if supported by a strong and rejuvenated economic background which provides work opportunities. Thus, the problem will continue to be tied to the country's general situation and to the benefits of the programs applied to socio-economic as well as political policy.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

HARD LIFE OF WOMEN FISHMONGERS DESCRIBED

Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Mawzah Matar: "Women Fishmongers Competing with Foreign Workers for a Living; How One Woman Supports 11 Children on only 50 Dirhams a Day"]

[Text] Who is more productive: the fishmonger or a university graduate who works in a discipline other than that in which she specialized?

In the fish market, al-Hamur [meaning unknown] is for foreign workers, and al-Yami is for the native saleswomen.

In his article, "The Effect of Oil on the Status of Arab Women," Dr Muhammad al-Ramihi said, "If the development we are aiming at is that which would liberate Arabs from fear and need and launch their energies and their material and spiritual capabilities so they can practice their political, economic and social freedom in a social context, then an awareness of women's humanity--on the part of both men and women--is the first and principal step that Arab women wish to achieve. Society's awareness of the roles played by its individuals and the awareness of Arab men and women of the reality of their society, which at this historical period has not been able to achieve full political, economic and cultural independence, constitute the principal question from our point of view.

"Accordingly, the question is that every individual--regardless of sex--is to become aware of his role in society through his material world. This is the material world that makes every male or female in the labor force needed and does not allow any group to be unemployed."

The question is for both men and women to strive [together] to ensure a humane life in which both of them can continue to grow. Men and women are to be mutually convinced that their common effort which is geared to what they have to offer is essential. Men and women are to offer [their abilities] until what they offer becomes a touchstone that does not take into account the identity of the person who is doing the offering. Let us leave all the social heritage alone; it cannot be relied upon. In fact, it was the social heritage that impeded development by restraining women and confining their activities. However, it was poverty and that forced women to depart from all this and to seek employment. They did not hesitate to assume the initiative in raising and supporting their children despite the fact that they are not educated and despite the meager returns of these traditional professions such as sewing, tailoring and selling goods on a small scale.

Women of the Emirates did nevertheless depend on themselves. They knew instinctively that it is through work alone that they can realize a profit, even if that profit were too small and not commensurate with the effort they made. This is what Mrs Hajiyah asserted when we interviewed her about her experience in selling fish.

She said, "I started working several years ago. I don't recall how many years it's been. I worked in three markets consecutively, and I sold fish as a young girl before I grew up and took the veil."

She added, "We were doing all right in the past. For some time Indians and Pakistanis have been competing with us for the business. We are ashamed of going to the municipality to stop them or at least to organize them. We don't know where all these numbers come from. They sit at the entrance to the road, and they block the road so buyers go to them before they come to us."

10 Percent Only

She said that profits were quite meager, amounting to almost 30 dirhams. "Half of this sum is spent on transportation. I also pay a permit fee of 250 dirhams for the place where I sell the fish." Al-Hajiyah said, "In the early days we used to pay one and a half dirhams. Although we get social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs and although I live with my sister and have no children of my own, electricity and water costs as well as the cost of living are very high. I have been selling fish for a person who gives me 10 dirhams out of every hundred in sales. In other words, he gives me 10 percent. Many times he does not catch any fish, and I go home without selling anything. Customers are often cruel with us, and they throw the fish in our faces. However, this profession has taught us patience and gentleness in dealing with people. It has also taught us to be patient with neighbors and family members."

This simple woman wonders with bewilderment about the unlimited influx of Indians. She wonders about the high cost of living which is not compatible with the income she earns from her work. She has continued to do this work despite her old age.

Instead of guaranteeing this woman and providing her with a healthy place where she and women like her may work, we make her pay for a permit that would allow her to sit in the place where she sells fish. Then we keep the doors wide open for immigrants who compete with her even in her simple work. When threatened by need, this woman did not hesitate to chart her own lengthy course patiently in that profession. She has patiently put up with the harrassment from people and from customers and the disrespectful view they have of women's work and of women themselves.

Mariyam bint 'Ubayd has another story of suffering. She said, "I've been supporting my children ever since my husband died about 25 years ago. I supported them until they grew up and went to work. I sell fish, but for 6 years Indians have been competing with us for a living. They ruined business for us. We spend all the dirhams we earn in our country, but they send the money they earn abroad.

"Business was better in the past. No one competed with us. Even the fish was

better; it used to be brought fresh every morning. But young people did not follow in their parents' footsteps. They turned to work in ministries and offices. Also it is more common to lose than to make a profit. It costs me 1,000 dirhams to buy the fish, and I sell it for 500. In most cases customers leave us and buy from the Indians. My son helped me get the permit for the place of business, and I paid 250 dirhams for it."

Thus, after the children grew up and went to work, there was no longer an urgent need. However, Mariyam bint 'Ubayd continued to work. Thus, there is another need, and that may be the need for independence from every person, even one's children. Preserving the good feeling that stems from one's own ability to offer something and to work despite old age may be the challenge to the new competitors.

This woman has grasped some of the ramifications of the process of production which contributes to the national revenue. "We serve our country by spending what we earn inside the country, whereas those Indians send the money they earn to their country." This woman has grasped some of the harmful effects of foreign labor through her limited experience in business. What would she say if she knew everything that went into this process and if she knew the social, political and economic effects that would ensue from reliance on that process? What would she say if she knew that the participation of local women in the female labor force in the Emirates will be lower than their participation in 1975? What would she say if she knew that this ratio will continue to decline even beyond 1985? This is due to the fact that this participation is subject to the effects of the heavy emigration which the state experienced in 1975-1977.

They Buy Wholesale and Sell Everywhere

Shamsah bint Muhammad is also a fishmonger. She said, "We have been selling fish ever since we were little, and I've been supporting my children ever since my husband divorced me. I got a home in a popular housing project, but the power has not been connected yet. I earn between 45 and 50 dirhams a day, but this is not enough for our growing daily expenses. The Indians came and blocked the opportunities we had to make a profit. People buy from them because they sell for less. They wait for the cars that come from the northern emirates and they buy the fish at a wholesale price in large quantities. The municipality had prepared places for selling [our goods]. We have adhered to our place, and we even paid for a permit. But the Indians sell their goods anywhere, and they do not pay a fee such as the one we paid. Their numbers are growing every day, and everyone is giving them visas."

Complaints about restrictions surrounding these women and limiting their profits which are not commensurate with the effort they make are growing. Complaints will continue as long as immigration doors remain wide open and as long as we continue to be unaware of the necessity for women's work and unable to respect that work. Ultimately, however, awareness will compel us to prepare suitable conditions that would enable women to work and to produce so they can avoid poverty and indigence.

Mrs 'Atiyyah who sells radishes and watercress said, "I have been working for 30 years, and I have 11 children. Their father died 5 years ago, and I have to support them now by myself. Their father was a farmer in al-Ruwayah. He would grow radishes and watercress, and I would sell them. After he died my son took over his father's job."

She said, "We sell [these vegetables] without paying the fee for a permit. We are all women, but the Indians are around us everywhere. Income varies between 200 and 300 dirhams a day." She added, "Thank God, my children are now in school, and I am supporting them. Why can't we work as men do and, with the will of God, provide for [ourselves] and for our children?"

"Yes," said Mrs 'Atiyyah, "Nothing keeps women from working. In fact, women compete with men. They sell in the market just as men do and perhaps even better. They go by themselves to the fishermen and make agreements with them to sell them their catch. They work hard to support themselves and their children, and then they go home and do all the housework without any help from Bishkar [meaning unknown], of course.

"After all this, aren't women entitled to respect? Aren't they entitled to full help from those who can help them? Don't they deserve the appreciation of customers and the appreciation of society instead of the contempt and ridicule they get?

"Haven't these women provided the best example for everyone: for men, women and educated women who work hard to get academic degrees only to enhance their social prestige?

"These women did not stand still. They went ahead amidst the men and put up with what is often derisive treatment from customers. They did not assume a negative attitude as men did when they divorced them and left them with all these children to take care of without any help. They did not stand by and mourn [their fortunes] when death took away their husbands and left the small children. Instead, they went to work; they endured hardship; and they proved that women are capable of offering a great deal."

Fatmah bint Muhsin al-Badawi sells al-nakha [meaning unknown], grains and sweets. She said, "Working and earning an income is better for me than being dependent on anyone. Dependency may hurt me. I've been doing this work ever since I was a young woman. I did not go to school, and I cannot read. My husband died when my daughter was 7 years old. Ever since then I made up my mind to work so I would not have to ask anyone for anything.

"The state guaranteed me housing, but my income is very small. Sometimes it is 50 dirhams, and sometimes 30. Sometimes, I do not even make 10 dirhams. I buy al-nakha from the market, and even the price of the wrapping paper for al-nakha has gone up. Almost half of what I earn is spent on transportation, and I do not get any assistance from the Ministry of [Social] Affairs because I have an Iraqi passport, [even though] I've lived here for 40 years. I will work: it is better to work and not to rely on people." Here it is poverty that determined the problem of [that woman's] employment from the beginning. She has continued to work despite old age and its hardships and ailments. This woman refuses to ask for assistance and prefers to work. She thinks that work will fill her every need and will make her not need any assistance. Work now is the companion of [her] loneliness, the loneliness of old age. She goes to work every day and she meets the young children who buy al-nakha and sweets.

Are we saying that these women have liberated themselves more than educated women

have? After finishing their education, educated women stay home and do not use their abilities in the presence of al-bishkar [meaning unknown] and a nanny. Al-Hajjah Umm Rashid who sells perfumes, henna, clothing and veils said, "I have been working for 7 years. There is no place other than this small space which the owner of the house behind us allowed us to use. We need another larger place so we can display our merchandise instead of putting it on the sidewalk.

"The Ministry of [Social] Affairs is helping me and helping my children. But the cost of living is high, and our earnings from this business do not meet our daily expenses."

Poor People Help Each Other

Mrs Fatmah Ghalum is in the same business. She sells perfume, clothing, veils and henna, and she has been in the business for 4 years.

Fatmah said, "I have eight children, and I support them by myself. I am hoping that they will all go to school and earn diplomas so they would not find themselves in the same situation I found myself in because of ignorance, poverty and pressing needs. Our profits are small: sometimes 100 dirhams, and sometimes 50. Sometimes we go home empty-handed, and sometimes we spend all the day's earnings on transportation. I live in the distant area of al-Rashidiyah, and it is far from the place of our business. We are five women who sell in this area. We are pleased because we help each other out. A few days ago one of my daughters was in a fire, and my fellow workers came to reassure and console me and they brought with them what they were able to bring. We sell the same merchandise. In times of need we lend each other [goods], but we do not sell to each other. We sell this merchandise for someone else. We need a place where we can get fresh air, and we hope that a place will be designated for us just as it was for the fishmongers. We would then not have to sit on the sidewalk."

Despite all this effort that is made by the fishmongers, the women who sell vegetables and al-nakha and the women who sell clothing and perfume, their profits are very small. They are hardly enough to meet basic needs.

It remains to be said that women are to arm themselves with academic qualifications as they turn to employment. They should understand the meaning of having a specialty, and they should be informed about the areas where development is idle in the country so they can take part in the country's progress.

8592

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VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED DURING PEOPLES CONFERENCE

Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpts from article by Sa'id al-Ni'mani: "San'a' Sees Much Activity During First Peoples Conference"]

[Excerpts] San'a and Its Role in Serving Arab Causes

Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih confirmed in his speech at the opening session of the conference that the political leadership intended that the National Charter should not be presumed or interpreted to express any individual or specific group trend, as it should spring from the will of the people and embody their Islamic faith.

In the speech which he delivered at the closing session of the conference, he said: "We do not want to make an enemy of any friendly state." He added: "We are making use of our ability to serve our just Arab causes." He also confirmed that his country's relations with all states spring from mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

In our interview with Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, the prime minister, he said that the tripartite Libyan-Adeni-Ethiopian alliance has not been successful, especially since it included a state outside of the scope of the Arab League, and he said: "Our position on this alliance (which apparently will not achieve any result) is that we do not approve it."

The role of the Yemen Arab Republic in serving Arab causes is well-known and clear, since we aid and support the Palestinian cause with all our ability. One can also look at the situation with respect to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Dr al-Iryani, the prime minister, says: "At first we tried to act as mediators to solve the problem, in addition to the efforts exerted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, nonaligned nations and the United Nations, but Iran's obstinacy moved us to send volunteers. Iraq offered many concessions, from a position of strength, but the Iranians did not meet the Iraqi concessions with a positive spirit and the desired flexibility."

Yemeni-Omani Relations

When I meet with Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture, he said: "Yemeni-Omani relations are developed and strong and are moving

forward, whether you look at the educational, informational, cultural or economic field. There are fields of informational and cultural coordination between the Ministries of Information in the two countries. As part of this coordination we will be holding a cultural week in the Sultanate of Oman in the coming months. This also means that we will receive an Omani cultural week in San'a'. In addition, there are a number of projects in the YAR in which the Sultanate of Oman has participated, especially building cultural centers. Indeed, we wish to develop these relations because we are one entity in this important region, which is threatened by dangers from every direction."

Since I know that the minister is a modern Yemeni man of learning I continued to question him. The text of the interview follows.

[Question] Cultural strongholds in the country such as the university, theater and others have a major role in the life of the citizen. What role do you think these institutions have played in developing the awareness of the Yemeni citizen?

[Answer] There is no doubt that, since the president began to consider the Charter and the formation of committees, the idea has begun to crystallize. Media activity is following this path, as well as cultural activity in the cultural centers. This idea has crystallized further in the clubs and evening meetings. I have spoken at a number of evening meetings and cultural, intellectual or poetry clubs about the question of the National Charter and its importance to Yemeni society. Media activity continues to accompany the concept, which has started to become a reality, and it will continue to follow it until it is embodied on the level of cultural, social, economic and political life.

[Question] Is there a theatrical movement to any extent in the YAR?

[Answer] Actually, theater has had a short life in our country. Nevertheless, I can say that we have been able to put together a huge ensemble for the Yemeni National Theater, and this ensemble presented several successful theatrical performances in San'a' and in the various Yemeni provinces. It was also able to present Yemeni theater during the cultural weeks held in a number of Arab countries, such as Kuwait and Qatar.

In general, I can say that theater in our country is developing, although there are some gaps involving women's elements and experience, because graduates and students in the field of theater are few in number. Thus, we got our start and grew with Arab expertise, but now we are about to develop our own theater through ensembles formed in San'a' and a number of the provinces, including Ta'izz and Ibb.

Yemeni Arts and Causes of Nation

[Question] Does the phenomenon of politicization of the arts extend to Yemen, and is it possible to politicize the arts to serve the causes of the nation?

[Answer] I do not understand the meaning of politicization of the arts. Indeed, it is basic that the arts are political. If art is not drawn from the problems of life, does not take a positive position dealing with the issues of life (whether human, national or patriotic), it is not considered a creative work. Thus literature, whether poetry or prose, is based on and in life and is always a policy, an idea, a human situation. I can say that you cannot separate creative work from political work. Even love poems, poems of human interaction and contemplation, are a kind of beautiful picture for people. However, the question of politicization of the arts can be misunderstood, as there may be some who try to make the arts serve a political trend or a specific authority. This is disgraceful because it ignores a basic condition of creativity, and that is freedom of choice. Man must be free to choose in order to create a work of art, a literary work, or a poem.

[Question] Your Excellency, it is well-known that you are a modern Yemeni poet. Therefore, could we discuss your own contact with the arts?

[Answer] Actually, I no longer like to speak on this aspect, because I have been so preoccupied with my work in the Ministry of Information. If we discuss this aspect it is by way of reminiscence. I have three collections of poetry and a collection of stories on the market. In the future I hope to have the opportunity to enter the realm of literary production once again, as it is close to my heart.

Yemeni Press

Amid the flood of activity surrounding the conference and charter, I met with Faysal Muhammad al-'Awadi, editor-in-chief of the magazine AL-YAMANI. He discussed the development of the Yemeni press and its establishment in the role desired for it. He said: "During the upheaval the press lacked printing machinery and had to rely on old presses left over from the Turkish era. This presented an obstacle to the development of the press, as did the absence of a method to relay news, such as a news agency. In spite of that, we can say that the press has played a positive role in raising the level of culture and awareness in the Yemeni people. This is not an easy job among a people with a rate of illiteracy of 95 percent, suffering from ignorance, poverty and disease.

"After the upheaval, the Saba News Agency was established and was supplied with some modern capabilities. The newspaper AL-THAWRAH and the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH, published in Ta'izz, were developed; both are official newspapers. The question of modernization of the press depended on those returning from abroad with valuable experience gained through their work with newspapers there.

"Those Yemenis played a prominent role in modernizing and encouraging the press and establishing it in its role. The state has continued to support the press to the best of its ability. Some local newspapers, including AL-SABAH, AL-RISALAH, AL-KHADRA' and AL-WAHDAH, have been published, as well as magazines such as AL-KALIMAH, a cultural publication.

"After suitable presses became available in the country the press began a considerable expansion, and newspapers came out as fast as licenses for them were issued. Next came the publication of the newspaper 13 JUNE and the magazine AL-JAYSH, published by Public Affairs and Moral Guidance for the Armed Forces. The magazine ADWA' AL-YEMEN was published as a monthly political magazine under the auspices of the Ministry of Information. Thus the modernization of the press continued, so we now have more than 20 newspapers and magazines, some official, some local, and some published by people's organizations.

"In recent years, the introduction of modern presses and computers has meant that the Yemeni press now possesses all of the components of journalistic work."

Spread of the Press

He added: "The development of the press depends on the availability of advertising. As yet there is no successful advertising agency fulfilling this function, and the absence of local press organizations with the necessary capability to publish advanced daily papers has meant that most papers and magazines are published weekly and monthly, with an average of eight pages per paper. Consequently, this means that the newspaper is not widely distributed, the more so as it is published by an individual who does not have marketing and distribution capability. We can say that the Yemeni press in general has been able to cover local events and consequently has linked the citizen within the nation and outside it with what is happening in his country. The press also has been able to create positive joint interaction between the citizens and the services and projects offered by the government, and all that has led to its success."

Yemeni Women

Yemeni women have played a prominent role in our development and progress. Many Yemeni women have become well-known for their significant and useful contributions to the nation, such as Mrs Asma' Yahya al-Basha, general director of the legal office of the Central Planning Administration. The present Yemeni government has recognized the role of women. It appointed six women to the People's Conference to represent various women's groups, and one of them, Asma' Yahya al-Basha, was elected a member of the conference's standing committee. We met with her to discuss the role and desires of Yemeni women. She said: "The Yemeni woman has been an excellent mother, before or after the revolution. Before the revolution she gave her daughters the opportunity for an education in the form of the religious elementary schools which existed at that time, where they were taught the Koran, how to bring up children, and affairs of household management. Yemeni women at that time were far outside workaday life. Then came the revolution, and Yemeni women were raised from ignorance to knowledge, since schools of all kinds and all levels were opened to them. Yemeni women began to participate in all fields of life, and we now find them as teachers, doctors and engineers.

"However, by the nature of woman as daughter, wife and mother, Yemeni women, praise God, still steadfastly adhere to the great Islamic values. After women achieved a measure of education, aptitude and ability to bear responsibility, they were given the right to become candidates and to vote."

She says that through her membership on the standing committee, she will bring the concerns of women to the government and will stand side by side with her male brothers in fighting illiteracy, especially since women hold positions throughout the information media. There are excellent female journalists, broadcasters and educators who play a sincere and loyal role.

Their role will not be limited to the media field. There are clubs and lectures which they must work to establish to raise the awareness of women, educate them, and direct them toward the right path according to the teachings of our true Islamic religion.

She adds: "Yemeni women are very ambitious. They aspire to obtain all of the rights accorded to them by Islam. Most of the ambitions of Yemeni women at present are concentrated on stamping out illiteracy, solving social problems and providing proper care for children, since we are suffering from a shortage of childcare centers. Therefore, we hope to obtain from the government a larger number of daycare centers to provide complete childcare."

Mrs Asma' discussed the activities of the Yemeni Women's Club. She said: "It has been involved only in fighting illiteracy and in household activities, such as cooking and embroidery. In the future we hope to unify the clubs in San'a', Ta'izz and al-Hudaydah to make a strong women's federation representing women in all of the regions of the nation. The Yemeni Women's Club in San'a' has about 350 members, but I do not remember the size of the other clubs. Yemeni women have participated in most Arab and international conferences, including, for example, the Copenhagen Conference, where I met with some sisters from Oman. I would like to see more contact between us, and I am inviting them to visit Yemen and learn about their sisters in the Yemen Arab Republic and our activities. I hope that we will continue to communicate with them, either through correspondence or through councils and meetings, to learn more about each other and exchange ideas."

7587

CSO: 4404/676

DETAILS OF AIRPORT EXPANSION

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS in English No 24, 16-22 Oct 82 p 29

[Text]

WHILE the presidency of Civil Aviation is busy expanding airports in the Kingdom, it has also found time to help out with similar projects elsewhere. One such project, the expansion of Sanaa international airport in North Yemen, recently got underway with the signing of construction and supervision contracts. The signing took place in Sanaa on September 7. Abdul Aziz Khamis, director of the Saudi Projects Office in Sanaa, endorsed the contracts with representatives of the Saudi Arabian firms that won them.

"There has always been cooperation between the Kingdom and North Yemen," noted President of Civil Aviation Sheikh Nasser Al-Assaf. "In the aviation field we have been particularly active in helping the North Yemenis. We have installed navigational aids at Sanaa airport, and operate and maintain facilities there free of charge." The Sanaa airport expansion project is being financed by Saudi Arabia within the framework of the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council.

PCA has been actively involved in the project. It reviewed designs and suggested changes, and met frequently with Yemeni civil aviation

authorities to discuss the project's evolution.

The expansion of Sanaa airport to be carried out over the next 18 months, will enable it to handle more and larger aircraft with maximum safety precautions. Highlights include larger aprons and runway shoulders and a complete new lighting system. Fully equipped maintenance and storage buildings will vastly improve services available at the airport, according to Sheikh Nasser.

Construction and civil works will be completed by a Saudi Arabian joint venture at a cost of SR77.6 million. A separate SR3.8 million contract was signed with a Saudi firm to supervise construction.

The contractors will be responsible for a host of improvements at the airport, starting with the aprons and taxiways. The main aircraft apron will be expanded to 84,168 square meters in order to accommodate 10 Boeing 707s simultaneously. At a later stage, the apron will have the capacity to hold 17 such aircraft at one time. The cargo apron will be widened to 27,500 square meters to handle three Boeing 747 jumbo jets.

Shoulders of the airport's taxiways will be broadened to reach a

total of 10,700 square meters while new signals will be installed at the new widths. A completely new lighting system for the taxiways will also improve the safety of take-offs and landings.

The bulk of the project, however, calls for numerous buildings designed to improve services and handling ability. A customs and airline building on 544 square meters will house new offices for airline and customs officials and services.

A hanger for air cargo will expand cargo capacity at the airport. A main storage building on 398 square meters will shelter emergency vehicles and other airport equipment on the ground floor, and offices on the second floor.

On 564 square meters the contractors will build a central maintenance building containing specialized workshops for electricity, carpentry, machinery, communications, sheet metal, drafting, printing and testing and measuring materials.

Sheikh Nasser said the project is considered "one of the most important now underway in North Yemen" and added that it testifies to the Saudi government's concern for the development of its southwestern neighbor.

CSO: 4400/54

END

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