

לשכת

פסגה  
רצון

נפתח:

1.1.82

נסגר:

4.3.82

מדינת ישראל

ארכיון המדינה



שם תיק: פעילות מדינית בשטחים.

מוזה פיו: חצ-13/8408

מוזה פריט: 00038d4

כתובת: 2-120-1-1-9

תאריך הדפסה 16/03/2017

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2146/13

מאגזין - חצ-13/8408

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שמו

יצי

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מאגיס

אל: ני, נר: 148, מ: המשרד  
דח: ר, סג: ש, תא: 040382, וח: 1430  
נד: ר"ע

מחלקת המחקר וההערכה

מאגיס / שמו

מאגיס / שמו

מאגיס.

ראשי הערים. שלכם 724. שלנו 998. שלכם 853 ס סעיף 2  
1. מאגיס סעיף 2 בשלכם הנ"ל. תוכלו להוסיף שהמגורשים מעולם  
לא הביעו חרטה על מעשיהם ואף לא התחייבו שלא להוסיף ולעסוק  
בהסתה. הם ממשיכים בתעמולתם ברחבי העולם בתיאום ובעזרת אשפ.

2. אין התבטאויות מן השנה האחרונה שיהיה מועיל לצרפם.  
ארבל 2\*

מפ: שהח, סשהח, מנכ, ממנכ, אליצור, ארבל 2, ארבל 3, ר/מרכו,  
ממח, דיבון, שטחים



טופס מברק גלוי

חלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

אל: המשרד

גלוי

סיווג בטחוני:

רביע

דחיות:

2316-

תאריך זיהוי:

704

כיס, סכ. ק:

מאת: נאו"ס

ארב"ל 2.

ראשי הערים המבורשים.

להלן אגרת המזכ"ל המבקש תגובתנו להחלטה העזרת בנידון.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

1. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupying authorities in expelling and imprisoning the Mayors of Hebron and Halhul and in expelling the Sharia Judge of Hebron and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible on the implementation of the present resolution."

In view of his reporting obligation under the resolution, the Secretary-General would be grateful if the Permanent Representative would inform him as soon as possible, and preferably by 30 March 1982, of the action which his Government has taken or envisages to take in regard to the implementation of the resolution.

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The Secretary-General would recall, in this connexion, the report of his predecessor of 30 January 1981 (A/36/85-S/14350) recounting the appeals he had made to the Prime Minister of Israel and to the Permanent Representative in regard to these Palestinian leaders. The Secretary-General would wish to associate himself with those appeals and urge that the decisions concerning these leaders be reconsidered in the interests of peace and the welfare of the population in the area.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Representative of Israel the assurances of his highest consideration.

18 February 1982

B.F.V.

P/1/2)

ringe / h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, h7, h8, h9, h10, h11, h12, h13, h14, h15, h16, h17, h18, h19, h20, h21, h22, h23, h24, h25, h26, h27, h28, h29, h30, h31, h32, h33, h34, h35, h36, h37, h38, h39, h40, h41, h42, h43, h44, h45, h46, h47, h48, h49, h50, h51, h52, h53, h54, h55, h56, h57, h58, h59, h60, h61, h62, h63, h64, h65, h66, h67, h68, h69, h70, h71, h72, h73, h74, h75, h76, h77, h78, h79, h80, h81, h82, h83, h84, h85, h86, h87, h88, h89, h90, h91, h92, h93, h94, h95, h96, h97, h98, h99, h100, h101, h102, h103, h104, h105, h106, h107, h108, h109, h110, h111, h112, h113, h114, h115, h116, h117, h118, h119, h120, h121, h122, h123, h124, h125, h126, h127, h128, h129, h130, h131, h132, h133, h134, h135, h136, h137, h138, h139, h140, h141, h142, h143, h144, h145, h146, h147, h148, h149, h150, h151, h152, h153, h154, h155, h156, h157, h158, h159, h160, h161, h162, h163, h164, h165, h166, h167, h168, h169, h170, h171, h172, h173, h174, h175, h176, h177, h178, h179, h180, h181, h182, h183, h184, h185, h186, h187, h188, h189, h190, h191, h192, h193, h194, h195, h196, h197, h198, h199, h200, h201, h202, h203, h204, h205, h206, h207, h208, h209, h210, h211, h212, h213, h214, h215, h216, h217, h218, h219, h220, h221, h222, h223, h224, h225, h226, h227, h228, h229, h230, h231, h232, h233, h234, h235, h236, h237, h238, h239, h240, h241, h242, h243, h244, h245, h246, h247, h248, h249, h250, h251, h252, h253, h254, h255, h256, h257, h258, h259, h260, h261, h262, h263, h264, h265, h266, h267, h268, h269, h270, h271, h272, h273, h274, h275, h276, h277, h278, h279, h280, h281, h282, h283, h284, h285, h286, h287, h288, h289, h290, h291, h292, h293, h294, h295, h296, h297, h298, h299, h300, h301, h302, h303, h304, h305, h306, h307, h308, h309, h310, h311, h312, h313, h314, h315, h316, h317, h318, h319, h320, h321, h322, h323, h324, h325, h326, h327, h328, h329, h330, h331, h332, h333, h334, h335, h336, h337, h338, h339, h340, h341, h342, h343, h344, h345, h346, h347, h348, h349, h350, h351, h352, h353, h354, h355, h356, h357, h358, h359, h360, h361, h362, h363, h364, h365, h366, h367, h368, h369, h370, h371, h372, h373, h374, h375, h376, h377, h378, h379, h380, h381, h382, h383, h384, h385, h386, h387, h388, h389, h390, h391, h392, h393, h394, h395, h396, h397, h398, h399, h400, h401, h402, h403, h404, h405, h406, h407, h408, h409, h410, h411, h412, h413, h414, h415, h416, h417, h418, h419, h420, h421, h422, h423, h424, h425, h426, h427, h428, h429, h430, h431, h432, h433, h434, h435, h436, h437, h438, h439, h440, h441, h442, h443, h444, h445, h446, h447, h448, h449, h450, h451, h452, h453, h454, h455, h456, h457, h458, h459, h460, h461, h462, h463, h464, h465, h466, h467, h468, h469, h470, h471, h472, h473, h474, h475, h476, h477, h478, h479, h480, h481, h482, h483, h484, h485, h486, h487, h488, h489, h490, h491, h492, h493, h494, h495, h496, h497, h498, h499, h500, h501, h502, h503, h504, h505, h506, h507, h508, h509, h510, h511, h512, h513, h514, h515, h516, h517, h518, h519, h520, h521, h522, h523, h524, h525, h526, h527, h528, h529, h530, h531, h532, h533, h534, h535, h536, h537, h538, h539, h540, h541, h542, h543, h544, h545, h546, h547, h548, h549, h550, h551, h552, h553, h554, h555, h556, h557, h558, h559, h560, h561, h562, h563, h564, h565, h566, h567, h568, h569, h570, h571, h572, h573, h574, h575, h576, h577, h578, h579, h580, h581, h582, h583, h584, h585, h586, h587, h588, h589, h590, h591, h592, h593, h594, h595, h596, h597, h598, h599, h600, h601, h602, h603, h604, h605, h606, h607, h608, h609, h610, h611, h612, h613, h614, h615, h616, h617, h618, h619, h620, h621, h622, h623, h624, h625, h626, h627, h628, h629, h630, h631, h632, h633, h634, h635, h636, h637, h638, h639, h640, h641, h642, h643, h644, h645, h646, h647, h648, h649, h650, h651, h652, h653, h654, h655, h656, h657, h658, h659, h660, h661, h662, h663, h664, h665, h666, h667, h668, h669, h670, h671, h672, h673, h674, h675, h676, h677, h678, h679, h680, h681, h682, h683, h684, h685, h686, h687, h688, h689, h690, h691, h692, h693, h694, h695, h696, h697, h698, h699, h700, h701, h702, h703, h704, h705, h706, h707, h708, h709, h710, h711, h712, h713, h714, h715, h716, h717, h718, h719, h720, h721, h722, h723, h724, h725, h726, h727, h728, h729, h730, h731, h732, h733, h734, h735, h736, h737, h738, h739, h740, h741, h742, h743, h744, h745, h746, h747, h748, h749, h750, h751, h752, h753, h754, h755, h756, h757, h758, h759, h760, h761, h762, h763, h764, h765, h766, h767, h768, h769, h770, h771, h772, h773, h774, h775, h776, h777, h778, h779, h780, h781, h782, h783, h784, h785, h786, h787, h788, h789, h790, h791, h792, h793, h794, h795, h796, h797, h798, h799, h800, h801, h802, h803, h804, h805, h806, h807, h808, h809, h810, h811, h812, h813, h814, h815, h816, h817, h818, h819, h820, h821, h822, h823, h824, h825, h826, h827, h828, h829, h830, h831, h832, h833, h834, h835, h836, h837, h838, h839, h840, h8

32 ବାଲୁ 13' 11"



כ"ב בטבת תשס"ב

2 בפברואר 1982

אל : מר זאב סמורה, מנהל אירועי 1  
מאח: שלמה בינו, מנהל מוזיאון רנציו המערב בשטחים

הנדון: פחד קונסטה ומחסר מלחם - ראשי ערים מבורשים

בשיחה עם הפרופ' מנחם מילסון, ראש המנהל האזרחי לאחידה ושוטרין, ביום 27 ינואר 82, ביקשתי להעביר אליכם את המסר הבא:  
לקראת כואו הקרוב לישראל של נשיא צרפת פרנסואה מיטראן, סביר להניח שיביא עמו מספר בקשות שאותן יעלה בשיחותיו עם ראש הממשלה.  
לכמה יהיו מעייים בין שגרירותנו במרין לבין אנשי לשכתו של הנשיא, לחיאום מחלכי הביקור והנשאים שייחוננו בו - ואחוב להדביש, כבר בשלבים המכונים, כי כל בקשה לאסטר לראשי ערים המבורשים לשוגר חזרה לאיזור - תיענה ע"י ראש הממשלה בסירוב מוחלט, כדי להגוע אי נעיסויות ורחיזה - מוטב לייעץ לצרפתים להסנע מראש מהעלאת בקשה כזאת בסדר יומו של נשיא צרפת.  
חשוב לציין כי שני ראשי הערים ביקרו לאחרונה במרין, וקיימו עם שורה שלפגישות עם אישים צרפתיים רמי- מעלה, המרופסור מילסון מציין כי ההחלטה שלא לאשר את החזרתם ארצה נעכזה לאחרונה ע"י שר הכנתון, וכי ראש הממשלה מודע לכך.

מברכה,

שלמה בינו

העתק: מר שמואל דיבון, סגן





פאריס, ט' בשבט התשמ"ב  
2 בפברואר 1982

צ.פ. 104.3  
38/110.1

OK, 15/2/82

נשלח קולומביה  
מימלא כרמל  
15/2/82  
נשלח

אלו: אירופה 1

מאת: השגרירות, פאריס

הנדון: בקור קואסמה ומלחם.

- אתמול בארוחת צהריים, אמרתי לגברת Bernadette LEFORT ממחלקת מצרים והלבנס באגף צפון אפריקה והמזה"ת במשה"ח הצרפתי כי ראיתייה בסלביזיה. היא הבינה למה התכוונתי - צלמה בלווחה את פהד קאסמה, ראש עיריית חברון לשעבר ומחמד מלחם, ראש עיריית חלחול לשעבר לפגישתם עם הנשיא מיטראן בארמון האליזה ב-18.1.82. "להגנתה" אמרה:
1. היא, הגברת לפור, ארגנה את בקורם ופגישותיהם של קואסמה ומלחם רק עם האישים הצרפתיים הרשמיים: הנשיא מיטראן, השר ליחסי חוץ שייסון וראש עיריית פאריס ג'אק שיראק. שני ראשי הערים לשעבר סלפנו מעמאן לדציף והשיתח הועברה אליה. הם בקשו להסדיר להם את שלוש הפגישות הנ"ל והדגישו שיבואו לפאריס à titre personnel, כדבריה. בבקורת הקודם, אורגנו פגישותיהם ע"י נציג אש"פ, אבראהים צוץ. הפעם הם השתדלו שלא להיעזר בו או ליתר דיוק שלא לגלות כי הם בעזרים בו. ברם, אחרי הגיעם לכאן, הם בקשו פגישות עם המזכיר הראשון של המפלגה הסוציאליסטית ליונל ג'וזפן ועם מזכיר המפלגה הקומוניסטית. לפור אמרה להם כי אין זה מתפקידו של מיניסטיון ממשלתי להסדיר להם פגישות עם מפלגות. אין היא יודעת מי הסדיר להם הפגישות, אך היא מביחה שהיה זה אבראהים צוץ. לן העתובות בודע לה (ולח"מ כמו לכם ודאי) שאבראהים צוץ היה בחברתם בפגישה עם המזכיר הארצי (הלאומי) של המפלגה הקומוניסטית לקשרי חוץ, גרמץ. אבראהים צוץ נכח גם בסעודת ערב שערך לכבוד השניים שגריר מרוקו, אליה הוזמנו שגרירים וקראים ערבים מכובדים אחרים. יתר על כן, במסיבת עתונאים ב-19.1 קרא קואסמה לממשלת צרפת להזמין את ערפאת לבקור רשמי בפאריס.
  2. לפור הביאה אותם לארמון האליזה ב-18.1 אך לא נכנסה אתם לפגישה עם הנשיא; "רק מסרתי אותם לידי ראש הסקס", אמרה. אולם בפגישתם עם שייסון נכחה. קואסמה ומלחם הציגו לפני שייסון ועוזריו עמדה מתונה, אם כי אמרו שהם רואים באש"פ את הנציג המוסמך של העם הפלסטיני, כולל בשטחים ואשר אתו יש לנהל מו"מ מדיני. אשר להם, הם רק ראשי עיריות וצייכים לטפל רק בעיבים מוניציפליים. מתיבותם התבטאה בכך שדברו על ישראל כמדינה שאין לערער על קיומה ושלצדה צייכה לקום לדעתם מדינה פלסטינית. מתיבותם התבטאה כמו כן בהבעת תקווה או אמונה שממשלת ישראל תתיר את שובם לעריהם. הם תארו לפני השר

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בקצה את מהלך הדיונים בבג"צ שהסתיימו בהחלטת בג"צ להעביר ההחלטה בגודלם לידי הממשלה. ציינו כי לכן "הכדור נמצא בידי ממשלת ישראל" והם מצפים להחלטתה החיובית בעניינם. לפור לא שמעה אותם מבקשים משיסון שצפת תשתדל לסובתם לפני ממשלת ישראל, אולם, לדעתה, ייתכן שבקשו זאת מהבשיא מישראל.

3. התרשמתי שלפור לא גלתה את כל תוכן הפגישה, שכן שאלתני מדוע אין אנו מכירים בועדה להכונה לאומית ומסכלים את נסיונותיה להתכנס. הסברתי לה כי היא הורכבה מנציגים הקשורים לארגונים טרוריסטים, כי לארגוני חזית הסרוב יש בה ייצוג עדיף וכי מטרותיה חתרניות, כמו כן ספרתי לה שפת"ח מסתייג מהועדה ואילו חזית הסרוב באש"פ רוצים בקיומה. הכחישה כששאלתיה אם קואסמה ומלחם העלו טענות עלינו בנושא זה ועברה לדבר על נושא אחר. דומני שרצתה להסתיר צד מסויים בשיחה ברציף ב-18.1.

בברכה,

אבשלום מגדון

העתקים: השגריר - הציר

המרכז/ערב 2

המרכז/אסוף וקש"ח

המרכז/ביב"ל 2

בציג המשדר ליד מתאם הפעולות בטוחים ✓

1940, 1941, 1942



חסוי



חסוי





משרד החוץ-מנהלית הקשר

9376

0111

ברקים

אל: המשרד, נר: 268, מ: פריס  
דח: ב. סג: ב. תא: 190182, נח: 1800  
נד: ניקוד ר"ע

נא ליחידה 333/1

1/13

בלמס/בהוכ

אל אירופה א

דט י. סרו

מח הציר פריס

דור ראשי הערים

להלן ידיעה מהכה מונד (20/1) על הפגישה באליזה והצהרותיהם  
בעקבותיה:

RECU A L'ELOSEE

DEUX MAIRES PALESTINIENS ASSURENT QUE M'. MITTERRAND  
DEMANDERA A ISRAEL LEUR RETOUR EN CISJORDANIE.  
M' MITTERRAND A RECU LUNDI APRES-MIDI 18 JANVIER, MM' FAND  
KAWASMEH ET MOHAMED MELHEM, MAIRES DE HEBRON ET DE  
KHALHOU, EN CISJORDANIE, EXPULSES PAR LES AUTORITES  
ISRAELIENNE EN MAI 1980 ( LE MONDE DATE 17-18 JANVIER ).  
L'ENTREVUE, QUI A EU LIEU A LA DEMANDE DES DEUX  
RESPONSABLES PALESTINIENS, A DURE QUARANTE- CINQ MINUTES.

A L'ISSUE DE L'ENTRETIEN, M. KAWASMEH A DECLARE QUE M.  
MITTERRAND AVAIT PROMIS DE " SOULEVER LA QUESTION DE NOTRE  
RETOUR LORS DE SON PROCHAIN VOYAGE EN ISRAEL ". IL A  
AJOUTE: " EN PROMETTANT DE FAIRE TOUT SON POSSIBLE POUR  
FAVORISER NOTRE RETOUR. LE PRESIDENT MITTERRAND ADMET LE  
DROIT DES PALESTINIENS A LEUR RETOUR DANS LEUR PATRIE ET  
CONDAMNE DU MEME COUP LA POLITIQUE D'EXPULSION PRATIQUEE

משרד החוץ-במחלקת הקשר

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT ISRAËLIE EN VUE D'AFFAIBLIR LA  
REPRESENTATION POLITIQUE DES PALESTINIENS DANS LES  
TERRITOIRES OCCUPES ''

SELOM M. KAHASHEN, L'ABSENCE A L'ELYSEE DE M. IBRAHIM  
SOUSS, REPRESENTANT DE L'O.L.P. A PARIS, NE SIGNIFIE PAS  
QUE LES DEUX MAIRES PALESTINIENS CONTESTENT LA  
REPRESENTATIVITE DE L'O.L.P. ''NOTRE VISITE A PARIS  
RESULTE D'UNE DEMARCHE PERSONNELLE ET NOTRE ATTACHEMENT A  
L'O.L.P. A ETE MANIFEST ( . . ) . MEME SOUS L'OCCUPATION  
ISRAËLIENNE, NOUS AVONS PROCLAME QUE L'ORGANISATION  
PALESTINIENNE ETAIT LE REPRESENTANT UNIQUE ET LEGITIME DU  
PEUPLE PALESTINIEN'', A-T-IL DIT.

טו כאן

שר

\*\*\*

חפ: שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מרור, בנחורין, די'בון, י'גר, מעת,  
הסברה, אירא, אירב, שטח'ס, ר/מרכז, ססת, דס, אמן



שלח המכתב 3/1/82

29/1/82 (חתימה)

AMBASSADE D'ISRAËL



שגרירות ישראל

פאריס, כ"ה טבת תשס"ב  
20.1.1982

אלו נציב המשורר בשטחים.  
אירופה א'.

מאת: ציר-יועץ, הסברה, פאריס.

הנדון: לבקור ראשי הערים קורסמה מילחם בפאריס.

בהמשך למבוקי העתונות שלנו ר"ב קטעים שהתפרסמו  
בעתונות הפאריסאית בהנדון.

בשרב הי"ב  
(חתימה)  
קולט אביטל

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*Libération 20-1-82*

## Les maires palestiniens demandent à la France d'inviter Arafat

Le maire de Hébron, Fahk Kawashmeh a demandé hier que la France invite officiellement à Paris Yasser Arafat. « Cela contrebalancera la visite que doit faire début mars en Israël François Mitterrand », a affirmé M. Kawashmeh qui a été reçu pendant quarante cinq minutes par le chef de l'Etat avec un autre responsable palestinien, le maire de Halhoul, Mohamed Melhem. « Cette invitation illustrera concrètement la politique d'équilibre que la France proclame vouloir mener au Proche-Orient », a estimé le maire de Hébron au cours d'une conférence de presse tenue hier à Paris.

Selon les deux maires palestiniens, qui ont été expulsés par les autorités israéliennes en mai 1980, M. Mitterrand demandera leur retour en Cisjordanie au cours de son prochain voyage en Israël. « M. Mitterrand admet ainsi, affirme M. Kawashmeh, le droit des

*Palestiniens à leur retour dans leur patrie et condamne du même coup la politique du gouvernement israélien en vue d'affaiblir la représentation politique des Palestiniens dans les territoires occupés ».*

Les deux maires ont par ailleurs déclaré qu'ils avaient pris soin, lors de leur entrevue avec François Mitterrand, de préciser en quelle qualité ils s'adressaient à lui : « Nous avons, disent-ils, été reçus à l'Élysée en tant que maires palestiniens élus qui considérons que l'OLP est le représentant légitime et unique du peuple palestinien ».

MM Kawashmeh et Melhem, qui devaient être reçus hier après midi par le ministre des Relations Extérieures, Claude Cheysson et le maire de Paris, Jacques Chirac avant de rencontrer M. Gremetz, secrétaire du Comité Central du PC, doivent quitter Paris ce matin.

L'Humanité

Loc 1

## PALESTINE



Les maires palestiniens de Hebron et de Halhoul, Fahd Kawasmed et Mohamad Melhem, expulsés de Cisjordanie, accompagnés de Ibrahim Soussé, représentant de l'OLP à Paris, étaient reçus hier au siège du PCF par Maxime Gremetz, secrétaire du Comité central, responsable de la section de politique extérieure.

# Inviter Yasser Arafat en France

Le maire d'Hebron le demande au cours de ses entretiens à Paris

M. Fahd Kawasmeh, maire d'Hebron, expulsé par les autorités israéliennes en mai 1980, se trouve actuellement à Paris en compagnie de M. Mohamed Melhem, maire de Halhoul, également expulsé.

C'est à ce titre de représentants des populations palestiniennes, chassés de leur poste par les occupants israéliens, qu'ils ont été invités à Paris et reçus à l'Elysée par le président François Mitterrand. Ils se sont également entretenus avec Lionel Jospin, premier secrétaire du Parti socialiste, et Maurice Faure, président de la Commission des Affaires étrangères. C'est devant

eux que M. Fahd Kawasmeh a demandé que le gouvernement français invite prochainement à Paris Yasser Arafat, président de l'OLP. « Cette invitation, a indiqué le maire d'Hebron, illustrera de manière concrète la politique d'équilibre que la France proclame vouloir mener dans le conflit du Proche-Orient. »

MM. Kawasmeh et Melhem ont été

reçus dans la soirée par Maxime Gremetz, secrétaire du Comité central du PCF, qui les a assurés de la solidarité des communistes français et du soutien du PCF à la lutte entreprise pour que les deux maires puissent rentrer libres dans leur pays.

Les deux maires palestiniens devaient être ensuite les hôtes d'un dîner offert en leur honneur par Lucien Lanternier, maire de Gennevilliers, dont la ville est jumelée avec Naplouse, en Cisjordanie.

2/201  
1/8





משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3658

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ראשי ארצות ישראל

אל: המשרד, נר: 284, ס: פריס  
דח: ד, ס: 1500, תא: 200182, וח: 1500  
ראשי ארצות

10 ד/רג"ר

אל: מרד

מח: השגריר, פאריס

פגישת עם אנדראזי, המנהל המדיני של הרציף הערית בפריס ענין  
פגישת הנשיא עם ראשי הערים בגיב שהפגישת התכ"מה בי צרפת  
וולגית בכך שכל אדם ראשי לעיניו את אדצו ולשוב אליה הדגשת  
נפניו שבאף מקום הם לא נתקבלו על ידי ראש מדינה ושהצהרות הם  
מובילות שכוונתם לחסל את ישראל מהשיחה אני מסיק שזו לא תהיה  
הפתתנו האחרונה מהממשל החדש בנושאים אלה

1117.0

חפ: שהח, סשה, סוכל, ספנכל, מרד, בנחורין, אירא, אירב, ויבון  
עטחים, ד/מרכה, פטת



משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

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0.051

פירשטן פארשטעלען

2217/0871

0978 : 621

ב"כ"ר ג'מס' העד"ס

RENOUVEAU JUIF - RENE  
PAUL BENESE

ALLIANCE FRANCE-ISRAEL DEPLORE LA SIGNIFICATION POLITIQUE QUE RISQUE DE PRENDRE LA VISITE DES MAIRES PALESTINIENS CHEZ LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE

EN PROCLAMANT LEUR ALLEGEANCE A L'O.L.P. LES RAISSES ON  
PROUVE SANS LE VOULOIR DU ISRAEL AVAIT QUELQUES MAISONS DE  
LES EXPULSER. EN TOUT CAS, EN AFFICHANT, A LA SORTIE  
RENE DE L'ELYSEE, LEUR SOLIDARITE AVEC CEUX QUE VEULENT LA  
DESTRUCTION D ISRAEL. ILS NE POUVAIENT FAIRE UNE PLUS  
GRANDE INJURE A L'HONNE QUI DEVAIT DE LES RECEVOIR.

18272

134

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מס' שהח, טשהח, מנכל, מסוכסל, סרור, בנחורין, אירא, אירב,  
רנני, טטייר, דיבון, שפחים, רלמרכר, טטייר, רס

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9619

נכנס

101

ראשי-החץ האוניס

אל: המשרד, נר: 281, ס: פריס  
דח: מ. סגל, ס. חא: 200182, נח: 1200  
נר: ראשי הערים המגורשים

סודי/מיד

אל: מרנ

מאת: השגריר, פאריס

נוכח העמוקות הנפוצות כאן שמקורן שני ראשי הערים שגורשו - על  
ביקור אפשרי של ערפאת בפאריס אחר ביקור מיטרני בארץ לשיקולים  
אם אין זה רצוי להעיר לשגריר צרפת בארץ שחזר מאוכזבים מאד  
שנשיא צרפת טעא לונדון לקבל לשיחה שני אנשים שהצהירו במפורש  
שהם סחתיים לאשייף שממדתו חיסול ישראל אמנם העלינו הנושא  
כאן עם ודדין SHAFIAT אך אני מאד חושש שאם לא נגיב גם  
נר - יראה מיטרני עידוד להמשיך בנקיטת צעדים פרו-אשפים לא  
בעיות וראת מפני שאנו נחשש בסיוכים נוספים אחר ערב הביקור  
המסוכן בארץ.

הפרובלמטיקה ברורה בתכנית אך על אף הסיכון - חשוב לדעת  
לקרוא אותם לסדר בסופו של דבר לו הפעם הראשונה שנשיא צרפת  
לא מסתפק בכך ששר החוץ שלו (פגש עם ערפאת) לא מסתפק  
נשיגור סתם תודה לערפאת על נדבות שקבל ממנו בבנייתו לתפקיד.  
אלא גם פוגש שני ראשי הערים שלא נתקבלו לפי מיטב ידיעתנו על  
ידי אף ראש מדינה מערבי. על ידי בנייתו ללחצים חושף מיטרני  
עצמו ללחצים חדשים - כאשר הפרק לדעת ביקור ערפאת בצרפת. לכן  
ממליץ מאד לשקול שיחה עם שגריר צרפת בהעדר תגובה חריפה  
מצדנו - היהודים כאן אינם ששים להגיב ==

ס דיון ==



מפגש שהח/השאה, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מד"ר, בנחורין, ד"ר בון, א"ר א. א"ר א.  
מרת"ם, ד"ר מרכז, ממנכ"ל

מל"מ מ"מ מ"מ

אל: המשרד, נר: 269, ס: פריס  
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 190182, רח: 1800  
נד: ביקור ר"ע

שמו/מיד

אל מירופה

מאת הציר פריס

ביקור ראשי הערים באליזה

1. נפגשתי הבוקר לבקשתי עם היועץ הדיפלומטי באליזה, כדי להביע בפניו חורר כדי להביע באורגיו תרומותיו על כך ששני ראשי הערים התקבלו אצל הנשיא, השיחה ארכה כשעה הדגשתי שעד כה טרם התקבלו בשום מקום בדרג כה גבוה, וכי גם אם איננו מנסים לומר לנשיא עם מי הוא ובאי להפגש, הרי שיש סתירה וליגוד בין ידידות ותמיכה מוצהרת בתהליך קמפיין ליוזם לבין עידוד אשפי השולל תהליך זה ואת עצם קיומה של ישראל, הוספתי שהחלטת הנשיא נבעה אולי מחוסר ידיעת הרקע לגרושם של השניים, ומהעדר מידע על הצהרותיהם אחרי הגרוש. כן עמדתי על הפניות הרבות שהיו אלינו מצד בלי התקשורת להגיב על הפגישה, ועל השתיקה שבפנינו על עצמנו כדי לא ליצור עימות פומבי ואזירה של אי נעימות, אולם אין לפרש זאת כאילו אנו רואים בה דבר טבעי שניתן לעבוד עליו לסדר היום. אנו שואלים את עצמנו היכן השינוי שעליו מצהירים לעומת הממשל הקודם-ואם יש שינוי, האם הוא לטובה.
2. ונדרין השיב שמימראן כבר פגש את שני ראשי הערים ביוני 1980, כאשר היה עדין סוביר ראשון של המפלגה הסוציאל-סטית ואף קודם לכן במסגרת אחד מביקוריו בארץ, דק טבעי שידעה לשמוע דעתם של כל הצדדים, לרבות הפלסטינאים ואשפנבאן הערתי שאפשר לעשות זאת בלי לקבלם בדרג כוהן, ואין בכך כדי להביע הודעות עם עמדותיהם או לפגוע בידידות העמוקה כלפי ישראל, אשר לשינוי, הרי שביקור הנשיא בישראל מצביע עליו באופן ברור מספיק, ואין צורך לומר לצד מי הוא נוסה בכל נימי נפשו, עם זאת, קיומו של העם הפלסטינאי הפך לעובדה, ששום צעד דיפלומטי אינו יכול



לשנותה הנשיא ימשיך בוודאי להוועץ בכל מי שלדעתו יכול להשכילו. כפי שימשיך להתעלם מתגובות העם של מדינות ערביות מסוימות לנוכח כוונתו לבקר בישראל, דרך אגב, הוסיף ווודרין, רק מקרה הוא ששתי הידיעות נעל קיום הביקור בראשית מרס ועל הפגישה עם ראשי הערים, פורסמו באותו יום, ולא היה בכך כל ניסיון לייאילונו.

3 השבתי שלא ברכת כלל שני הדברים, וברצוני להתרכז בנושא ראשי הערים. קראתי ציטטות מהברורותיהם, ותארתי ארוכות נסיונות אסף לחבל בתהליך השלום ולמנוע בדרך שרור הידברות בינינו לבין תושבי השטחים, והתדומה השלישית של עמדות אירופאיות כגון הצהרת ונציה שדרשה לשאת אסף ונסתה לקבור תכנית האוטונומיה על הטלאת הזכות להגדרה עצמית. הוספתי שהגדרה עצמית פרושה מדינה עצמית בא"י, שהקונצנזוס האומי בישראל מתנגד למדינה נוספת בין ירדן לישראל, וכי אם רוצה מישהו לסייע להשכנת השלום עדיף לעודד המשך התהליך הנוכחי ולא יחבל בו על הגברת כוחם של סוללים אותו או תיפוש קיצורי דרך.

4 ווודרין אמר שימסור כל הדברים לנשיא, ובעיקר ביצד אנו רואים את העובדה שקיבל כנשיא את שני ראשי הערים, את עמדתנו שהדבר נוגד את תהליך השלום ומסכן אותו, את ההבחנה בין אוטונומיה להגדרה עצמית ואת ההתנגדות הכללית בישראל להקמת מדינה ערבית בין ירדן לישראל. בן יביא לידיעתו שנמנענו מלהופיע בבלי התקשורת, והוא סבור שהנשיא יעריך זאת מאד.

5 עם שובו לשגרירות מצאתי בלה מונד נוסח הודעת שני ראשי הערים, המפרשים הבטחת מיטראן להתערב למענם בעת ביקורו הקרוב בישראל בהסכמתו לזכות השיבה של פלסטינאים ולגינול את מדיניות הגרושים הנקומה בידי ממשלת ישראל. בן הבליתו השניים שאין לפרש העדרות נציג אסף לצידם בעת הפגישה באליה כאילו הם מסתייגים מאסף, להיפך, גם תחת הכיבוש הכריזו שאסף הוא הנציג היחיד והלגיטימי של העם הפלסטינאי להקטע במקור בנפרד בגלוי, קראתי הדברים בטלפון באוני ווודרין, ושאלתי אם אין נכונותם לפרסם הודעת תיקון לדברים שראשי הערים אמר בפיו של הנשיא השיב שטרם ראה העתון, אך מיד יסב תשומת לבו של מיטראן ויטאל את פיו.

כל מה שהשיב מיטראן לראשי הערים, לדברי ווודרין, הוא שהוא יפנה שוב למר בגין, כפי שכבר עשה בעבר.

בינתיים עודד בתחנות הרדיו כאן ששני ראשי הערים מבקשים שערפאת יזמן לצרפת רשמית, כמשקל נגד לביקור מיטראן בישראל  
== שר



הפ: שהח, סשהח, דהם, סרהם, שהבט, מנבל, ממנכל, ססנבל, סממ, דם.  
אמן, אירא, אירב, שסחיים

21.8.12  
21.8.12



חסוי



חסוי



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[Illegible text block containing several paragraphs of a letter or report]

## מדינת ישראל

משרד קונסולים - ירושלים

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

12/2/82

תאריך: ט' שבט התשמ"ב

2 בפברואר 1982

מספר:

סיכום ישיבה שהתקיימה בראשות המנכ"ל ב-31.1.82 בעניין הקונסולים בירושלים

השתתפו: המנכ"ל, מר ח. כראון, נ. מרוז, ז. דיכון, מ. יגר, א. רובינשטיין  
נ. יעיש, ד. אפרתי, ש. בינו, אלן בקר, צבי ברוש, י. יסיב

א. אם כי הבעיה קיימת מאז קום המדינה יש מקום לנסות להבא לידי שינוי במעמד הקונסולים בירושלים כדי להתאימו לחוק הישראלי ולנורמות הבינלאומיות.

ב. הדרך הפשוטה לכאורה של חיסול הבעיה ע"י דרישה מהקונסולים (והמדינות השולחות אותם) או להגיש כתב מינוי לשלטונות ישראל או לסגור את הקונסוליות. לא נראה מעשית אפילו כשמדובר לא ככלל אלא לגבי מקרים בודדים המהווים "חוליות חלשות" כגון, הקונסול הספרדי.

ג. <sup>הצעה</sup> הצעה צעדיהם של הקונסולים ע"י מניעת זכויות יתר, שחרור ממסים, מכובדות וכו' אין בה כל תועלת ומומלץ להמשיך את הנהג הקיים.

ד. מומלץ לטפל בבעיה בצורה הדרגתית ובשלבים, לא להרפות ממנה ולהיות מוכנים לנצל כל הזדמנות הניתנת לנו עקב מאורע מדיני זה או אחר כדי לקדם את פתרונות.

ה. פעילותם השלילית של חלק של הקונסולים ביו"ש מצריכה טיפול נמרץ ושיטתי. היעדר מעמד חוקי של הקונסולים (הם אמנם יושבים בירושלים אך איזור שיפוטם אינו מוגדר שכן הם לא מקבלים אקסקואטור) אינו גורל אלא מוסיף לזכותנו לדרוש מהם התנהגות הולמת במסגרת המותר והאסור לנציגים זרים. יש לבדוק כל פניה (מצד שלטונות יו"ש) על פעולה שלילית מצד הקונסולים ובמידה ומשור החוץ ימצא שהיא אמנם חורגת מהכללים המקובלים יש לפנות לרשויות אותה מדינה באמצעות שגרירותה בישראל או ישירות אצל משרד החוץ הנוגע לדבר.

ו. באשר להיבט הפורמלי, אין להניח כי המדינות הנוגעות לדבר מוכנות בתנאים הנוכחיים לאמן קונסולים בירושלים כשפירוש הדבר יכול להיות הכרה בשלטון ישראל בעיר. עם זאת מומלץ כי במספר כירות ינהלו נציגיהם בדרג מתאים שיחות גישוש בהן יעמידו את בסיס שיחתם על רצינות הבעיה ועל הצורך למצוא פתרון כדי למנוע משבר אפשרי. סיכויי הצלחת שיחות כנ"ל יגדלו כאם כשלכ מסויים נוכל לכזב בעצמנו בהצעות לפתרון שיוכלו להיות מקובלות על המדינות. היועץ המשפטי יעלה רעיונות בכיוון הנ"ל כדוגמת הרעיון שהמדינות יצרפו לכתב המינוי התבטאות בצורה זו או אחרת כי אין פירוש הדבר שינוי בעמדתן בעניין ירושלים.

במקביל ירמוז צ. ברוש בשיחות חברתיות עם הקונסולים שהנושא נמצא כעיון.

ז. יומשר הנהל לפיו הקונסולים בירושלים מקיימים במשרד החוץ מגע פורמלי רק עם מחלקת הטקס והמחלקת הקונסולרית. לחברים אחרים מותר המגע רק במסיבות חברתיות ועל בסיס אישי בלבד.

2/...



# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ

ירושלים

תאריך:

מספר:

- 2 -

א. יוצא מן הכלל המקרה של הקונסול הספרדי המיוצג מדינת אתה אין לנו יחסים דיפלומטיים כלשהם ואין לה ייצוג אחר בישראל. רצוי לנצל את הצינור היחיד של ממשלת ספרד בישראל כדי להעביר דרכו עמדותינו. המגע במשרד יתית בדרך של ראש מדור או ס/מ מחלקה.

ב. יעיש



27/1/82 פ"ס יו"ר

- סודי -

פ.נ.ס.

א ל: המשנה למנכ"ל

סמל: ס/מנהל מצפ"א

הנדון: פעילות הקונסוליה הכללית בירושלים  
בהמשך למזכרי מה-22.11

בהתאם לתמצות נפגשתי לשיחה עם פרופ' מנחם מילסון שבת ביקשנו לקבוע מי הם האישים בגדה שמן תראו היה להפגיש עם אנשי קונגרס זאת על מנת לנטרל את פעילותה השלילית של הקונסוליה בירושלים שכפי שדווח פרופ' מילסון לאנשי איפא"ק דואגת להפגיש מבקרים חשוכים מארה"ב רק עשמושים בגדה הידועים בזיקתם הפרו-אש"פית או אלו שאינם מבקרים ע"י ארגון המחבלים, אך נמנעת באורח שיטתי מלקשרם עם המתונים או המתנגדים לאש"פ.

פרופ' מילסון חזר והבקע שפעולת הדרך הסברתית ראשונה תיעשה ע"י אנשינו, אם כושינגטון ואם ע"י הקונסוליה, כדי שיוחזר לתודעתם של המבקרים עוד טרם בואם ארצה כיצד פועלת הקונסוליה בירושלים לגבי מפגשים עם אישים בשטחים ושהם מצידם יורשו שהקונסוליה תסדיר עבורם שיחות עם האישים הבאים:

1. עו"ד עזיז שחאדה ברמאללה.
2. ראש עיריית בית ג'אללה פארה-אל-עארג'.
3. מוסטפה דודין ראש אגוד כפריי תר חברון.
4. ג'מיל חלף, ראש עיריית יריחו.
5. גב' ג'יחו או בנה שהוא איש עסקים ואיש ציבור ברמאללה.
6. האחים ריאר ויוסוף אל חטיב. יוסוף מכהן כראש האגודה החקלאית ברמאללה. שני אחים אלה אינם דוברי אנגלית ופגישות עמם חייבות להיות מלוות ע"י מתורגמן וזו כמובן מגרעת. אך יחד עם זאת הם דוברים אמיצים ובוסים בהתנגדותם לאש"פ ולהשתלטותו בשטחים.

באם הצעת זו מקובלת עליך אדאג לתדע את וושינגטון והקונסוליות כדי שתפעלנה בהתאם.

אגב, חשוב מאוד שגם הארגונים היהודיים הנוהגים בחכנון ביקורים מטעמם ידעו כי הנ"ל הם האישים בגדה המוסלמים על ידינו ועל ידי הממשל למפגשים עם אישים אמריקנים. עד כה דאגו ל"אזן" את התמונה ע"י קיום מפגשים הן עם קיצונים והן עם מתונים. לעיתים מידת ה"אזון" אף מרפסית לכת מאוד כמו במקרה של ביקור משלחת מטעם הוועד היהודי האמריקני, שכללה חבר קונגרס, ושדאגו להפגישתה בתחומי חקו תירוק דוקא עם ראש עיריית נצרת זיאר ובשטחים עם אליאס פרייג' ושחאדה מחז ומ"מ ראש עיריית חברון נאסחה ואידך.

ב. ב. ר. כ. ח.

לוא סידים

העתק: מנהל מצפ"א  
מנהל מז"מים





שמעון ביץ

## משרד החוץ

### מחלקת ההסברה

י"ז באדר תשס"ב  
12 במרץ 1982

ת/82/26

א ל: כל הנציגויות

#### הודעה להכרזת לאומיות בשטחים

ב-11.3.82 הורה שר הבטחון להוציא אל מחוץ לחוק את ההודעה לכרזת לאומיות בשטחים.

1. להלן נוסח הצו האוסר את פעולת ועדת ההכרזת הלאומיות:  
"בתוקף סמכותי כמפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור ובהתאם להוראות תקנה 84(1)(ב) תקנות החגנה (שעת חירום) 1945 (להלן התקנות) ויתר סמכויותי על פי כל דין ותחיקה ולאחר שהשתכנעתי כי הדבר דרוש לצורך החגנה על בטחון האזור ושטחית הסדר הציבורי הנני מכריז בזאת, כי חבר בני אדם או הארגון השכונה "הוועדה להכרזת לאומיות", יהיה סמו אשר יהיה, מזמן לזמן, הוא התאחדות בלתי מותרת במשמעותה בתקנות.

(-) אורי אור

אלוף פיקוד המרכז

(צו זהה יצא מטעם אלוף פיקוד הדרום לגבי רצועת עזה).

2. להלן הודעת דובר משרד הבטחון:  
"דובר משרד הבטחון מודיע שעל פי תקנות החגנה לשעת חירום הורה שר הבטחון על דעת ראש הממשלה להוציא מחוץ לחוק את הוועדה להכרזת לאומיות ביהודה, שומרון ובאזור רצועת עזה. הוועדה להכרזת לאומיות הינה זרוע של אש"ף הלכה למעשה. בוועדה נציגים של הארגונים: החזית הדטוקרטית, פת"ח והחזית העממית. הוועדה להכרזת לאומיות קמה במטרה מוצהרת להכשיל את הסכמי השלום, שנחתמו בקמפ-דייב ויהיה הגוף שניווט את הפעילות העוינת והחתרנות ביהודה, שומרון ובחבל עזה עם חתימת הסכם קמפ דייד, תוך שהיא יוזמת וטארגנת כינוסים פוליטיים לא חוקיים והפגנות ללא היתר, בהם נשמעו נאומי חסות, עימות עם השלטונות, ככל הדרכים והאמצעים, למיגור של ישראל ולהקמת מדינה בראשות אש"פ. חסות זו לוותה במעשי רצח ונסיונות התנקשות באישים ערביים שהתייצבו נגד מנהיגות אש"פ.



הוועדה יזמה וקראה לתושבי יו"ש ואזור"ע לקיים שביתות והפרות סדר ציבוריות  
וכיוונה את פעולותיה למוסדות שונים, בעיקר למוסדות חינוך (בתי ספר  
דאנטיברסיטאות) תוך שהיא גורמת ליציאת תלמידים והפגנות, לאיבוש הלימודים  
וחיי היום-יום של התושבים לערעור הבטחון והסדר הציבורי.

עם הקמת המינהל האזרחי ביו"ש ובאזור"ע התייצבו חברי הוועדה בראש הטעם נגד  
המינהל האזרחי ונגד האגודות הכפריות תוך שהם יוזמים הפגנות, שביתות  
ומסיתים את התושבים לאי-שיתוף פעולה עם המינהל האזרחי וקריאה לפגיעה  
פיסית בראשי האגודות הכפריות."

הסברה/תכנים

חסוי



חסוי

חסוי



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GLGL

PAR0195 4 0208 LBN /AFP-XW07

T/

PALESTINIENS: APRES LA CREATION DU PARTI COMMUNISTE PALESTINIEN (UN)

BEYROUT, 9 MARS (AFP) - M. ARABI AWAD, MEMBRE DU BUREAU POLITIQUE DU NOUVEAU PARTI COMMUNISTE PALESTINIEN (PCP), A SOULIGNE LA NECESSITE POUR LA RESISTANCE PALESTINIENNE DE "COOPERER AVEC TOUTES LES FORCES EPRISES DE PAIX A L'INTERIEUR D'ISRAEL, NOTAMMENT LE PARTI COMMUNISTE ISRAELIEN RAKAH".

DANS UNE INTERVIEW ACCORDEE A L'AFP A BEYROUT, CE RESPONSABLE A AJOUTE QUE LE PCP CHERCHERA, EN FONCTION DE SON IMPORTANCE SUR LA SCENE PALESTINIENNE ET EN PARTICULIER A L'INTERIEUR DES TERRITOIRES OCCUPES, "A OBTENIR LA PLACE QUI LUI REVIENT DE DROIT DANS TOUTES LES INSTANCES DE L'ORGANISATION DE LIBERATION DE LA PALESTINE (OLP), Y COMPRIS AU SEIN DU COMITE EXECUTIF (CEOLP)".

LA CONSTITUTION DU PCP, RAPPELLE-T-ON, AVAIT ETE ANNONCEE LE 11 FEVRIER DERNIER SIMULTANEMENT AU LIBAN ET EN CISJORDANIE.

QUANT A SON PROGRAMME D'ACTION, LE RESPONSABLE A INDIQUE QUE LE PCP VISAIT "EN PRIORITE A L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN ETAT PALESTINIEN, JOUISSANT DE TOUTES LES PREROGATIVES D'UN ETAT SOUVERAIN ET INDEPENDANT".

"POUR ATTEINDRE CE BUT, A-T-IL AJOUTE, LE PCP AURA RECOURS A TOUTES LES FORMES D'ACTION POPULAIRE ET DEMOCRATIQUE, Y COMPRIS LA LUTTE ARMEE".

SUIVRA

AFP 091203

MAR 82

GLGL

PAR0197 4 0232 LBN /AFP-XW40

T/

PALESTINIENS: APRES LA CREATION... (DEUX DERNIER)

BEYROUT - APRES L'ECRASEMENT DE LA RESISTANCE PALESTINIENNE A AMMAN EN SEPTEMBRE 1970 ET SON EVICTION DE JORDANIE, LES PARTIS COMMUNISTES JORDANIEN, LIBANAIS, SYRIEN ET IRAKIEN AVAIENT DECIDE DE PRENDRE UNE PART ACTIVE A L'ACTION ARMEE PALESTINIENNE EN CONSTITUANT LE MOUVEMENT DES "ANSAR" (PARTISANS), A RAPPELE LE RESPONSABLE COMMUNISTE.

CE MOUVEMENT OPERAIT AUSSI BIEN DANS LES TERRITOIRES OCCUPES QUE SUR LA FRONTIERE ISRAELO-LIBANAISE, MAIS SON IMPORTANCE AVAIT ETE LIMITEE PAR SA FAIBLESSE EN EFFECTIFS ET SURTOUT PAR LA MEFIANCE MANIFESTEE PAR UN CERTAIN NOMBRE D'AUTRES ORGANISATIONS PALESTINIENNES QUI ONT TOUJOURS REPROCHE AUX COMMUNISTES ARABES EN GENERAL DE NE PAS REMETTRE EN CAUSE L'EXISTENCE DE L'ETAT HEBREU, MAIS SEULEMENT LA DOCTRINE SIONISTE, SOULIGNENT LES OBSERVATEURS.

MALGRE CE HANDICAP, LES COMMUNISTES PALESTINIENS SONT DEVENUS DE PLUS EN PLUS ACTIFS A L'INTERIEUR DES TERRITOIRES OCCUPES, NOTAMMENT GRACE A LA PRESENCE DES CADRES ET MILITANTS COMMUNISTES EN CISJORDANIE. ILS ONT AINSI PARTICIPE ACTIVEMENT, A RAPPELE M. AWAD, A LA CREATION EN 1973 DU "FRONT NATIONAL PALESTINIEN" QUI A REMPORTE 70 POUR CENT DES SIEGES AUX ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DE 1976 DANS LES TERRITOIRES OCCUPES OU DE NOMBREUX MAIRES DE CISJORDANIE SONT ENCORE AUJOURD'HUI CONSIDERES COMME PROCHES DES COMMUNISTES.

SY/MCL/PHC

AFP 091204

MAR 82

נשלח ד"ר חיים כרמן  
הצדק ד"ר  
שלום/חיים



-שסור-

חקונסוליה הכללית של  
ישראל בניו יורק

CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

3.2.82

800 SECOND AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

OXFORD 7-5500

א ל : מנהל מצפ"א  
מאה : ס/קונכ"ל ניו יורק

הנדון : פגישת משלחת הקונגרס היהודי האמריקני עם ראש עיריית בית-לחם.

פיל באום מוסר שנפגשו עם פרזי לאחר ראיונו ל"הארץ". פרזי אמר למשלחת שאם ישראל  
חכריז שהיא לא תקים האחזיות נוספות הוא יהיה מוכן להכנס למו"מ עם ישראל  
והוא משוכנע שיוכל להביא מנהיגים פלשתינאיים נוספים שיעשו כן, ואלפים ביו"ש  
ועזה יתמכו בהם.

בברכה,  
אורי בר נר  
ג' אבי 3882

העחק : מנהל תפוצות

✓ מנהל מזח"ם



מסנ"ג / אג"מ / מב"ח  
 יועץ לעניני ערבים  
 סל' 218750  
 מדיני 31  
 חש"ב ש"ס 31  
 82 ינו'

(להלן צוואים 8' ב' אס' 3' 3' 3')

מחאס הפעולות באיו"ש ובאזח"ע

תפוצה פ"א

משה"ח-מר שלמה כינל

הנדון: גילוי דעת מטעם מוסדות באיו"ש, הרוחה את תכנית פהד

רצ"ב הרבוס גילוי דעת, מטעם מוסדות וארגונים שונים באיו"ש, שנשלח לועידה הפסגה הערבית האחרונה כפאס (25 נוב' '81), ופורסם בכסאון החזית/הבש "אלהדף" (5 דצ' '81).

כסאון סכנה את גילוי הדעת כ"קריאה בנה לדחית תכנית פהד, ודרישה לחיזוק חזית העמידה האיתנה".

החומסים על גילוי הדעת קוראים להקטת "סרינה לאומית עצמאית בהנהגת אש"פ, הנציג החוקי והיחיד של עמנו", וכן:

- א. דוחים את הסכמי ק.ד. הסכם השלום בין ישראל ומצרים ותכנית האוטונומיה.
- ב. דוחים את תכנית פהד, בין היתר, בשל עמידתה בסחירה "לזכות עמנו לשיבה והגדרה עצמית".
- ג. מתנגדים ל"החזרת מצרים אל החוג הערבי", וקוראים להמשיך ולהחרים אותה.
- ד. מבקשים סועידת הפסגה לחסוך "בסמכה הפלסטינית, התנועה הלאומית הלכנונית והרפוליקה הערבית הסורית נגד הברית העוינת האמפאליסטית הציונית המאקציונרית".
- ה. קוראים להעסיק את הקשר עם ברית"ם וגרורותיה.

4. על גילוי הדעת חתומים 67 ארגונים, שרובם אינם נמנים על הגופים הבולטים באיו"ש. כמו"כ יצויין, כי על גילוי הדעת לא חתום אף עיריה סנפות חברון וביית-לחם, וכן עיריות יריחו ומספר עיריות קטנות נוספות באיו"ש.

מ

רון קרמר,  
 בשם יועץ לעניני ער

ש.מ.ד. 2/...

רמ/ר



קריאה לדחית חכנית פהר, ודרישה לחיזוק חזית העמירה האיתנה.

גור התסיסה הלאומית מתחזקת ומתגברת בכל קצוה המולדת הכבושה, פרימים הפלסטינים את קולם מודיעים על דחיתם את חכנית הכסיך הסעודי פהר. דחיה זו באה בסדרה עצומה ובילויי דעת חתרן "י 67 עיריות וגופים עממיים בארסה הכבושה. מן הכולסוה בעצומות אלה, עצומה זו, שנשלחה לוועידת הפסגה הערבית בטאק, ובה מודיעים, שוב, על דחיתם את הסכמי ק.ד. ומזימת האוסונומיה, מביעים את דחיתם את חכנית פהר, ודוחים את הקריאות להתזרת מצרים תחת סיסמת "הסולידאריות ערבית" החסורה. כמו"כ דורשים מן הוועידה לנקוט עמדה תקיפה כלפי ארה"ב, ובו בזמן הם קוראים לחיזוק חזית העמידה האיתנה וחיזוק הכרית עם חזית הידירים, בראש-כריה"ם.

נוסח העצומה

בוסה אל מלכי, נשיאי ונסיכי ארצות ערב, הנאספים בוועידת הפסגה הערבית, ב-25 נוב' 81, בעי  
אס, מרוקו:

נו שולחים לכם ברכה פלסטינית מלב האזורים הכבושים, העדים עתה לתסיסה המונית סוחפת בגר חכו  
וש החיסוליות בגר מזימת האוסונומיה ובגר צעדי הכיבוש המדכאים הפאשיסטים, הסתבסאים  
מדיניות הפקעה הקרקעות וההתנחלות בהן, הריסת ופיצוץ בתים והכרחת תושביהם, הטלת הסגר ועזר  
כפרינו וערינו הפלסטיניות, סגירת האוניברסיטאות שלנו ומוסדותינו הלאומיים, כפית חוקים  
צעדים עושקים נגדם, עריכת מסע מעצרים נרחב, שהקיפה מספר גדול של מנהלים לאומיים חברי הועד  
הכוונה לאומיה, ואחרים מבין חברי האיגודים המקצועיים והסטודנטים... וכו', והטלת צוי פיקו  
ל אחרים, במסרה לחסל את בעיתנו הלאומית, וליישם את חכנית האוסונומיה הסבוכת, אשר עמנו ו  
וחה מכל וכל.

תכנסוה ועידתכם בתנאי התחזקות ההתקפה האימפריאליסטית-ציונית על אומתנו הערבית ויכולתה,  
מסרה להחייב את השליטה האספריאליסטית על אזורנו הערכי, ולזרוע בו בסיסים צבאיים, שיסכו  
נזקים הכבדים ביותר לעמינו הערביים, ויאיימו על ריבונותם ועצמאותם על אדמתם. כל התנאים ה  
אלה, שבעיתנו הערבית והפלסטינית עוברת, מחייבים אתכם לקבל החלטות ועמדות תקיפות, לשם עמיד  
פני מתקפה רעה זו, ולהגן על עצמאותה, חרותה ובטחונה של אומתנו הערבית. כמו"כ, נדרש  
ועיד חכם להקדיש את כל האנרגיות הערביות לסיכול חכניות האויבים. אנו נציגי העיריות, האיג  
המקצועיים, התאחדויות הנשים והסטודנטים, האגודות, המועדונים וכל מוסדות עמנו בחוץ האזורי  
הכבושים, מודיעים כולהלן: -

1. דחיתנו המוחלטת את הסכמי ק.ד. והסכס הכניעה שנא בעקבותם, עליו חתם המספר המצרי עם  
ישראל, ומזימת האוסונומיה הסבוכת.



2. דחייתנו החקירה את כל התכניות והיוזמות הסותרות את זכות עמנו לשיבה, הגדרה עצמית והקמת מדינה לאומית עצמאית בהנהגת אש"ם, הנציג החוקים וההיתוך של עמנו, בכלל התכניות האלה נכסאת הכנית השלום הסעודית, עליה הודיע הנסיך פהד ב-8 אוב' 1891.

3. דחייתנו את קריאותיהם של כמה, הדורשות להחזיר את מצרים אל החוג הערבי, תחת סיסמת "הסולידאריות הערבית", בזמן בו המשטר המצרי בהנהגת מכארכ, ממשיך עדיין בתכניתו של קורט בניצוח הסכמי ק.ד. הנדחים, ובזמן בו משטר זה מתחשש לזכויות הערביות והפלסטיניות, ומצי את אדמת מצרים, שסיה וסיסיה לשרות התכניות האמפריאליסטיות באזור הערבי. כס"כ, אנו מבקשים את התמריצים הצבאיים האמריקנים המצרים המשותפים, הקרויים "כוכב זוהר", בשל היותם איום על כסחון אומתנו הערבית, עצמאותה וחירותה. לכן, אנו מבקשים מכס להמשיך בהשלח החתם על המשטר המצרי, והעסקת בידודו והחרמתו כמחיר של בוגדנותו.

כס"כ, אנו מבקשים מועידתכם לנקוט צעדים מרחיעים כלפי המדינות העוינות של ארה"ב, שביטול אחרון הוא ההסכם האסטרטגי עם האויב הציוני. בין הצעדים-הגבול שזנב קנפס והגז, שסיכח פקדונות מן הבנקים האמריקנים והפסקת שיתוף הפעולה עם שוקי ארה"ב.

אנו מבקשים מכס להציב את כל היכולות והאפשרויות הערביות לשרות העמידה האיתנה, ובעיקר ההפכה הפלסטינית, התנועה הלאומית הלבנונית והרפובליקה הערבית הסורית, כדי לעמוד בפני הכריה העוינת האמפריאליסטית הציונית הראקציונית, לסכל ולהפיל את כל תכניותיה העוינות, ולזכות בזכויותינו הערביות והפלסטיניות על אדמתנו.

1. עמידה בפני הכריה האסטרטגית בין ארה"ב והאויב הציוני מחיבת את פיתוח והעסקת הקשר עם מדינת היורדים בעולם, המיוצגת ע"י המדינות הסוציאליסטיות ובראשן כריה"ס, וכס"כ, שאר תנועות השחרור העולמיות. אנו מצפים בהתענינות רבה לחוצאות וועידתכם זו, בהקדמה שהחלטותיה תהינה ברסט האתגרים הנוכחיים.

יחי אש"ם נציג נר החוקי וההיתוך

יחי הסאכק הערבי המאוחד נגד התכניות האמפריאליסטיות והציוניות.

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ש מ ו ר.../4

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صورة المرسلة  
للخدمة  
لمؤتمر فاس

## سطين المحتلة

# سريجة لرفض مشروع فاس عن حزب جبهة الصمود والتصدي

تشهد الانتفاضة الوطنية وتضامنا في كافة أرجاء الوطن المحتل، الفلسطينيون صوتهم عاليا ويعلنون رفضهم لمشروع الأمير في فاس، وقد جاء هذا الرفض في سلسلة من العرائض والبيانات دية وهيئة شعبية في الأرض المحتلة. ومن أبرز هذه العرائض، تلك طوحتها إلى مؤتمر القمة العربية في فاس، وفيها يعلنون، مجددا، كسب ديفيد، ومؤامرة الحكم الإداري الذاتي، ويعربون عن رفضهم فضول الدعوات التي تدعو لإعادة مصر تحت شعار (التضامن كما يتكلمون المؤتمر بانعقاد موقف حارم تجاه الولايات المتحدة، يدعون إلى تعزيز جبهة الصمود والتصدي ودعمها، وتمتين في الاتحاد وفي مقدمتهم الاتحاد السوفياتي.

## نص العريضة

رؤساء وأعضاء الدول والاتحادات العربية المجتمعين في ربية في ١٩٨١/١١/٢٥ في مدينة فاس في المملكة المغربية:

في نرسلها لكم من قلب المناطق المحتلة التي تشهد الآن انتفاضة ضد مخططات الاحتلال الصهيونية، ضد مؤامرة الحكم الإداري أدات الاحتلال القمعية الغائبة المتمثلة في سياسة مضادة الأراضي، وهدم ونسف المنازل وتبريد أهلها، وفرض الحصار والتطويق في قرانا ومدننا الفلسطينية وإغلاق جامعاتنا ومؤسساتنا الوطنية والإجراءات التعسفية بحقها، وشن حملة اعتقالات واسعة شملت لوطيين أعضاء في لجنة التوجيه الوطني وعدد آخر من النقابيين فرض الإقامة الجبرية على آخرين بهدف تصفية قضيتنا الوطنية لحكم الإداري الذاتي العريل الذي رفضه شعبنا جملة وتفصيلا، نمركم في ظروف اشتداد الهجوم الامبريالي الصهيوني على امتنا يا بعد، بسط الهيمنة الامبريالية على منطقتنا العربية وزرعها في انما تلحق اذبح الاضرار بحق شعوبنا العربية وتعدد سيادتها أرضها. ان مجمل هذه الظروف الصعبة التي تمر بها قضيتنا نية تقتضي منكم اتخاذ القرارات والمواقف الحارمة لمواجهة هذه سياسة استقلال وحرية وأمن امتنا العربية، كما يتطلب من مؤتمركم قات العربية لاحتياط مخططات الاعداء. اننا نعلن نحن ممثلو الاتحادات النسائية والطلابية والجمعيات والنوادي وكافة المناطق المحتلة ما يلي:

نطلق لاتفاقيات كسب ديفيد وما تمخض عنها من اتفاقية الاستسلام لم المصري مع إسرائيل ومؤامرة الحكم الذاتي العريل.

لنحارم كافة المشاريع والمبادرات التي تتناقض مع حق شعبنا في نصير واقامة الدولة الوطنية المستقلة بقيادة م. ت. ف. المثل الشرعي بما فيها مشروع السلام السعودي الذي اعلته الامير معذ في ٨ آب

للدعوات التي تنطلق من البعض والتي تغالب بأعادة مصر إلى تحت شعار (التضامن العربي) في الوقت الذي لا يزال النظام مبارك يواصل معي سلفه في تنفيذ اتفاقيات كسب ديفيد المرفوض وفي كثر فيه هذا النظام لحقوقنا العربية، والفلسطينية ويضع أرض وسما عمة المخططات الامبريالية في المنطقة العربية، كما اننا نشجب

المداورات العسكرية الاميركية المصرية المشتركة المساة بالنجم اللاحم لكونها تعدد أمن واستقلال وحرية امتنا العربية، ونعدنا هاتنا منسجم يستمرز حرس السار من النظام المصري ونعدين عزله ومقاتلته ثلما لسيادته.

٤ - كما اننا نطالب بمؤتمركم بأخذ الخطوات الرادعة تجاه السياسة العدوانية التي تنتهجها الولايات المتحدة وأخرها الاتفاق الاستراتيجي مع العدو الصهيوني، ومنعا خطر تصدير النفط والغاز وسحب الارض من البنوك الاميركية ووقف التعامل مع اموال الولايات المتحدة.

٥ - وسطالبكم بوضع كافة الامكانيات والطاقت العربية في خدمة جبهة الصمود والتصدي وبشكل رئيسي الثورة الفلسطينية والحركة الوطنية اللبنانية والجمهورية العربية السورية من أجل مواجهة الحلف العدواني الامبريالي الصهيوني الرجعي واحتياط وسقاط كافة مخططاته العدوانية والظفر بحقوقنا العربية والفلسطينية على أرضنا.

٦ - مواجهة التحالف الاستراتيجي بين الولايات المتحدة والعدو الصهيوني يقتضي تطوير وتعميق العلاقة مع جبهة الاصدقاء في العالم المتمثلة في البلدان الاشتراكية وفي مقدمتها الاتحاد السوفياتي، كذلك سائر حركات التحرر العالمية.

اننا نطلع وباعتداهم بالغ الى نتائج مؤتمركم هذا املين ان تكون مقرراته بمستوى التبعيات الرادعة.

عاشت منظمة التحرير ممثلا الشرعي للوحيد.

عاش النضال العربي الموحد ضد المخططات الامبريالية والصهيونية.

والى الأمام

## قائمة بأسماء البلديات والهيئات التي وقعت العرائض

- ١ - مجلس بلدية عتبات. ٢ - مجمع النقابات المعنية/فرع طوكريم. ٣ - رئيس اللجنة الفرعية لنقابة اطباء الاسنان في طوكريم. ٤ - سيرة رام الله. ٥ - بلدية البيرة. ٦ - النادي الاسلامي في رام الله. ٧ - بلدية بيتونيا. ٨ - بلدية عرابة. ٩ - بلدية جنين. ١٠ - بلدية طولباس. ١١ - بلدية بيرزيت. ١٢ - بلدية نابلس. ١٣ - بلدية رام الله. ١٤ - بلدية طوكريم. ١٥ - مركز الشباب الاجتماعي/دير عتار. ١٦ - مؤسسة شباب البيرة. ١٧ - العلال الاحمر الفلسطيني. ١٨ - بلدية قلقيلية. ١٩ - جمعية المرباطات الخيرية - قلقيلية. ٢٠ - نادي شباب كفرنصمة. ٢١ - جمعية العلال الاحمر - فرع الخليل. ٢٢ - رابطة الجامعيين - الخليل. ٢٣ - كلية الخليل الفنية الهندسية. ٢٤ - اتحاد الجمعيات الخيرية - الخليل. ٢٥ - نقابة الاطباء فرع الخليل. ٢٦ - لجنة العمل النسائي - الخليل. ٢٧ - نقابة عمال البناء المؤسسات العامة - الخليل. ٢٨ - نقابة المحامين. ٢٩ - النقابة العامة للعاملين في الصناعات الغذائية في القدس. ٣٠ - نقابة عمال التجارة العامة والتتجيد - القدس. ٣١ - نقابة عمال مشاغل الحداثة والالمنيوم والسكب. ٣٢ - لجان العمل النسائي في المناطق المحتلة. ٣٣ - اللجنة العامة للمعلمين مدارس الحكومة في الضفة الغربية. ٣٤ - نقابة عمال الشياطة - القدس. ٣٥ - نقابة موظفي مستشفى أوجست فيكتوريا. ٣٦ - نقابة الاطباء. ٣٧ - نقابة عمال المطابع - القدس. ٣٨ - نادي الموظفين - القدس. ٣٩ - نقابة عمال الفنادق والمطاعم والمقاهي - القدس. ٤٠ - نقابة عمال البناء والاعمال العمرانية - القدس. ٤١ - نقابة عمال وموظفي المؤسسات العامة والمهن الحرة - القدس. ٤٢ - لجان العمل التطوعي. ٤٣ - نقابة عمال وموظفي جمعية المقاصد الخيرية والاسلامية - القدس. ٤٤ - نقابة عمال المؤسسات العامة في ابوديس والعيزرية. ٤٥ - نادي العلال الرياضي - القدس. ٤٦ - نادي شباب الثوري الرياضي. ٤٧ - مجلس طلبة مركز تدريب المعلمين في رام الله. ٤٨ - نقابة عمال البلاط ومنشآت الحجر - رام الله. ٤٩ - البيرة. ٥٠ - جمعية النهضة النسائية. ٥١ - مركز تدريب الفتيات التابع لوكالة الغوث - مجلس انطابية. ٥٢ - جمعية اصدقاء المجتمع الخيرية. ٥٣ - مركز التدريب المعني - قلقيلية. ٥٤ - اللجنة العليا للعمل التطوعي في الضفة الغربية ولشاع غزة. ٥٥ - اتحاد ولجان الطلبة الغنيين الثانويين. ٥٥ - نقابة لبياء الاسنان - رام الله. ٥٦ - نقابة عمال الحياطة والنسيج رام الله والبيرة. ٥٧ - بلدية سلوان. ٥٨ - النقابة العامة للخدمات الصحية الاهلية وصناعة الادوية. ٥٩ - جمعية رعاية الطفل - رام الله. ٦٠ - فريق العمل التطوعي - بيت ساحور. ٦١ - اتحاد لجان الطلبة الثانويين - بيت ساحور. ٦٢ - نقابة موظفي ومدرسي الجامعات والمعاهد - بيت لحم. ٦٣ - مجلس طلبة جامعة بيت لحم. ٦٤ - النادي الارثوذكسي العربي. ٦٥ - لجنة العمل النسائي - بيت لحم. ٦٦ - نقابة خبث الزيتون والتجارة العامة - بيت لحم. ٦٧ - شبيبة دير اللاتين - بيت ساحور.

2000 11.10.00

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ממוכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת

מודעה ב- "וויסינגטון פוסט".

לחיון מכתב גלוי למזכיר המדינה מעל דפי הייוטינגטון פוסט" - כפי שפורסם היום.  
על המכתב חתום - פול עגילוני, המו"ל של אל פאג'ר.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO SECRETARY HAIG:

**Israel censored from publication in a West Bank Newspaper, Al-Fajr, the following message in the form of an open letter to Secretary of State Haig during his recent visit there:**

Your visit to the Middle East follows on the heels of an amazing statement by the Reagan administration. In his press conference of December 17, 1981, President Reagan told newsmen that he had "no observation or information . . . on any violence or anything that's been happening" in the occupied territories.



Some may find the President's statement hard to believe since the efficiency of the United States information gathering agencies is legendary. Is it plausible that a two-month uprising, the latest of many since Israel occupied the territories in 1967, and in which at least one person was killed and several wounded, was not brought to the attention of your offices? This incident was reported by all of the world's major papers, including those of the United States. Now that you, Alexander Haig, are visiting the area, we will spare no efforts to inform you of what has been happening to the Palestinian people under occupation.

In 1981 alone more than 15,000 acres of Palestinian land were confiscated in various parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Many Palestinians have been astonished to read in the paper that their land, often their sole source of livelihood, has been summarily expropriated for military purposes. This land is never returned to its rightful owners, but is transferred into the hands of Israeli settlers for a new settlement or the expansion of already existing ones.

1981 also saw an increase in the use of forged documents to grab land. The owners' signatures are forged on land-sale documents in order to legitimize transfers of ownership of land. A clear example of such an action is the case involving the recently executed Yusuf Al-Khatib, from Bilin, whose dealings as a forger and middleman were exposed in a local court and declared null and void. Three days later the Israeli military government ordered the same piece of land "closed" for military purposes. More unjustly, later in the year, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that another piece of land, which was fraudulently sold, would not be returned to its rightful owners since the Israelis who bought it had done so "in good faith."

Still popular with the land-grabbers is the state land pretext. Most pasture and cultivated land in the occupied territories has been in peasant hands for centuries under Ottoman and British law. Only part of this land was registered under the names of individuals. Most was technically owned by the government, but under a legal code which gave priority to the rights of the cultivator. As an occupier, Israel has redefined the land trustees to be the military authorities, and nullified the rights of those who have farmed the land for centuries.

Many houses have been destroyed in the occupied territories since 1967. According to the United Nations, as of the end of 1980, 1,252 homes have been levelled by the Israeli military. In November, 1981, three houses were destroyed in Beit Sahur, one in Bethlehem and one in Jerusalem. The justification given by Israel was to punish the families of children who had allegedly been involved in stone-throwing clashes with Israeli troops or armed settlers. In the same month, Bir Zeit University was closed for two months, and Usama Ben El-Munqeth, a preparatory school in Hebron was and continues to be occupied by Israeli troops. Three other schools in Ramallah were closed for limited periods.

During the same period, when "no information" was available to the President "of any violence, or anything happening," Palestinians under occupation demonstrated against the implementation of the so-called "Civil Administration," the daily excesses of the Israeli

During these demonstrations, Israeli troops and several others. They broke into schools, the function and attacking hundreds of students.

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military, and the annexation of the Golan. During these demonstrations, Israeli troops killed a boy in Rafah, Gaza, and wounded several others. They broke into schools, firing thousands of rounds of tear-gas and live ammunition and arresting hundreds of students.

In an attempt to defuse the tension, Israeli military authorities ordered seven of nine student council members of Bir Zeit University under town arrest for six months. Thus they cannot resume their studies despite the reopening of the university. In the same round-up, many prominent Palestinians were arrested and detained for periods ranging from one week to six weeks on no substantiated charges. At the same time, Al-Fajr newspaper was ordered closed in November for ten days and within a week of reopening was closed again for one month.

This is some of what has happened in the occupied territories recently, and indicates, too, what the future may hold in store for Palestinians.

Now, Secretary Haig, you are here to talk about Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The American government's partners in this discussion are the Israeli and the Egyptian governments. Can these governments inform you honestly of occurrences in the occupied territories, and of the aspirations of the Palestinians there?

It must be clear to all the world by now that the autonomy plan proposed by Mr. Begin for the Palestinians in the occupied territories has been and continues to be rejected by them.

Israel has only managed to squeeze out a handful of collaborators despite its massive mobilization of military force and the more modest distribution of bribes by their "civilian" colleagues.

The only contribution your Egyptian partners have so far made to the arena of debate is to insist that the local "Palestinians" be involved in the resolution of the problem. But the Palestinian people have stated clearly and repeatedly that their sole and legitimate representative, the P.L.O., will speak on their behalf.

We urge you to take note of these wishes if you are seriously interested in a peace which means more than silence imposed by force. Recent history has shown that no solution to the Middle East conflict is possible while the Palestinian people's rights are ignored.

Before the fall of the Shah and the assassination of Sadat the U.S. State Department and White House "knew nothing" about the real situation in Iran or Egypt. This ignorance will cure no ills, and will only prolong the unnecessary injustice being suffered by the Palestinian people. Open your ears and minds for the sake of a real peace in the Middle East.

Signed,

*Paul Ajlouny*

Paul Ajlouny

Owner Publisher, Al-Fajr Newspaper

To help defray the cost of this ad, please send a request for an annual subscription at U.S.\$50.00, or contributions to: Al-Fajr, 16 Crowell Street, Hempstead, N.Y. 11550



לנהל תעודות ופרטים

16/3/82

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**A VERBATIM REPORT OF**

The Israeli attitudes to the Palestinians and their  
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THE WORLD TODAY  
BBC WORLD SERVICE  
1645 HOURS GMT  
FEBRUARY 23, 1982.

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PRESENTER:

On the Israeli occupied West Bank a series of strikes and demonstrations followed the recent decision by the military authorities to close Bir-Zeit (phonetic) University for two months.

PRESENTER (CONT):

As the University has a student population of about two thousand Palestinians the closure raises a number of issues about Israeli policy towards the West Bank following the annexation of the Golan Heights, and with Israel planning to hand Sinai back to the Egyptians on April the twenty fifth.

But first to find out more about the importance of the University both now and in the past David Brook called Christopher Walker of the Times in Jerusalem.

CHRISTOPHER WALKER:

Throughout the seventies it has been a centre of Palestinian nationalism, and the Israeli Government finds it very difficult to tolerate the high level of support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation among both the students and the staff.

In fact some years ago the President of the University was deported to Jordan and he has never been replaced, the Chancellor at the moment is called the Vice President, and they make quite a point of that.



CHRISTOPHER WALKER (CONT):

It really has been a question throughout that the intellectual centre of the West Bank is Bir-Zeit, and of course where intellectuals gather you tend to find support for the PLO.

INTERVIEWER:

You have mentioned the support for the PLO in the University, but how much support does the PLO enjoy on the West Bank in general?

CHRISTOPHER WALKER:

Well I think that all observers, foreign observers are agreed that fifteen years after the Israeli occupation it enjoys a great deal of support at all levels.

The Israelis, of course, are trying to divide the public on the West Bank, to a certain extent, by encouraging village leagues of rural Palestinians who are not so keen on the PLO.

But certainly in the main towns all the mayors give support, verbal to it, on the grounds, of course, that military support for the PLO is being whittled

CHRISTOPHER WALKER (CONT):

away by very tight Israeli security policies.

And there is one new threat that has come up recently to the PLO dominance, and that is a new wave of Islamic fundamentalism.

At the moment that is centred mainly in the universities, but it could of course spread out into the towns and villages.

INTERVIEWER:

And that fundamentalism, is it splitting the PLO?

CHRISTOPHER WALKER:

It is especially in a place like Bir-Zeit University, you have now forty percent of the student council dominated by the Islamic block, and they really dismiss the idea of an independent Palestinian state, and look towards a much larger Islamic state throughout the Middle East which will be based on the Koran.

INTERVIEWER:

What has been the reaction in Israel to the closure of the University?

CHRISTOPHER WALKER:

Well really apart from a very small minority of left wing Israelis who travelled out into the West Bank and got themselves teared gased on some demonstrations of solidarity with the Palestinian students, I would say that the Government has, on the whole, had the backing of the great majority of people.

There hasn't been outside of a few Hebrew academics any great out cry at all at this, what is I don't know how many times it has been closed now, but it must be at least the fifth or sixth time that it has been closed down.

PRESENTER:

Christopher Walker mentioned the University's top man, its Vice President Doctor Gabbi Baranke (phonetic). Why does Doctor Baranke think that the University was closed this time?



DR. BARAKKE:

There is no denying that an Israeli official, sent to the University, was hit by the students, which the military governor gave as the reason for closing Bir-Zeit.

That happened after we said that we couldn't offer the official our protection to make a return visit.

It would have been impossible for us to do so, at that time, with feelings running so high. However, in my view, that was no justification for the closure, there was no threat to security, and no confrontation with the army.

The incident occurred within the University, and all that was required was time to let tempers cool down enabling us to run our own affairs.

What had angered students and faculty alike was the way that the official had gone about his business, as they say it he had come onto the campus through the backdoor, to them his questions and the way that he sneaked into the University implied outside interference by the Israeli settlers.

DR. BARAKKE (CONT):

It was clearly a provocative act, we believe that the authorities were looking for an excuse to close us down.

What angers the Israelis is the fact that Bir-Zeit is a national institution for West Bank Palestinians, and as such we refuse to recognise Israeli educational ordinances, and a stand supported by UNESCO.

Our attitude is quite clear, it reflects our complete opposition to the Israeli authorities.

You must understand that before the head of the civil administration on the West Bank took up his post he insisted that the PLO does not represent the Palestinians, and that there is an alternative.

His way of trying to bring such an alternative about was to use the iron fist to try and eliminate the voice of institutions such as Bir-Zeit, which get in his way.

I can only add that it is really unfortunate that he takes that attitude, and continues to ignore the real facts about the support enjoyed by the PLO on the West Bank.

PRESENTER:

Doctor Gabbi Baranka's remarks were read here in the studio.

Israeli policy towards the West Bank has manifested itself not only in the closure of Bir-Zeit University, but also in the Government's decision to allow an increasing number of Jewish settlements in the region.

William Frankel (phonetic) who writes on Israeli affairs, explains what lies behind this activity.

MR. FRANKEL:

Israel has a certain ambivalence about the West Bank, and this is the root of the dilemma which causes all the current problems.

On the one hand until there are Arab states who wish to make peace with Israel, Israel feels that for security reasons it has no option but to be there, because if you just look at the map you will see how close an enemy would be to the Israeli centres of population if it gave up the West Bank.

So on the one hand it has to hold it



MR. FRANKEL (CONT):

on the other it can't possibly annex it because it doesn't want another one million and a half Arab citizens, nor does it want the approbrium of being an annexer, nor does it want to have citizens who have second class rights.

INTERVIEWER:

And yet Israel has annexed the Golan Heights?

MR. FRANKEL:

Yes, that was an entirely different proposition, the Golan Heights has no significance other than strategic, it was a question of either Syria having it from which to lob bombs onto Israel, or Israel having it as an advanced protection post.

There were no population problems of any magnitude, or was there any other reason than security.

The West Bank is complicated because the Israeli Government claims to be there now, not only for security reasons but Mr. Begin's

MR. FRANKEL (CONT):

Government also claims a historic right to the territory.

But it is bound by the Camp David agreements, Mr. Begin was a signatory to it, to give real autonomy to the West Bank, and it is the protracted negotiations for autonomy without so far any practical results whatever, that has lead to this state of suspense in which nothing appears to be happening, and in which some kind of premium is given to extremism.

INTERVIEWER:

If Israel doesn't regard the West Bank in the same way that it regards the Golan Heights when it comes to security why is Israel following this policy of increasing the number of Jewish settlement and military settlement in the region?

MR. FRANKEL:

In principle there is no reason in the world why there should not be Jewish settlers in an Arab state in the same way as there are Arabs living as full citizens in Israel.

The settlements are only an issue because the existence of the state of Israel is an issue.

PRESENTER:

And for a completely different interpretations of events on the West Bank, Michael Adams, editor in chief of Middle East International gives his impression of how Palestinians view Israeli policy.

MR. ADAMS:

The Palestinians living on the West Bank have been living under occupation now for fifteen years, feel that their country has literally being slipping away, it is being snatched away from under their feet. And that is literally true, in that many of them have been expropriated, driven off their land, many of them have seen their



MR. ADAMS (CONT):

houses destroyed, some of them have been expelled altogether, and they see no power in the world making any attempt to give them redress, there is no tribunal to which they can appeal against this, so they are desperate.

INTERVIEWER:

Well what about the Arab world, how are the Arab countries lining up in their support for the Palestinians on the West Bank.

MR. ADAMS:

Verbally their support is unanimous, all Arab Governments support the Palestinian cause, many of them give money to the PLO as the representatives, the champions of the Palestinian cause. None of them appears to be capable of taking any effective political action on behalf of the Palestinians.

INTERVIEWER:

As far as the PLO is concerned how unified is the organisation now?

MR. ADAMS:

It has divisions and in a sense it prides itself on that, it has always said that the PLO is a democratic institution in which different views can be expressed and nobody is going to be black balled, or condemned because he disagrees with the majority view, and that is a very sound point of view, but it does mean, of course, that it is very difficult for the PLO to engage in any concrete action because it it has to wait until it gets the unanimous consensus it is going to have to wait forever.

And over the crucial question of whether or not to recognise Israel, to come out in favour of co-existence between a Palestinian and Israel state, which I believe is quite clearly what the PLO does in fact want, it still finds it very difficult to say that in sufficiently categorical terms for the rest of the world to believe it.

INTERVIEWER:

Why do you think that the Israelis are taking such a firm line now over the West Bank?

MR. ADAMS:

I am not sure that it is much firmer or indeed very different from the line that they have taken in the past.

It is a little more evident, because the Begin Government is less concerned to disguise what it is doing than some of its predecessors, but the aim today is the aim that every successive Government of Israel has had since nineteen sixty seven, to consolidate its hold on the West Bank and to make sure that it will always remain subject to Israeli control, whether formally as part of the State of Israel, or as a kind of colony.

INTERVIEWER:

Bearing in mind that the Israelis say that they will withdraw from Sinai in two months' time, do you think that the closing down of Bir-Zeit University has any significance in that particular regard?



MR. ADAMS:

Well I think that first of all not everyone is quite certain that the Israelis will withdraw from Sinai by April the twenty fifth, they say that they will, it remains to be seen, but Bir-Zeit has a significance in the wider context of the struggle of Palestinian nationalism.

If Palestinian nationalism is ever to achieve anything tangible, that is to say if there is ever to be self determination or independence, for the Palestinians, Bir-Zeit has a particular role to play there as a kind of forcing house of ideas.

So from the Israelis' point of view since they are determined not to allow any expression of Palestinian nationalism, it is very important to them to keep under control and if necessary to suppress institutions like Bir-Zeit precisely because they represent the very thing that the Israelis are not prepared to allow, any form of Palestinian self expression in political terms.

PRESENTER:

With the Israelis and Palestinians still as far apart as ever over the question of the West Bank's future, could world opinion provide the impetus to shift official Israel attitudes in any way.

Christopher Walker.

CHRISTOPHER WALKER:

I would say that world reaction against Israel at the moment is so fierce over a number of subjects that the people here are prepared to ride it out, and they have really become very thick skinned, I think, to attacks, particularly in the United Nations, which they regard as dominated by the Arab Soviet bloc, and really very little affect is made here of those sort of condemnations.

Of course the Americans are the key here it is known that the American Government takes a pretty dim view of some Israeli actions in the West Bank, but Mr. Begin and his ministers constantly point out that Ronald Reagan, the new President of America, has negatively approved of the settlements, that is by saying that they are not illegal, and

CHRISTOPHER WALKER (CONT):

they contrast this publicly with President Carter's claim that they were illegal, and his call for them to halt.

In the longer term one has to consider whether a future Israeli Government would ever consider discussions with Jordan, at the moment the chances look fairly bleak, the Israeli Government of Mr. Begin and those who might follow him in that party are absolutely determined never to give up the West Bank, so I can't say that there is any real optimism that there will be meaningful discussions on it in the foreseeable future.

PRESENTER:

Christopher Walker in Jerusalem, you also heard William Frankel, and Michael Adams, and the views of Doctor Gabbi Baranka. The interviewer was David Brook, and this is John Gordon.

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Mr. Hurwitz, Page Two  
February 18, 1982 /4

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Let me now address the four specific areas covered in your rebuttal.

Land: Israeli settlements on the West Bank have been condemned by the United Nations as illegal under the Geneva Convention and by the United States government as "obstacles to peace." You concede that "occasionally" it has been necessary to confiscate privately-held land, but say it was only uncultivated land. ABC News observed in at least three settlements which we visited that cultivated land had been taken. We observed grapevines and olive trees that had been bulldozed. The report did, however, include an interview with an Israeli settler who supported the view that all lands being taken were property of the Israeli government.

According to a variety of reports based on Israeli statistics, approximately 375,000 acres or 27% of the West Bank has been transferred to Israeli jurisdiction. What we reported is that many Arab residents believe that their land, and therefore their livelihood, is being taken from them by the Israeli government. Based on statistics, interviews and our own observation, we found the Arab charges to be credible.

Finally, as you subsequently acknowledged, your rebuttal was incorrect in stating that Correspondent Tom Jarriel said "We are now witnessing the final phases of the liquidation of Palestine." That statement was made by Economist Ibrahim Mattar.

Cultural Activity: You state that four new Arab universities have been created since the Israeli occupation. You neglected to point out that three of them were built with private Arab funds and the other with U.S. Roman Catholic church funds.

We noted several times in the report the Israeli need for security, given the history of conflict in this area. The question, however, as it concerns cultural identity, is to what extent security is used as a rationale for suppressing cultural expression. We found that many Arab residents feel that security has been used as an excuse for stifling their cultural and social identity. They cite many examples of measures taken which have the effect of limiting cultural expression.

We did not report on conditions in West Bank schools, or on the numbers of teachers and pupils. Our investigation, however, found evidence of routine harassment by military authorities of Arab high schools and universities. This has been reported frequently in the Israeli press. Such harassment is often cited by Palestinian Arabs as one among many examples of how the military government impairs development of West Bank institutions.

Health: There may be some question over the size of the population served by the Ramallah hospital, but whether the Palestinian or Israeli number is used, the single baby respirator is considered inadequate under accepted medical standards.



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Palestinian doctors claim that the infant mortality rate on the West Bank is 70 to 80 per thousand. Israelis claim it is far lower. Since we had no way to confirm independently either of those figures, we noted the disagreement, but used neither number. We did not assume that one set of statistics was more valid or believable than the other.

It has been pointed out that Hadassah Hospital is only 20 minutes away from Ramallah by ambulance and that it is available to West Bank Arabs. Palestinians emphasize what they say is a cultural reality: Arabs would prefer to use an Arab hospital. Hadassah is an Israeli hospital. It is also in Jerusalem which requires West Bank citizens to pass through Israeli checkpoints, and in life-threatening situations, minutes obviously count. The point made by those interviewed in our report is that Ramallah has not received the kind of financial support it needs from the Israeli government in order to provide adequate care to those it is intended to serve. As stated in our report, Israeli spending on health services in real terms, adjusted for inflation, has actually declined.

Water Rights: ABC News found no evidence to support the contention that Arab residents and Israeli settlers have received equal treatment over water resources. A 1980 report for the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee states that, "Since 1968, the Israeli military administration has precluded any drilling of wells for irrigation purposes by West Bank farmers." The report also states that "in the Jordan Valley, the concern apparently is to preserve a water resource that may be needed to meet the future requirements of Israeli settlements."

According to an Israeli military government study, the 17 Israeli wells on the West Bank pump 30% of the water to serve Israeli settlers who comprise only 3% of the population. Arab water supplies on the other hand, have remained the same since 1967 because, as you point out, no new Arab wells have been drilled. In addition, there is a legitimate debate over whether Israeli deep bore wells deplete the Arab water supply.

We reported that the dispute over water rights in the Jordan Valley represents "one of the most basic Palestinian charges of Israeli injustice." And we believe the example we used was a fair representation of the one-sided competition for water supplies in that area.

In summary, we have fully reexamined the "20/20" report in light of the serious allegations made in your rebuttal of it. We have concluded that our report was a fair and accurate examination of the beliefs and complaints of West Bank Arabs. We reported no charges that we felt could not be arguably substantiated. We stated the Israeli position on key points. It was unfortunate that the responsible Israeli military authorities declined to be interviewed, but that was their decision. - Therefore, we must reject the charges of bias, distortion and slander made in your rebuttal. -

Whenever ABC News has reported extensively on the Middle East situation, we have been condemned by one side or the other. To imply that for any

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Mr. Harry Hurwitz, Page Four  
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reason, we have taken sides or that we have been intentionally biased is ridiculous. We stand by this report, and we stand on our record of full, fair and accurate reporting.

Sincerely yours,

Nease Watson

Mr. Harry Zvi Hurwitz  
Minister of Information  
Embassy of Israel  
3514 International Drive, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

February 18, 1982

cc: Mr. Shmuel Moyal

אם כן. הורחב  
\*910\*

הנהגת המידע  
המסופקת  
היא חלק מהמידע  
המסופקת  
היא חלק מהמידע  
המסופקת



הג'ר'ס'ל

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

ד"ר באר התשס"ב  
7 במאי 1982

דחוף ביותר

אל : הרר הרוביץ, ציר הסברה רושינגטון

מאת: מנהל הסברה

הנדון: תכנית ABC 20/20 - תכונה למסובת רוטטון

ר"ב אנו שולחים לך תשובה מפורטת, שהכין טח אומן, על כל הנקודות שהעלה  
דוטטון בתשובתו אליך על תכניתו הנ"ל.

זהו חומר גלמי שטמנו תעביר תשובה הולמת לרוטטון, כי איננו חושבים שצריך להשאיר  
לו את המילה האחרונה בחילופי דברים אלה.

זאת דעוד - אין בשום פנים להשאירם עם הרגשה או מחשבה שאנו עורבים לסדר היום  
על תכנית זו וכי אנו עומדים על דעתנו כי על ABC לתקן את החוסס החמור, הכלתי  
מוצק והכלתי טדויק שהשאריר בעיני הצופים האמריקאים לגבי המצב ביר"ש ועזה,  
דבר שיכול לבוא על מקומו ע"י תכנית אחרת, מאוזנת ומציאותית באותם הנשאים.

אשמח לשמוע על מעולתך בנדון.

כ כ ר כ ה,  
4/11  
אשר בעים

העתיק: החכ"ל  
מ"מ טנכ"ל  
טנכ"ל פ. יגר  
נ. שי, רושינגטון  
ב. מויאל, ביר-דורק  
קונטלי"ט אוח"ב  
מנהל טעס"א  
מנהל טומי"ט

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~(CLASSIFICATION OF THIS LETTER/NO NUMBER)~~

~~(Everything You Can Do Is Better)~~

Mr. George Watson  
etc.

Dear Mr. Watson:

This is to acknowledge your reply of ... to our rebuttal of the 20/20 report of 4 February. You raise a number of points in this letter which, I feel, cannot be allowed to go unchallenged; and, at the risk of prolonging this correspondence beyond the point of its having gone far enough, I shall try to state, or re-state, our position, as the case may be. I would have done so earlier, but for the fact that I wished first to consult with my colleagues in Jerusalem; that is the reason for the delay in this reply.

1. You write of having done "extensive research" in preparation for this report, and, on Page 3 of your letter, you say you "had no way to confirm independently either of those figures" (with reference to respective Arab and Israeli claims regarding the incidence of infant mortality).

But there are published independent research works on this as on other subjects covered in the broadcast. The Harvard Center for Population Studies, for example, in 1978 published a research paper stating, among other things, the following:

"It is with the Arabs in the occupied territories that the Israeli government policies have been most successfully pro-natalist... Israeli occupation has boosted income and increased the availability of health facilities in the administered areas; this in turn has raised fertility among Arabs... Gaza and West Bank Palestinians are now having an average of one child per family more than in 1967 ... In the early sixties the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were impoverished regions, even by the modest standards of Egypt and Jordan. Life expectancy, for example, was struggling up towards fifty years; more than a sixth, and perhaps as many as a fifth, of all children died in infancy... What has occurred in the occupied territories in the last decade has been nothing less than a social and economic revolution... life expectancy rose a full decade, and infant mortality dropped by almost two thirds."

That would seem to confirm the Israeli claim, rather than that presented with such assurance in your broadcast, and culminating in the incredible statement, by Dr. Harb, "When you've killed the institutions of a country, you are practically killing, destroying the population." These are not just harsh words; under the circumstances, they are unforgivable.

2. Again and again, in your letter, you seek to make the point that you expressed the Israeli point of view on key issues, or (in the case of the infant mortality dispute) that you "did not assume that one set of statistics was more valid or believable than the other."

That may be true in the narrow technical sense. Yet, by the sheer weight of the quantity of material aired on the Arab side of the dispute, you did convey the overwhelming impression that the Arab version was the correct one. The Israeli claim - stated either in one brief sentence by your narrator or in an 8-second garbled-English statement by an inarticulate settler-interviewee (could you not find a more suitable interviewee, and give him a little more time to explain our position?) - simply is "lost in the shuffle." Besides, if anyone had any doubts about where ABC stood on the subject, Hugh Downs' concluding statement about the "oppressiveness" of military occupation and the "denial of freedom and dignity" will have put such doubts finally to rest.

As for the Defence Ministry's lack of cooperation in this regard, it is indeed unfortunate that a way could not have been found to overcome the problem (for which we must share the blame) running the large risk of having Israel's case distorted or emasculated in the editing process; but this was a genuine concern on the part of the Defence Minister. (Judging by the manner, for example, in which our message on the settlement issue was, in effect, suppressed in your broadcast, one can sympathize with the position taken by Defence Minister Sharon.)

3. Since you mention "the fairness of military justice and security measures" among the "major areas of contention," let us refer here to this subject - which was omitted from our original rebuttal to save time and avoid making that rebuttal unduly long.



The broadcast included a rather lengthy segment about the administrative detention of Mr. Tayair Arouri, who was interviewed by your reporter. Both interviewer and interviewee dwelt, almost with relish, on Arouri's claim that he had been arrested and imprisoned "because they were thinking that I was thinking that I will do something against them." That statement is heard three times in succession: it is first uttered by Arouri, then repeated incredulously by reporter Tim Jarriel, and finally reiterated a third time by Arouri - so as really to drive that point home to the viewer. Now here are the facts:

(a) Arouri was arrested in April 1974 after reliable information was received regarding his membership in the Palestinian National Front, an underground terrorist organization responsible for acts of sabotage and murder. It was also learned that Arouri had spent five years in the Soviet Union, where he underwent military training returning to Ramallah in 1972. He was subsequently involved in activities connected with the collection of arms in Judea-Samaria; also, he was responsible for inciting Ramallah school pupils to engage in hostile activities against the authorities. All of this goes quite a distance beyond mere "thinking."

(b) Administrative arrest is a measure often found to be necessary in areas under military administration, and is recognized as such in international law (see next paragraph - "c" - below). It is resorted to mainly in cases where information has been received from intelligence sources whose identity cannot be revealed, or when, for other reasons, the evidence is of a nature that would not be accepted in a court of law. In Judea-Samaria today, there is only one person in administrative detention. (Under the Jordanian regime in the area, from 1949 to 1967, the jails were filled with thousands of administrative detainees and political prisoners.)

(c) Arouri's detention was carried out in full conformity with Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the text of which we can readily make available to you. Article 68 of the same Convention, incidentally, grants the occupying power the right to impose the death penalty in certain cases. This right - it should be of interest - has never been utilized by Israel with regard to any of the persons that have been

arrested, even when these have been involved in acts of murder, and even when they have been convicted of murder by a court of law.

All of these facts were available to ABC's researchers in Israel, from the same sources from which they became known to us: Israel's Ministry of Justice. With a little effort, Arcuri's story could have been checked out, before it was put on the air.

4. You say "Many Arabs believe that their land, and therefore their livelihood, is being taken from them by the Israeli government."

The underlined segment of that sentence is a non-sequitur. Land means livelihood only when it is being cultivated. In the overwhelming majority of the cases and areas we are talking about, the land in question is not only untitled, or of uncertain or questionable title, but it is also uncultivated - often has been so for decades, perhaps centuries. Such land cannot have been "a source of livelihood" for anybody. It is simply not true that Israeli settlements, in any substantial or significant sense, have been built on land that previously was the source of an Arab family's livelihood - which is the impression your broadcast creates. In the few cases where privately-owned cultivated land has been confiscated, this has involved not land for houses or villages but only for the construction of approach roads - when no alternative route could be found; and, in those cases, compensation was paid to the owners.

5. Our apologies for incorrectly putting the statement of the Arab interviewee, "We are witnessing the final phases of the liquidation of Palestine," in the mouth of your reporter. That was the result of a misreading of the script we had received before viewing the broadcast. As soon as we realized our error, we made the necessary correction in the second version of our rebuttal statement; but it seems the version you received was the earlier one.

6. Citing our statement about the four new Arab universities established under the Israeli administration, you charge us with having "neglected to point out that



three of them were built with private Arab funds and the other with US Roman Catholic church funds." We are also accused of "suppressing cultural expression," "stifling their cultural and social identity" and "impairing the development of West Bank institutions."

Is not your first point a contradiction of your second? If Israel has made it possible, through administrative amenities, the issuance of licences, customs exemptions and so on, for four new universities to be opened and to flourish in these areas - where none had existed before - is that "suppressing cultural expression" or "impairing the development of the West Bank institutions"? Or is it the very opposite? And what has funding to do with it? Are we, in addition to encouraging the functioning of Arab institutions of higher learning, expected also to pay for their construction and maintenance?!

7. Your investigation, you say, "found evidence of routine harassment by military authorities of Arab high schools and universities... often cited by Palestinian Arabs as one among many examples of how the military government impairs the development of West Bank institutions."

Did your investigators look up what international law has to say on this subject? I dare say they did not, for if they had, they would have found that the Israeli authorities have not even gone to the limits of what that law allows them to do - to say nothing of going beyond that. Our officers have not gone into the schools to check whether the instruction being given there steers clear of politics and subversion - as they are entitled to do under international law (see "British Guide to the Laws of War," Sec.537, p. 148, and "American Guide to the Laws of War on Land," Sec.11, pp. 66, 234). All they demand is that the schools' or students' politics do not spill out into the streets and there threaten the peaceful and orderly flow of traffic. It is only when that happens, and things get out of hand, that the authorities step in to restore order - and then, in the nature of things, people sometimes get hurt, on both sides. If that be "harassment," the responsibility for it should be sought not with the Israeli soldiers who are finally



forced to react to a situation that has got out of hand, but rather with these - principals, teachers and people like Taysir Arouri - who, in the words of the "American Guide," engage in "subversive or harmful instruction."

8. Again - the issue of Rasallah and Hadassah Hospitals, you say that, though Hadassah "is available to West Bank Arabs ... Arabs would prefer to use an Arab hospital. Hadassah is an Israeli hospital." And, you say, "the single baby respirator (at Rasallah) is considered inadequate under accepted medical standards."

I have news for you, Mr. Watson. Hadassah may be, as you put it, "an Israeli hospital." And Arabs may, as you say, "prefer to use an Arab hospital." But they still come to Hadassah - in very large numbers. From Judea-Samaria (what you call "the West Bank"), from "the old Israel" and from all over the Arab world. At the Mr. Seopas branch of hospital, the one that is 20 minutes' ride from Rasallah, about 20 percent of the

*In 1981, the total of 1,500 Arabs were treated as in-patients at both branches of Hadassah (not counting branch of Hadassah, at the other end of town, the proportion is naturally smaller, but the many more who daily use Hadassah's out-patient clinics). Fully one-third of the patients are Arabs. Perhaps we ourselves are at fault in not publicizing these facts more widely; we simply feel, you see, that this kind of thing is understood in our society, and does not have to be shouted to - and need by - Arab families. Perhaps we*

to see for himself - just by walking into either of Hadassah's two hospitals, consulting their records and talking to their doctors and nurses and patients. Over the years, we've invested huge sums and immeasurable medical study, research and clinical experience in these hospitals, their staffs and their facilities. In the two hospitals together, there are some 900 beds. Why not make these beds and the hospital's staff and facilities available for the sick and the injured who need them - Jews and Arabs? That's how we feel about it, and that's how our Arab neighbours feel. And that's why they come, and keep coming. Notwithstanding the fact that Hadassah is "an Israeli hospital." Or maybe precisely because it is.

People who are out to "destroy a population" just don't act that way. As for the inadequacy of the equipment at the Ramallah hospital, may I suggest that you send one of your people to talk to the head nurse at the Shaarei Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem - one of the city's major medical institutions. If inadequate medical equipment and supplies are going to be your criterion for judging the authorities' intentions with regard to the well-being of the population, one would have to arrive at some really bizarre conclusions here!

9. On the water issue, you make three statements in your letter that require comment:

(a) Israel's concern appears to be "to preserve a water resource that may be needed to meet the future requirements of Israeli settlements." (b) "The 17 Israeli wells on the West Bank pump 30% of the water to serve Israeli settlers who comprise only 3% of the population." (c) "The example we used was a fair representation of the one-sided competition for water supplies in that area."

(a) The statement is correct - with two exceptions: 1. The water resource we seek to preserve will (not "may") be needed ... 2. ... to meet the future requirements of all the inhabitants of the area, Arabs and Jews (not merely "of Israeli settlements"). The reason should be self-evident: underground water-tables are no respecters of ethnic differences or political demarcation lines, <sup>and</sup> the resource - especially in a region where it is as scarce as in the Middle East - must be carefully husbanded and allocated among the inhabitants of the region, which is precisely what the Israeli authorities are doing.

(b) The statistic about the 17 Israeli wells pumping 30% of the water for Israelis comprising only 3% of the population does not take into account the fact that, when an Arab source is depleted as the result of an Israeli bore, the loss is made up, at no extra cost to the Arabs, from the new Israeli source. The Arab farmers thus have suffered no loss of water either from the sinking of the new Israeli wells or from the fact that no new Arab wells have been added to the 300 existing ones.

(c) Israel does not compete with the Arabs for water supplies. It simply insists on allocating the existing quantities of water among all the residents of the area, and making sure that these sources are not prematurely depleted through over-pumping. As we pointed out, and explained in detail, in our original rebuttal, the example of the Anja spring, given in your broadcast, was not "a fair representation," since the drying-up of that spring in 1979 demonstrably had nothing to do with the Israeli well sunk nearby to a far deeper water-table. This contention of ours, which you appear not to accept, without however adducing any evidence to the contrary, may be verified through the US Embassy in Tel Aviv, a delegation from which (including the US Agricultural Attache) visited the site in 1980.

This letter has turned into a somewhat lengthier document than was originally intended due to the fact that, in addition to <sup>2</sup>several points which we found had to be elucidated after having first been set forth in our original rebuttal, there were several new issues raised in your letter which, I felt, had to be related to and our position concerning them explained.

Allow me to conclude by reiterating our hope and confident expectation that ABC will, in its forthcoming programme on this subject (scheduled, I understand, for next month) approach these issues in a more objective spirit than was done in the February report, and that the result will be a more balanced account of life and problems in this area.



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משרד החוץ

ירושלים,

טוונ

23/2/42

תאריך

שלמה כ. ג. נ.

אל

מאת : לשכת המנהל הכללי

הנדק :

וישמן מ. חתום

י. מ. חתום

בברכה.





Mr. Harwitz, Page Two  
February 18, 1982

Mr. Harwitz, Page  
February 18, 1982

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Let me now address the four specific areas covered in your rebuttal.

Land: Israeli settlements on the West Bank have been condemned by the United Nations as illegal under the Geneva Convention and by the United States government as "obstacles to peace." You concede that "occasionally" it has been necessary to confiscate privately-held land, but say it was only uncultivated land. ABC News observed in at least three settlements which we visited that cultivated land had been taken. We observed grapevines and olive trees that had been bulldozed. The report did, however, include an interview with an Israeli settler who supported the view that all lands being taken were property of the Israeli government.

According to a variety of reports based on Israeli statistics, approximately 375,000 acres or 27% of the West Bank has been transferred to Israeli jurisdiction. What we reported is that many Arab residents believe that their land, and therefore their livelihood, is being taken from them by the Israeli government. Based on statistics, interviews and our own observation, we found the Arab charges to be credible.

Finally, as you subsequently acknowledged, your rebuttal was incorrect in stating that Correspondent Tom Jarriel said "We are now witnessing the final phases of the liquidation of Palestine." That statement was made by Economist Ibrahim Mattar.

Cultural Activity: You state that four new Arab universities have been created since the Israeli occupation. You neglected to point out that three of them were built with private Arab funds and the other with U.S. Roman Catholic church funds.

We noted several times in the report the Israeli need for security, given the history of conflict in this area. The question, however, as it concerns cultural identity, is to what extent security is used as a rationale for suppressing cultural expression. We found that many Arab residents feel that security has been used as an excuse for stifling their cultural and social identity. They cite many examples of measures taken which have the effect of limiting cultural expression.

We did not report on conditions in West Bank schools, or on the numbers of teachers and pupils. Our investigation, however, found evidence of routine harassment by military authorities of Arab high schools and universities. This has been reported frequently in the Israeli press. Such harassment is often cited by Palestinian Arabs as one among many examples of how the military government impairs development of West Bank institutions.

Health: There may be some question over the size of the population served by the Ramallah hospital, but whether the Palestinian or Israeli number is used, the single baby respirator is considered inadequate under accepted medical standards.



Mr. Rarwitz, Page Three /4  
February 18, 1982

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Palestinian doctors claim that the infant mortality rate on the West Bank is 70 to 80 per thousand. Israelis claim it is far lower. Since we had no way to confirm independently either of those figures, we noted the disagreement, but used neither number. We did not assume that one set of statistics was more valid or believable than the other.

It has been pointed out that Hadassah Hospital is only 20 minutes away from Ramallah by ambulance and that it is available to West Bank Arabs. Palestinians emphasize what they say is a cultural reality: Arabs would prefer to use an Arab hospital. Hadassah is an Israeli hospital. It is also in Jerusalem which requires West Bank citizens to pass through Israeli checkpoints, and in life-threatening situations, minutes obviously count. The point made by those interviewed in our report is that Ramallah has not received the kind of financial support it needs from the Israeli government in order to provide adequate care to those it is intended to serve. As stated in our report, Israeli spending on health services in real terms, adjusted for inflation, has actually declined.

Water Rights: ABC News found no evidence to support the contention that Arab residents and Israeli settlers have received equal treatment over water resources. A 1980 report for the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee states that, "Since 1968, the Israeli military administration has precluded any drilling of wells for irrigation purposes by West Bank farmers." The report also states that "in the Jordan Valley, the concern apparently is to preserve a water resource that may be needed to meet the future requirements of Israeli settlements."

According to an Israeli military government study, the 17 Israeli wells on the West Bank pump 30% of the water to serve Israeli settlers who comprise only 3% of the population. Arab water supplies on the other hand, have remained the same since 1967 because, as you point out, no new Arab wells have been drilled. In addition, there is a legitimate debate over whether Israeli deep bore wells deplete the Arab water supply.

We reported that the dispute over water rights in the Jordan Valley represents "one of the most basic Palestinian charges of Israeli injustice." And we believe the example we used was a fair representation of the one-sided competition for water supplies in that area.

In summary, we have fully reexamined the "20/20" report in light of the serious allegations made in your rebuttal of it. We have concluded that our report was a fair and accurate examination of the beliefs and complaints of West Bank Arabs. We reported no charges that we felt could not be arguably substantiated. We stated the Israeli position on key points. It was unfortunate that the responsible Israeli military authorities declined to be interviewed, but that was their decision. Therefore, we must reject the charges of bias, distortion and slander made in your rebuttal.

Whenever ABC News has reported extensively on the Middle East situation, we have been condemned by one side or the other. To imply that for any

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Mr. Harry Hurwitz, Page Four  
February 18, 1982

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reason, we have taken sides or that we have been intentionally biased is ridiculous. We stand by this report, and we stand on our record of full, fair and accurate reporting.

Sincerely yours,

Meane Watson

Mr. Harry Zvi Hurwitz  
Minister of Information  
Embassy of Israel  
3514 International Drive, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

February 18, 1982

cc: Mr. Samuel Moyal

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החומר  
הוא  
הוא  
הוא



CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL  
LEWIS TOWER  
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קונסוליה כללית של ישראל  
פילדלפיה, פנסילבניה

טו' בשבט תשמ"ב  
8 בפברואר 1982

אל: מצפ"א, מנהל  
מאת: קונכ"ל פילדלפיה

הנדון: שידור אי.בי.סי על יו"ש.

התכנית שודרה בשעת צפיית שיא והיתה עוינת ביותר.  
בתוכנית הוצגו:  
- חיילי צה"ל היוורים בחלמידים מעל לגגות בתים, ואלה מוטלים על הקרקע ללא עזרה רפואית.  
- טיעוני רומא מבית חולים בראמללה על חמותה תינוקות בגלל העדר ציוד רפואי.  
- גזילה מים בעוג'ה נושא שנדוש בעבר, על רקע בריכת שחיה בהתנחלות סמוכה, ומטעים יבשים (והמתיישבים מבלים בבריכת השחיה).  
- טיעונים על גזילה קרקעות, מעצר מנהלי, מחסומי דרכים ופרשת בסאם שקעה וכרים חלף.  
השאלה הנשאלת כאן והיא ללא מענה, מדוע סרבנו להתייחס לתוכנית. עורך התוכנית, חזר על הטענה שפנה וביקש התייחסות מגורמים ישראלים אך אלה סרבו להתראיין ולהתייחס.  
כל הטיעונים ניתנו להזמה בנקל וכעת הקהל כאן תמהה מדוע לא ניתנה כל התייחסות.  
במאמצים להזים השידור, הוצאנו מסמך מידע לכל הגורמים (כ-1,000 איש), על העובדות האמיתיות בשטחים, כל זה כמבן אין בו כדי להמעים בנזק שתוכנית זו גרמה.  
רצוי ליזום תוכנית מאזנה.  
לוטה תיאור השידור שנרשם.

בברכה,  
פנחס גונן

העתק: מר מ. יגר, סמנכ"ל  
מר ש. דיבון, סמנכ"ל  
מר א. נעים, מנהל הסברה  
נציג המשרד בשטחים.



Film on Israeli Treatment of Arabs (Presumably on West Bank)

Shown on Program 20/20 on Thursday, February 4, 1982, 10 p. m.  
on ABC, Channel 6 in Philadelphia

The film showed the following:

1. On the subject of land:

a. Arabs are shown heatedly screaming that their land is being taken away by Israel. They are yelling that their families lived on the land for hundreds of years, and they hold up papers, presumably deeds, to prove it. The commentator states that Israel claims the deeds are inadequate and takes their land away with the charge that the lands are state lands. A bulldozer is shown clearing the land under the noses of the Arabs.

b. There is an air view of a concentrated mass of flat, one-story Israeli homes close to the Arab dwellings. The Arabs claim that they are being pushed out because Israel wants to get rid of them and in a short time, 70% of the land will be under Israeli control. The settlements include a swimming pool for the Israelis.

2. Water

a. A pipeline above ground brings water to Israeli settlements. Close to the pipeline, a narrow river is shown, which is the source of water for the Arabs.

b. A drought occurred and the Arab river is shown all dried out. There is no water for the Arabs. They were not allowed to dig wells or get water from the Israeli pipeline. At the same time, an Israeli woman is shown diving into a lush swimming pool and water is shown gushing out for irrigation. (It seemed to me the swimming pool and the irrigation pictures were not even taken in the West Bank at all).

3. Israeli "Terrorism"

a. Protests are banned. Israelis shoot ~~and kill~~ ~~some~~ people just for protesting. Protests continue.

b. A small stone is held in the commentator's hand, no more than 50 to 100 grams. The commentator says that just for throwing that little stone at a soldier, a young man was ~~shot~~ and his kidney damaged, and his entire family was banished to a miserable dwelling, with decent facilities lacking.

c. Young protestors are shown being pushed into a truck by Israeli soldiers.

V. Benton

d. Picture of Arab mayor, whose legs were amputated, is shown in a hospital. Commentator says that killers of 5 Jews in Hebron were caught and jailed, but search for culprits who planted bombs in car which wounded two Arab mayors was called off by Israel.

#### 4. Medical Discrimination

a. Commentator said Israel denies the West Bank hospital serving the Arabs necessary equipment. Hospital staff is shown working under what seems to be great hardships.

b. Hospital allowed only one respirator for delivery room. As a result, commentator claims, infant mortality and mortality in the delivery room are high and increasing. By contrast, we are told, Hadassah Hospital, which serves a population of comparable size, got 10 respirators.

#### 5. Arrests Without Charge

a. Arabs are arrested without being charged with any crime. A physicist was shown who was kept in jail for 45 months without being told the reason for his arrest. Much later, it was said he learned that he was arrested because it was thought he might commit a crime.

#### 5. Checkpoint Delays

a. Long lines were shown waiting to pass through a checkpoint. The impression was created that this was the regular, normal condition. The Arabs complained that they lose an enormous amount of time and they suffer business losses in addition to discomfort.

b. Israelis shown going through the checkpoint without delay.



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2. Water

a. A pipeline above ground brings water to Israeli settlements. Close to the pipeline, a narrow river is shown, which is the source of water for the Arabs.

b. A drought occurred and the Arab river is shown all dried out. There is no water for the Arabs. They were not allowed to dig wells or get water from the Israeli pipeline. At the same time, an Israeli woman is shown diving into a lush swimming pool and water is shown gushing out for irrigation. (It seemed to me the swimming pool and the irrigation pictures were not even taken in the West Bank at all).

3. Israeli "Terrorism"

a. Protests are banned. Israelis shoot ~~and kill~~ ~~some~~ people just for protesting. Protests continue.

b. A small stone is held in the commentator's hand, no more than 50 to 100 grams. The commentator says that just for throwing that little stone at a soldier, a young man was ~~shot~~ and his kidney damaged, and his entire family was banished to a miserable dwelling, with decent facilities lacking.

c. Young protestors are shown being pushed into a truck by Israeli soldiers.

*✓ beaten*



d. Picture of Arab mayor, whose legs were amputated, is shown in a hospital. Commentator says that killers of 5 Jews in Hebron were caught and jailed, but search for culprits who planted bombs in car which wounded two Arab mayors was called off by Israel.

#### 4. Medical Discrimination

- a. Commentator said Israel denies the West Bank hospital serving the Arabs necessary equipment. Hospital staff is shown working under what seems to be great hardships.
- b. Hospital allowed only one respirator for delivery room. As a result, commentator claims, infant mortality and mortality in the delivery room are high and increasing. By contrast, we are told, Hadassah Hospital, which serves a population of comparable size, got 10 respirators.

#### 5. Arrests Without Charge

- a. Arabs are arrested without being charged with any crime. A physicist was shown who was kept in jail for 45 months without being told the reason for his arrest. Much later, it was said he learned that he was arrested because it was thought he might commit a crime.

#### 5. Checkpoint Delays

- a. Long lines were shown waiting to pass through a checkpoint. The impression was created that this was the regular, normal condition. The Arabs complained that they lose an enormous amount of time and they suffer business losses in addition to discomfort.
- b. Israelis shown going through the checkpoint without delay.





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קונסוליה כללית של ישראל  
פ"ת 1772 פנסילבניה

February 5, 1982  
Shevat 12, 5742

Dear Friend,

On February 4, 1982, ABC TV presented a program of the life of Arabs in Judea and Samaria on their magazine, "20/20". We believe the program was a distortion of the facts and filled with half-truths. The reality is indeed different. Since 1967, the standard of living in Judea and Samaria has increased dramatically:

EMPLOYMENT - Before 1967, 43% of the work force was unemployed. Today, there is virtually no unemployment.

GNP - increased at an average annual rate of 13% in real terms. The per-capita income increased at an average annual rate of 11% in real terms. The private consumption increased at an average annual rate of 9%.

WATER CONSUMPTION - To adapt the water network to the rate of economic development, a master plan was prepared in which new waterworks were set up; 10 pools with a capacity of 9,850 cu.m. were added to existing pools, whose capacity was only 1,000 cu.m. In 1967, there were 45 km. of pipelines in the region; by 1980 they had more than quadrupled to 200 km. Prior to 1967, only 12 villages had public water-taps. By 1980, the houses in 43 villages were directly connected to the main water system. The annual domestic consumption in this period had risen from 5.4 million cu.m. to 15 million cu.m. It has been alleged that Israeli authorities caused the El Ajja spring to dry up by drilling for water in its immediate vicinity - an allegation which was proved groundless by a delegation of experts from the U.S. which visited the site in August, 1980.

HEALTH - After 1967, a comprehensive reorganization was instituted. Modern practice was introduced by Israeli doctors; graduate and post-graduate training of physicians was expanded; hospitals, health centres and nursing schools were established; new equipment was provided for existing hospitals; inoculation was extended to the whole Region; and mother and child clinics were set up in various places. Medical insurance was introduced, whereby \$4. is deducted from a worker's monthly salary enabling him to receive treatment in clinics and hospitals either in the Region or in Israel. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births: Judea and Samaria - 27; Jordan - 86; Syria - 93; Egypt - 116; Saudi Arabia - 152.

LAND - The total area of Judea and Samaria is approximately 1 1/2 million acres. The land in possession of Jewish settlements is less than 50,000 acres, State owned, of a rocky, uncultivated nature.

The above facts are self-evident and were available to the producers of "20/20", however, they were omitted.

The economic growth and standard of living in Judea and Samaria are essentially a result of the government of Israel's policies, and the welfare of the inhabitants of the area continues to be of prime concern.

Sincerely yours,

*P. Gonen*  
Pinchas Gonen  
Consul General



### The Water Resources of Judaea-Samaria

Subterranean aquifers, in Israel as elsewhere in the Middle East, do not correspond to political demarcation lines, and so far as water resources are concerned, Judaea-Samaria is inseparable from the territory of Israel within the Green Line. The area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean shares two main aquifers, extending on either side - west and east respectively - of the central watershed. The western aquifer, from which the population of both Israel and Judaea-Samaria draws its water, is subjected to excessive drain, which implies a lowering of the water-table and the risk of salination.

Studies by TAHAL, the Israel Water Planning Company, have shown conclusively that only controlled management of the water resources of the entire area west of the Jordan River can prevent over-exploitation with its adverse consequences. In its absence, the principal water resources of the area may be severely affected by salination - an irreversible process that would cause irreparable damage. Controlled management requires centralization by a single administrative body.

The main sources of water in Judaea-Samaria are wells and springs: -

(a) Wells - Similar to Israeli law, Jordanian law (which is still in force in Judaea-Samaria) requires an official permit to be obtained prior to the digging or boring of a new well. At present, the competent authority of the Israeli administration in Judaea-Samaria for this matter is a water staff officer, who examines applications for permits with the assistance of an advisory committee. This committee, when making its recommendations, applies the Jordanian regulations governing the matter - regulations promulgated in 1966 which, inter alia, forbid the boring of new well in three districts of Judaea-Samaria, namely Jericho, Ras Far'ah, and Qabatieh-Jenin. The reason for this prohibition is that the water-bearing strata in these districts are over-exploited, so that increased pumping might result in a lowering of the table and the penetration of brackish water.

In the years of Israeli administration in Judaea-Samaria, between 1967 and 1980 a total of 80 applications for permits to prospect for water were received from Arab inhabitants. 30 of these were approved, but not a single new well was sunk by the applicants. The reason for this failure is the high cost involved, amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars for each bore. Some wells, however, were sunk by municipalities or local councils and by the water staff officer.



At present, some 300 Arab wells (including several owned by the administration) and 17 Jewish-owned wells are operating in Judaea-Samaria. The Jewish-owned wells (sunk since 1967) have in no case caused a reduction of the water supply available to the Arab population. On the contrary, very often Arab farmers have benefited from the sinking of the Jewish-owned wells.

The majority of the Jewish-owned wells serving the Jewish villages have been sunk into water-bearing strata which had never been tapped before 1967, and, with the aid of modern equipment, have been drilled to a depth never before reached by Arab prospectors. In addition, the Israeli administration has sunk new wells for drinking water for the exclusive benefit of the population of Judaea-Samaria. Thus, in no case has the sinking of a well for the Jewish villages been allowed adversely to affect the water supply available to the Arab inhabitants. Where any sunk for the use of the Jewish population caused the yield of an existing source of water of Arab villagers to diminish, the Israeli administration took care to make good the deficiency from the new source at the same cost as would have been incurred by the Arab users in producing the quantity in question from their own source.

(b) Springs - The rights of the existing population to the use of water springs have not been infringed upon since 1967. Only in the case of a few absentee owners were those rights vested in the Custodian of Abandoned Private Property, who disposed of them partly to Arab farmers and partly to Jewish settlers.

During 13 years of Israeli administration the water consumption habits of the population of Judaea-Samaria have undergone profound changes. This has been a result of the rise in living standards, the increase of population, and the general development in agriculture, industry and building. These changes have made it necessary for the Israeli administration to make readjustments and to take more vigorous action to ensure adequate water supplies to all. The following table shows the rise in water consumption over the years 1967 to 1979 (in millions of cubic metres):

Year	Domestic Use from Springs	Domestic Use from Wells	Domestic use from Mekorot Company <sup>1</sup>	Agricultural Use from Wells	Agricultural Use from Springs <sup>2</sup>
1967/8	2.0	3.4	-	30.0	37.0
1977/9	2.6	9.0	0.4	30.5	37.0
1978/9	2.2	10.3	2.1	30.0	37.0

1 Supplied to Ramallah and the Hebron hill

2 Averages, the actual quantities fluctuating from 30 to 45 million cubic metres



The table thus reveals a considerable increase in domestic use as against an insignificant increase in the consumption of water for agriculture. However, despite the virtually unchanged consumption in agriculture, the cultivated area under irrigation was expanded by 150% and the yield was increased twelve-fold; income from agriculture rose from \$32.5 million (1967/8) to \$ 90 million (1978/9). This was the result of modern methods of cultivation and economical watering systems introduced from Israel.

#### Improvements under Israeli Administration

A comparison of the standard of the water supply and services in Judaea-Samaria today with that which prevailed under Jordanian rule reveals that, contrary to the allegations brought against it, Israel has since 1967 brought about a vast improvement in this field, visible in the large increase of the quantities of water supplied to the Arab population and in many other features listed below:

(a) Water Supplies for Domestic Use - Throughout the period of Jordanian rule, no basic development was undertaken to ensure a regular water supply for domestic use. Most of the inhabitants drew water for their homes from nearby springs or from rainwater cisterns; piped water was available only in some of the larger towns, and its supply was intermittent or rationed; the quality of the water was low, and no chlorination was applied according to standards set for drinking water. In 1967 domestic water consumption was 5.4 million cubic metres. In twelve years under Israeli administration, it rose to 14.6 million cubic metres.

(b) Waterworks - Up to 1967 there were two public waterworks in the whole region of Judaea-Samaria, at Abood and at Shibtin, supplying together about 50 cubic metres per hour, or about a quarter of a million cubic metres per year. Since then, under the Israeli administration, the two existing waterworks have been enlarged and the following new regional establishments added: Herodion, Dotan, Beth Iba, A-Zawiyah, Bitunia, Deir Shaer, Tubas (handed back to the local council), and Bidan 1 (transferred to the Municipality of Nablus).

The following are the new wells provided by the Israeli administration:

	Yield (in cubic metres per hour)
Samu'	60
Herodion 2	400
Herodion 1	80
Deir Shaer	100
Shibtin 4	80
Bitunia	300
A-Zawiyah	100
Beth Iba	250
Dotan	300
Total yield	<u>1,670</u> cubic metres per hour

(c) Pools - In 1967 there were 10 small storage pools in Judaea-Samaria, in the villages served by the government waterworks, with a total capacity of about 1,000 cubic metres. Today, ten additional pools have been constructed by the Israeli administration, with a total capacity of 9,850 cubic metres - an increase of nearly 900 percent in storage capacity.

The following are the new pools provided by the Israeli administration:

	Capacity (in cubic metres)
Kiryat Arba	1,000
Mamreh	3,750
Bitunia	1,000
Deir Abu Mash'al	500
Bidiya	1,000
Deir Shaer	350
Yata	150
Dotan	1,000
Tubas	1,000
Akaba	<u>100</u>
Total capacity	<u>9,850</u> cubic metres

(d) Water Mains - In 1967 there was a total of 45 kilometres (28 miles) of water mains, laid by the Jordanian government. Since then, 200 kilometres (125 miles) of mains have been added by the Israeli administration, representing an increase of 350 percent.

(e) Linkage to Supply System - Under Jordanian rule, the supply system extended to twelve villages only - to public distribution points in each, with no extension to individual houses. Since 1967, the Israeli administration has laid supply networks in 43 villages, and running water is thus supplied from the main system to consumers' homes.



(f) Flow Measurement and Records -

(i) Springs - The Jordanian authorities conducted flow measurement mainly of surface water. This included about 35 springs used by individual water-right owners. No chemical testing was practised. Today, the flow of all measurable major springs is measured and regular chemical tests are made. This control covers about 120 springs - an increase of some 240 percent.

(ii) Wells - in 1967, a total of 320 wells were operated in Judaea-Samaria, but no measurement of yield or chemical tests were made. Today, regular yield measurement and testing for chlorine content are the rule for all wells, as well as measurement of the water level.

(g) Installation of Water Meters - Up to 1967, no water meters were used at wells, nor was any other control exercised over quantities of water drawn, every well operator drawing as much water as he pleased. Since 1967, some 290 meters have been installed at wells to register the quantities of water drawn, and in 1976 a water quota was fixed and enforced for each well, in accordance with a Jordanian law for the control of natural sources promulgated by the Jordanian parliament in 1966.

(h) Water Balance between Israel and Judaea-Samaria - Since 1967, there have been reciprocal transfers of water between Judaea-Samaria and Israel's territory within the Green Line, according to geographic and economic considerations. The balance of these water transactions in 1978-1979, for example, was adverse for Israel. Thus, 1,069,000 cubic metres were pumped from Judaea-Samaria to Israel (mainly from the Herodion waterworks to Jerusalem), while 2,098,000 cubic metres were pumped from Israel (within the Green Line) to Judaea-Samaria, mainly to Ramallah and the Hebron hill region. In 1979-1980, a quantity of 2,734,000 cubic metres was pumped from Israel to Judaea-Samaria, as against 546,000 cubic metres pumped from Judaea-Samaria to Israel, making an adverse balance for Israel of 2,188,000 cubic metres.

Future Plans

The water potential of the area between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River is almost fully exploited. The continually rising need for water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses will, in the future, present grave problems concerning the continued development of the whole area. Hope for a substantial change in this situation lies in the projected construction by the Government of Jordan of the Makaren Dam, which is to store the waters of the Yarmuk



River, with its estimated flow of approximately 500 million cubic metres per year. The estimated cost of this project is a billion dollars and discussions regarding its financing are being held with the World Bank and other international bodies, including the United States government, which has already undertaken to provide \$ 150 million.

The Government of Israel has indicated that in principle it favours the construction of the dam at Makaren in the context of regional agreement and cooperation that would ensure that the local population residing west of the Jordan River receives an equitable portion of the water. By the diversion of the Yarmuk waters solely to the east bank of the Jordan the development of Judaea-Samaria would be stifled.

Under international law this principle of equitable distribution among riparians is a well established right. The actual quantities of water to be apportioned is an issue that will have to be negotiated with the Kingdom of Jordan.

It is clear that only by regional cooperation between the states concerned can satisfactory solutions be worked out for the water problems not only of Jordan but of Judaea-Samaria as well.

#### THE WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR USE IN THE GAZA DISTRICT

Gaza is an arid area where annual precipitation is 150 mm in the south and 350 mm in the north. Agriculture in the strip is based mainly on irrigated crops which are therefore dependent on the amount of water available.

##### Water Sources:

Today, 1,776 wells are in operation in the area, 1,716 for agriculture and 58 for urban consumption. These wells pump water from a great depth and are the only source of water.

##### Problems associated with water:

Since 1967, research has been carried out in the area. Surveys and hydrological measurements showed that over-exploitation was causing the water level to drop and the salt content of well water to rise.

In recent years, 120 million cubic metres of water a year was being used while the wells refilled at a rate of only 70-80 million cubic metres. These figures showed that over-pumping was at a level of 40-50 million cubic metres a year.

Overpumping leads to three grave outcomes:

- 1) A fall in the water level in the wells of 15-20 cms a year.
- 2) A rise in the salt level of 15-25 miligrams of chlorine per litre of water a year.
- 3) The penetration of sea water into pumps in the inland area, in some cases as far as 1.5 kilometres inland from the coastline.

It was clear that the quality of water in the region was depreciating. 60 per cent of the water had more than 400 miligrams of chlorine per litre which endangered some of the crops. Water of this low purity level is on the borderline of what is permitted for human consumption as drinking water.

Underlying causes of the problem:

Agriculture:

There was no planning or direction in the development of agriculture. Many citrus fruit groves were planted without taking into account the amount of water available in the area as a whole.

Wells were drilled without paying heed to this problem and in practice, anybody with the necessary authorization could drill a well and use as much water as he wanted.

Irrigation methods:

In the past, all the crops were watered using open irrigation methods and flooding. This caused considerable wastage of water. Sometimes twice or three times as much water as necessary was squandered on the crops.

The proliferation of wells:

There were no guidelines regulating the spacing of wells and the distance between them. Each farmer selected his own drilling site without taking the damage he might cause his neighbours into account or the damage to the area as a whole.

The situation was especially serious in the south of the strip around Khan Younis and the eastern villages. Two orchards had already been uprooted because of it.

Steps taken by the military administration to halt the deterioration process and improve the situation:

In 1975, an order was issued concerning water in the area and giving legal validity to arrangements concerning the use of water. The order lays down the following provisions:

- 1) It is forbidden to sink well without the permission of the appropriate authorities.
- 2) It is forbidden to plant new citrus groves without permission.



- 3) The distribution of water for agriculture is according to the crops already being cultivated.
- 4) It is obligatory to measure the water in all existing wells.
- 5) Problems between water consumers and well owners are to be settled.  
In addition:
  - a) A wide-ranging information service was started which worked through written publications, the broadcasting media, organized farmers' conferences and activities in schools etc.
  - b) An expert committee of the Water Commission gave technical assistance in planning irrigation systems by evaluating all proposed schemes.
  - c) Farmers ready to set up sprinklers, rotators or drip irrigation systems on their land were given financial encouragement. This today amounts to a grant of IL. 1,000 for every dunam where such systems have been introduced.
  - d) Loans were given to transform pumps in wells to permit high-pressure pumping (today, there is a move to change the loan to a grant of 25 per cent of the cost of the changeover).
  - e) Intensive counselling was undertaken in the use of irrigation systems and on the amount of water needed for each crop.
  - f) Financial compensation was granted to farmers changing the crops on their land from those which need a lot of water such as citrus fruits to other crops.  
This compensation is a one-time payment determined by the amount of water the farmer saves out of his allotment.
  - g) Four water councils were established in the area to assist in finding solutions to particular problems between water consumers and well owners.

#### Results so far:

In 1978/79, after the imposition of a water ceiling for the whole area, we achieved a saving of 20 million cubic metres which meant that overpumping had been decreased to a level of 20-30 million cubic metres a year.

Last year, we saved an additional 1-2 million cubic metres despite a controlled increase in the area under cultivation (strawberries in the northern region) and a rise in the ceiling as laid down by the local appeals committee. People who broke the water regulations were heavily fined and this year also, we have begun collecting the money from people who were fined.

### Solutions for the future:

#### Basic solution:

In this area, there are nearly 100,000 dunam of cultivated land and it is impossible to supply the amount of water needed for this area in addition to the domestic water requirements of the existing population.

In the light of this, there are two possibilities:

- 1) A considerable reduction in the area under cultivation which in practice would be extremely difficult to implement.
- 2) Bringing water from outside - we have been informed that an Egyptian scheme exists to bring water from the River Nile to the area and that this would be economically feasible.

Water desalination is today too expensive and therefore impracticable for the Gaza region.

### REGIONAL WATER PROJECTS

#### The Eastern Village Plant:

This plant was completed two years ago. It supplies drinking water from the coastal drainage area to the villages Bani Suheila (the large and small) Abasan and Ikhaz'a.

The water is pumped out of four wells from the Khan Younis beach and brought through a metal pipeline and a reservoir to Bani Mouhil'a and from there pushed through to the four villages.

In the future, this plant will also supply water to Khan Younis.

#### The central camps plant:

This plant is still under construction. It is based on sinking five to seven wells from the Deir el Balah drain and would supply four central camps and the town of Deir el Balah.

So far, three wells have been sunk and the pipe and pumping equipment has been ordered.

First stage operations of the plant should begin in 1980.

### FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign commerce sector of the administered areas has been characterized by continual growth, both in import and in export. Industrial products have continually accounted for 82 percent of the areas imports. In 1978 industry accounted for 2,1 billion I.L. out of 2.7 billion I.L. representing the areas exports as compared with 0,03 billion I.L. in 1969. This is largely due to a steady increase in exports from the Territories.



The "Open Bridges" policy has significantly bolstered commerce in the areas. The main products exported via the Jordan bridges are citrus fruits, dairy products, olive oil and soap. For further details please refer to appendices No. 4 and 5.

#### INDUSTRY

The really rapidly growing industries are the light industries and textiles. These have excellent domestic markets and a growing potential of markets in Israel. This arises from the fact that most of these industries are based on semi-skilled workers, whose relative availability is greater in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. Furthermore, the products produced are simple in nature and require unsophisticated technology. For further details please refer to appendix No. 7.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Immediately after the 1967 war, the Government of Israel set itself two paramount goals in the administration of the territories that had come under its control as a result of that war:

- 1) the early achievement of normalization in all walks of life, based on the economic and social well-being of the area's inhabitants; and
- 2) the guarantee of personal and civic freedoms.

Throughout the intervening years, the common denominator underlying all facets of Israeli policy in these areas has been that of non-intervention and minimal interference in the internal affairs and lives of the inhabitants, allowing them to manage their own affairs, except in matters that might adversely affect Israel's security.

Since the start of the Israeli military administration, the educational system has been allowed to operate according to the prevailing formula in each area: Jordanian standards in Judaea and Samaria and Egyptian norms in the Gaza district. The Israeli administration has in no way interfered with the traditional Arab system. The only difference is that antisemitic and anti-Israeli slanders and hate propaganda contained in the textbooks were eliminated.

The overall educational system in the Administered Territories is supervised by Israel's Ministry of Education and Culture, through a special advisor to the Minister. The advisor is assisted by educational staff officers in each area, to whom teachers and supervisors, administration and service employees are responsible. In Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza District and Northern Sinai, the educational institutions are divided into three types, based on the ownership and funding of the schools - by the State of Israel, UNRWA or private international organizations. In Southern Sinai and the Golan Heights, the Government of Israel alone carries the full financial burden of educating the local population.



The overwhelming majority of the educational staff in these areas comes from the local population, whilst only very few are Israelis. It is suffice to mention that in 1979 there were 10,892 local employees and 19 Israelis in the educational system in all three regions.

Major changes in the educational system, both quantitative and qualitative, have been taking place in the Administered Territories since Israel took control of these areas in 1967. These changes have been the result of accelerated economic development, full employment, and a mounting demand for skilled manpower, and due also to the modernization process influenced by the direct and almost unlimited contact with Israel's economy and society. These changes necessitated large-scale development and investments in the educational system. This found expression primarily in government-run educational institutions. For full details please refer to appendices No. 25 + 25A + 25/B.

#### Pupils

During 13 years of Israeli administration a growth of 83 percent has been registered in the number of children attending school, although the population has grown by 23 percent only. In 1967/68, only 57 percent of youths aged 5-18 attended educational institutions. By 1979/80, the percentage had jumped to 67.

The Israeli authorities do not object to pupils, encouraged by their parents, moving from villages to the city, notwithstanding the economic burden this entails. The Israeli military administration even made special efforts to build enough classrooms in the cities to accommodate the growing number of students who are moving out of the rural areas.

#### Education of Girls

The changes which have begun to take place in the woman's place in society in the Administered Territories are also discernible in relation to the education of women.

The number of girls in all types of educational institutions has increased from 92,110 in 1967/68 to 179,130 in 1979/80 (95% increase). In 1967/68, girls accounted for only 41 percent of the total number of pupils, while in 1979/80 the ratio of girls to boys reached 44 percent. For full details please see appendix 25/A.

The number of high school graduates among girls has doubled in the given period. A significant increase has also taken place in the number of women applying for university studies in professions such as medicine, engineering and law. These dramatic changes testify to diminishing opposition to the education of women among the inhabitants of the Administered Territories.



### Schools and Classrooms

The Israeli Government carries a heavy burden in maintaining the educational system in the Administered Territories, in contrast to the other administrative organizations which are active in the area - UNRWA and such as kindergartens, elementary, preparatory, secondary, vocational and agricultural schools. UNRWA supports only primary, preparatory and vocational schools. Although private bodies support all types of institutions, these serve only 10 percent of the number of pupils served by governmental institutions.

In 1979/80, there was a total of 1,366 educational institutions in the territories; 938 of these were governmental institutions. During the 13 years of Israeli administration, the total number of classrooms in all the Administered Territories grew by 80 percent, from 6,187 in 1967/68 to 11,187 in 1979/80. The average number of pupils per classroom in all regions remained stable: 36. This fact attests to the special efforts the Israeli administration has made to keep the rate of classroom increase commensurate with the rate of student increase, and to keep pace with the population shift to the urban centres. For further details please refer to appendix No. 25/B.

### School Textbooks

School textbooks are of Jordanian origin in Judaea and Samaria, and Egyptian in Gaza District and Sinai. The military administration is responsible for supplying these textbooks to governmental educational institutions. Changes which are made in textbooks in Jordan and Egypt are consequently visible in books used in the Administered Territories. Every year the school system in Judaea and Samaria is updated with approximately 30 new textbooks which the Jordanian Government has certified for use. Taking into account the prevailing animosity towards Israel in the neighbouring countries, the Israeli authorities have to clear textbooks for schools in the Administered Territories in order to ensure that anti-Israel, antisemitic and other racist incitement is not included in these texts. During the 1967/68-1977/78 decade, Israel disallowed only 14 textbooks from Jordan and only 23 from Egypt.

### Dropouts

In general, students finish elementary school, and the problem of dropouts begins only in junior high school, primarily among girls from rural areas and those whose parents do not wish to continue their education (even though separate classes are held for boys and girls).

A certain increase has occurred in the number of dropouts among males as a result of the fact that high school education is not mandatory - and due also to the growing number of job offers in the Israeli economy. As a result, these youth prefer to enroll in trade courses offered by the Labour Ministry, lasting 6 - 12 months, and afterwards join the job market. The military



administration has taken steps to lower the dropout rate, mainly by preventing the employment of juveniles, especially those who are still in the mandatory education age.

#### Vocational Training

Prior to 1967, there was almost no vocational training, except for a few scattered institutions - limited in the number and variety of programmes offered, as well as in the number of students they could accommodate. Israel's Ministry of Labour established and developed, over the 13 years of Israeli administration, 26 vocational training centres in 19 cities, with some 2,500 places for students. The courses offered cover dozens of vocations - construction, industry, transportation, mechanics, etc. The study programmes are based on vocational requirements in Israel, and the courses are taught by local Arab instructors.

Within this framework women are trained in sewing and knitting. In point of fact, these vocational centres have greatly facilitated the entry of women into the job market, in the face of the long-standing tradition, in this society, that severely frowned upon women engaging in anything but strictly household chores.

The diplomas granted by the vocational training centres are honoured in places of employment in Israel, the Administered Territories and even in some Arab countries. Between 1968 and 1977, a total of 33,408 students graduated from vocational training courses in the Administered Territories.

#### Higher Education

Until 1967, no institution for higher education existed in the Administered Territories. Today, Arab high school graduates may continue their studies at four such institutions in Judeaea and Samaria and one in the Gaza district. These universities have arisen within a very short period. They began as schools, became colleges and, under the Israeli administration, attained the status of renowned universities. Over the years, they have built modern plants, including libraries and laboratories, and have enlarged their staffs. They are co-educational. The universities' operations are expanding yearly thanks to increasing financial support. The number of students has grown significantly: in 1980/81, the total number of students reached 6,176 - compared with 4,652 for the previous year - while the number of lecturers jumped from 248 to 311. For full details please refer to appendix No. 26.

Bir Zeit University is a private institution established in 1924 as a preparatory school and afterwards becoming a college. In June 1973, the military administration granted it a license to operate a four-year study programme. The university, which is supported by Christian institutions



abroad, has three faculties: literature, natural sciences and education. It offers a B.A. programme in academic disciplines and an M.A. in education, recognized by all universities in the Arab states and by American universities. The University employed 124 lecturers and enrolled 1,367 students in 1979/80.

Frères University of Bethlehem was founded in October 1973 and is supported by Christian (mostly Catholic) institutions abroad. This has made it difficult for the university to receive recognition from the Union of Universities in Arab countries. The Israeli military administration, however, encouraged the university and employs its graduates.

In 1979/80, Bethlehem University employed 85 lecturers and had 811 students. The university has departments of literature, natural sciences, social sciences, the humanities, art, business administration, hotel management and practical nursing.

El-Najah University in Nablus operated as a school from 1918 to 1967, when it became a college. In 1975, the Israeli military administration granted it its recognition. Afterwards it was recognized by universities in Arab countries. In 1979/80 it employed 100 lecturers and had 1,982 students. It has departments in natural and social sciences, architecture, education, psychology and English.

The Islamic College in Hebron was founded in 1971 on the initiative of the former Mayor of Hebron, Ali El-Jabri, and was intended to prepare cadres of teachers for the study of Islam. The university offers the B.A. degree. In 1979/80 it employed 15 teachers and enrolled 473 students. For reasons, apparently, of academic rivalry, the institution has run into difficulty in obtaining recognition from the Jordanian Government and Arab universities.

Al-Azhar Seminary in Gaza was established in 1954 with the idea of becoming an affiliate to the institution of that name in Egypt. The academy offers high school graduates two years of college-level studies in Islamic Religion. At present, the institution employs 40 lecturers and has 200 students.

The Israeli military administration contributes to the budgets of some of these institutions. It does not, however, interfere with their study programmes, nor does it have anything to do with lecturers' salaries and working conditions.

Unfortunately, political elements have been exploiting these institutions to advance their own political aims and, in some cases, have used them to foment unrest among the students who are incited to carry on political activities hostile to Israel. With the increase in this instigation, and in disturbances of the public order, the military administration has, on



occasion, been compelled temporarily to close some of these institutions, and their reopening was permitted only after the assurances of the heads of the institutions had been given that public order would be maintained.

To sum up, the area's graduates find jobs in the local school system, and they enjoy great social esteem in the neighbouring Arab countries. The recognition of the area's institutions, and their rapid development, are to the military administration's credit. People from a wide range of backgrounds in the cities and a large part of the villages enjoy the benefits of higher education. The greater part of the region's women realize the value of education, a dramatic departure from the social norms of previous generations.

#### ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Israel has been accused lately of limiting academic freedom of universities in the areas administered by it. In particular, "Order 854", issued in Judaea and Samaria on July 7, 1980, has been made the focus of attacks from various quarters. In brief, Israel's response to these charges is as follows:

- \* As previously stated, during the period of Jordanian Administration up to June 1967, no university existed in the Area of Judaea and Samaria. The only university in Jordan was in Amman, - owned, regulated and strictly supervised by the Government, by specific law.
- \* During the Israel Administration since 1967, several private universities have been established in the Area of Judaea and Samaria.
- \* In view of the fact that Jordanian law applicable in the Area included no provision for the establishment or functioning of universities and in order to avoid a legal vacuum, the Israel Authorities decided to provide a legal and administrative framework for the functioning of universities, similar to those existing with respect to universities throughout the world.
- \* A committee of legal and educational experts considered various forms of legislation and chose to amend the Jordanian Education and Culture Law (No. 16) 1964 by extending its application to universities in the Area, thereby preferring to maintain local law rather than introducing new legislation, or rely upon the more rigorous governmental supervisory provisions of the Amman University Law.
- \* Order No. 854 thus extends the application of the Jordanian law to the institutions for higher education set up in the Area since the commencement of the Israeli Administration. The Order adapts the provisions of the law concerning licensing of private institutions and appointment of teachers to the administrative framework of the Military Government, placing the responsibilities formerly held by the Jordanian Ministry of Education in the hands of the competent civilian authority dealing with education matters in the Area.



- \* On the basis of Israel's obligations under International Law to ensure public order and safety, considerations of public order were added to the criteria for granting licenses for the establishment of educational institutions. Similarly the possibility of considering convictions for security offences or administrative detention was added to the criteria for appointing or transferring teachers, and a system of entry permits was instituted in order to prevent infiltration into universities and colleges by those paid and instructed to disrupt the educational system and advocate violence.

Any decision made by the Israel authorities dealing with educational matters, according to the powers entrusted to them by the law concerning the issuing of licenses for private institutions of the appointment staff (or in fact any act of the Military Commander) must be bona fide and non-arbitrary. Decisions and actions by the authorities are under the vigilant legal scrutiny of the Israel High Court of Justice, to which any resident of the Area is free to petition in the event that there exists a suspicion of lack of bona fide, or arbitrary decision making.

In the circumstances in which Israel is administering the Area and on the basis of its consequent obligations according to the rules of International Law, the task of the authorities is to ensure the maintenance of public order and normal day-to-day life, including the administration of educational institutions, their staff and students. This duty includes the necessity to ensure that the institutions functioning in the Area will indeed fulfill the academic functions for which they were established and that both staff and students refrain from any extreme form of extra-curricular political activity which might endanger public order and safety in the Area and prejudice the educational and cultural contribution which the institutions may make to local society.

In addition to the provisions of Order No. 854, separate general rules were issued enabling non-residents wishing to teach or study in the educational institutions in the Area to do so, subject to special permit. Such a requirement was based upon the need to prevent the infiltration into the universities and colleges in the Area of "students" and "teachers" paid and instructed by hostile terror organizations whose only purpose is to disrupt the educational system, incite to violence and sow disorder. Naturally, this requirement is not designed to prevent access to the Area by non-resident students or teachers. The permit is, in fact, granted as a matter of course to all non-resident students or teachers, unless specific intelligence



information renders it necessary to prevent their entry. In fact, half of the staff of Bir Zeit University are non-resident.

In the academic year 1979/80, eighty-one out of 311 lecturers in the Universities in the Area were non-resident, and only a minimal number were not granted a permit, for security reasons. The same proportionate figures apply also to the body of students. More details in appendix 26.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH\*

In 1967 the level of public health in the areas was relatively low, due to the prevailing social and economic conditions, Epidemics and child deaths were common, particularly in the Gaza District, because of poor sewage systems, overcrowding in refugee camps, lack of running water in homes, and a low level of personal and family hygiene. Hospitals, particularly in Gaza, were poorly equipped and overcrowded. Doctors, as in most developing areas, were few in number.

In view of the severity of these health problems, resulting from generations of neglect, the administration undertook a wide-ranging programme of improvements that have already begun to have a marked effect on the state of the areas' medical facilities. The improvements include: the introduction of advanced medical technology and expertise provided by the Israeli medical teams; expansion of existing training facilities for local Arab medical teams; the establishment of new hospitals, medical centres, nursing schools and para-medical schools; the training of local Arabs in Israeli hospitals; the introduction of new equipment; expansion of immunization programmes; the establishment of school health services; collection of information on contagious diseases; the improvement of sanitation systems and the installation of running water; the establishment of mother-and-child health care centres. For full details please refer to appendix No. 24.

Partial health care insurance was introduced in Judaea and Samaria in 1973 and in the Gaza District in 1976. For a payment deducted from his wages, an Administration agency worker or an Administered Area resident working in Israel was eligible to receive health services care at hospitals and clinics within the Administered Areas.

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\* For full details see the various Reports presented by the Ministry of Health to the last World Health Assemblies (Israel Information Center - P.O.Box 13010, Jerusalem).



In February 1978 a voluntary health service scheme was introduced in the Administered Areas; this health insurance scheme provided the insured individual and his dependents with comprehensive, free health care in all health care agencies in the Administered Areas; this scheme also rendered the insured individual and his dependents eligible for hospitalization, when necessary, in Israeli hospitals.

A comprehensive insurance scheme was introduced for Administration workers and for Administered Area residents working in Israel, while a voluntary scheme was introduced for all other Administered Area residents.

The rates for health insurance are low when one considers the real costs that are involved; these rates are low when compared with the rates for health insurance offered by the Health Insurance Scheme of the Histadrut-Israel Labour Federation or when compared with the rates for any similar scheme.

For 4 dollars a month, the Administered Area worker and his family can enjoy comprehensive health insurance. This rate is extremely low when one considers that hospitalization in Israel costs 125\$ per day and when one considers the high cost of drugs and the heavy costs entailed in medical treatment of any sort.

Up to the present time more than 600,000 individuals from the Administered Areas have joined this health insurance scheme within which, expansion and improvement have taken place in services, which now include the possibility of treatment for Administered Area residents working in Israel at health care clinics with afternoon reception hours.

With the introduction of comprehensive health care insurance, the Administered Areas now have a health scheme that is more advanced than the ones currently in effect in Israel.

Higher nutritional levels resulting from greater prosperity and a greater awareness of the principles of basic hygiene have also contributed to improve health standards in the areas, which are now virtually free of the epidemics and widespread infant mortality known previously. On the item of infant mortality please refer to appendix No. 24.

APPENDIX

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Households Possessing Durable Goods (as a percentage of all households)

Commodity	Year	Judeaea & Samaria			Gaza District & Northern Sinai		
		Total	Towns	Villag.	Total	Towns	Ref. camps
Electrical or Gas Stove	1974	8.3	22.5	3.2	3.8	6.5	(1.1)
	1978	16.0	36.9	9.0	25.5	30.3	22.4
	1979	17.0					
Gas or Electrical Range for Cooking	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	65.6	84.1	58.8	56.2	61.3	53.2
	1979	72.8	88.0	67.0		68.0	
Electrical Refrigerator	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	35.8	77.6	18.4	40.7	52.4	28.6
	1979	41.3	84.0	23.0		56.0	
Washing Machine	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	17.5	52.8	4.7	8.7	15.8	(2.5)
	1979	19.8	59.0	6.0		19.0	
Sewing Machine	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	23.9	40.4	18.5	27.0	35.5	21.3
	1979	24.7	40.0	20.0		35.0	
Radio	1967	58.0	-	-	50.0	-	-
	1978	79.2	84.2	77.2	89.3	91.4	85.0
	1979	79.4				92.0	
TV Set	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	41.1	73.2	27.9	46.3	54.8	40.1
	1979	46.7	78.0	34.0		61.0	
Private Car	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	3.9	10.5	1.7	4.4	6.6	(1.6)
	1979	4.3	10.0	2.0		8.0	
Telephone	1974	4.4	13.1	1.2	3.1	5.6	-
	1978	5.3	15.5	2.0	4.1	8.1	-
	1979	5.5				7.0	

(-) Data based on estimate or on high relative sampling error



אל: המשרד, נד: 106, מ: 1015  
 דח: ר: סג: ב, תא: 100282, רח: 1015  
 נד: מאמר שיטנה

מסמך מס' 106/11  
 11/11

11/11/82

אל: המרכז, הסברה, בנסיות

מח: הסברה, 11/11

11/11 / מיד

בעתון קהילי התפרסם מאמר שיטנה והעמדה המתבסס על נקוד בנית  
 לחם ושיחה עם פרגי, לשם סיפוח בענין דרושות לנו בחור מיד  
 תשובות לשאלות אלו:

1. כמה תושבי יוש וטוה פורו בתוצאה ממלחת 6 הימים את  
 מקומותיהם והפכו לפליטים?

2. פרג טוען ש - 38 אחוז מאדמת יוש מוחזקת על ידי תושבים  
 יהודים ו - 42 אחוז מיוש היא אדמת טרשים כך שנשארים  
 לתושבים רק 20 אחוז העירוני.

3. כמה תושבים נבית לחם? כמה מהם פליטים? כמה פליטים  
 חיים במחנה מדרום לבית לחם?

4. פרג טוען שיש 174 ישובים יהודיים ביוש ובי כל שנה  
 42 העירוני נא.

5. פרג טוען שמדיניות הממשלה הביאה את התושבים אל סף  
 קאטרופה כלכלית חורר כלכלית, העירוני נא.

6. העיר לא יכלה להרשות לעצמה לרכוש אמבולנס אין ציוד ובתי

## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הספר הערביים תלמידים נאסרים בכתות וכלילות בבתי הספר  
אספקת המים קאטרופליה מים עולים 2.8 מרק לקוב ל-20  
שקל וזהו המחיר הגבוה בעולם כמים הממשלה ג גובה  
מיסים אך תומכת בעיריה בסכום של 110,000 שקל בשנה בלבד  
מן האינפלציה בישראל סובלים בעיקר הערבים העניים בתוצאה  
מהגרים הצעירים הנוצרים לחול

ל ברור מה מה אמר פרק ומה פרי דמיונו של הכומר הכותב הוא  
לוי שגם האפיפיור מודאג מאוד מהמצב שבו יי הכנסיות בישראל  
ובוק דם  
הוא שואל אם העולים הנוצרי יעמוד מנגד ויסבול התעללות כיו  
לדיפת היהודים על ידי היטלר אינה מצדיקה רדיפת נוצרים על ידי  
יהודים ועוד ועוד דברי הסטה דתית  
אנא תשובתכם במהירות בתוך ימים אחדים תהיה לנו הודמנות להגיב  
באופן יעיל

שילה

\*\*\*\*\*

הח. סשה, מנכל, ממנכל, דהמ, סרהמ, מרו, בנחודין, אירא,  
א. ב. בנסיות, ר/מרכו, ממט, דיגון, שמח'ים, יגר, ממט, הסברה



20/20 - ABC תכנית ספישל

13

סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

גל: המסרד

ט ד פ ס

דף...! מחור...! דפים

סוג - בטחוני... גל

דחיפות... גל

תאריך וז"ח 8.1600 פברואר

מס' מברק 187

ממכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח

מיסד 20/20 על השטחים.

להלן מחור ה"ושינגטון פוסט" (8.2.82) דיווח על ההדים לתכנית ובכלל זה - תגובתנו.

# Now Here's The News

That pro-Palestinian segment on the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank ... aired during last Thursday's "20/20" ... prompted about 650 phone calls in New York ... with approvals/disapprovals running about 50-50, according to an ABC spokesman ...

Channel 7 here said it received about 40 calls, with "99 percent against" the segment ...

On the other hand, a spokesman for the ABC News bureau here said Friday it had received "roughly 75 calls, of which the majority were complimentary" ...

On Friday, Jacob Nehushtan, minister charge d'affaires, ad interim, of the Israeli Embassy here, called ABC News president Roone Arledge to protest that the "20/20" segment "is a defamation of character, a completely one-sided misrepresentation and distortion of facts and it violates elementary and journalistic ethics".

Claiming that the telecast "maligned Israel," Nehushtan added that "we are particularly distressed that ABC commentators apparently accepted and endorsed the hostile views of the Arabs appearing on the program ...

"Justice demands," the minister concluded, "that you correct this distorted picture" ...

17 כסיו

מס' 1032 תאריך 17.2.82  
מס' 1032 תאריך 17.2.82



# ARTICLES FROM THE PRESS

Views expressed in this article are those of its author and not necessarily those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

143/14.2.82/3.08.071

THE JERUSALEM  
POST

Friday, February 12, 1982

A critical reaction to last week's controversial  
ABC Television news report '20/20'

## Disturbing distortion

THE SHOCK of the 1967 war left Israel in a state of euphoria.

The Arab territories had been captured with their populations, as the speed of the operation had precluded any organized flight. And for the first few days this climate of elation affected also the shocked peoples of the occupied territories. Confrontation turned to fraternization.

In this climate, contact was eagerly sought and, with rare exceptions, accepted. Rubbernecking in the Old City, Bethlehem, Jericho or Ramallah, one was warmly invited to visit; and, although one was often stuck for meaningful conversation, the theme was "peace, there should only be peace." And we all drank to that.

Merchants visited other merchants, travel agents made new contacts, garage people went to see their Arab colleagues in Wadi Joz, farmers went far afield to discuss crops, yields and prices. In our exuberance we may well have heaped a little too much goodwill on our somewhat more reticent new friends.

In the coffee shops and bars, soldiers drank toasts with the foes of yesterday, vowed that there should be only peace, with the miluimniks fondling the kids and buying them sweets. At the other end of the social spectrum, doctors from Israeli hospitals made contact with their Arab colleagues and mutual visits and inspections were arranged.

It was well known that Israeli medical standards were significantly higher than those prevailing in West Bank hospitals and this gave our

By WIM VAN LEER

people the incentive to demonstrate that the new Israeli presence would bring substantial benefits to the population in general and the professionals in particular.

One of the pioneers of medical cooperation was the late Prof. Gabi Izak, the head of the haematology department at Hadassah, and as dedicated a physician, organizer and researcher as ever trod the wards.

Through the years we had become close friends and I very much admired his total dedication, infectious enthusiasm and uncommon imaginativeness. Together with Prof. Russell, head of the paediatric department at Hadassah, he selected Ramallah General Hospital for "adoption," seeing to it that the hopelessly depleted stocks of medicines and appliances were replenished from the Hadassah stores. He found that the level of treatment at Ramallah left much to be desired and arranged for parties of West Bank doctors to visit Hadassah for day-long symposia.

In the meantime, word had come from Amman that fraternization with the Jews was viewed as treason; in the absence of strong local leadership, the population submitted. Soon a sad and latent hostility displaced goodwill, and cooperation.

But Profs. Izak and Russell persisted and the Hadassah symposia, consultations and referrals, interrupted by fraternal meals, continued. Hadassah issued the West

Bank cars with window-stickers to facilitate access to the faculty car-park. But back home some of these cars were vandalized. Gradually, attendance dropped off and the meetings ceased. Still, Professors Izak and Russell soldiered on, if not encouraged at least not obstructed by Dr. Salti, the director of the Ramallah General Hospital.

During one of the weekly visits, Dr. Salti confronted Prof. Izak. "My dear Professor Izak," he said, "don't think that I don't appreciate what you are trying to do, or fail to admire your skill and experience. But you are wasting your time. In your eagerness and dedication you have failed to notice that we Arabs don't want your Jewish know-how. In fact, we reject your 20th century medicine."

He went on to say something like this: "We are Arabs, and want to do things our way, learn and adapt ourselves at our own speed. We have done so for centuries and have fared well by it. You always wave those figures of child mortality in our face. But such is our way of life — birth and death, it is all the same. You may well represent the 20th century, but you have been too busy to notice that we don't want any of it. Maybe one day, *Insh'Allah*, we shall catch up. But only at our own pace and in our own time."

I saw my friend Gabi that evening when he came home, depressed to the gills. "Where do you go from here?" I asked.

"Where can you go?" he said.

THE MAGAZINE PROGRAM-  
ME 20/20 is televised throughout  
America by ABC.



A recent programme entitled "Under the Israeli Thumb" was anything but sympathetic towards Israel and caused a furore in the media here and abroad.

I have seen the 18-minute film and have the script before me. "Under the Israeli Thumb" made ~~an~~ ~~one~~ ~~section~~ ~~of~~ ~~an~~ ~~hour-long~~ telecast, and was ~~dedicated~~ between an exposé on the dangers of cyanide fumes from burning plastic and the legend of pop-star Tina Turner.

The film's merit is that it is frankly pro-Palestinian and does not confuse its viewers with refinements like even-handedness or balanced views. The Israel segment deals with the following aspects of the occupation of the West Bank: confiscation of Arab lands; harassment of, and restrictions on, the population; retaliatory measures against recalcitrant citizens; wilful neglect of medical services; withholding of water resources.

The case of land expropriation can — and has — been argued by lawyers. Harassment and abrogation of democratic procedures for security reasons must provide the West Bank population with much cause for irritation, and while not making the average Arab's life a hell, cannot be said to improve the quality of his life.

Measures taken to discourage others, like the blowing up or sealing of houses, can be disputed *ad infinitum*. But in the medical field, absolute and comparative statistics are available and the argument can be quantified. I have therefore selected this section for elucidation and analysis.

THE MAIN medical spokesman on the programme is one Dr. Shauki Harb of the Ramallah Hospital. But interviewer Tom Jarriel, supposedly a questioner in search of truth, adds his own nickel's worth of prejudice, backing it with assertions from unidentifiable sources.

Jarriel: "West Bankers charge there is a systematic effort to stamp out their political and cultural identity. Palestinians charge the policy of the military government is to stifle development of all West Bank institutions. For example this is the government control hospital at Ramallah, one of the biggest on the West Bank."

Dr. Harb: "Very often we lack simple medications like Ampicillin, a basic antibiotic anywhere in the world."

I am sure Dr. Harb knows very well that Ampicillin is made in Israel under the name of Ikapon, even if Jarriel, not having done his homework, does not.

Dr. Harb is a very frustrated man indeed. An open-heart surgeon of exceptional talent, having worked under Dr. Michael DeBakey in Houston, he has no chance of practicing his skills since the Ramallah Hospital does not possess the necessary back-up systems, staff or facilities for such surgery. This is not the fault of the Israeli authorities; it is due to the fact that Israel can take care of any Arabs in need of treatment and does not need Dr. Harb, who, frustrated in medicine, is now trying his hand at politics.

Harb omits to tell his audience that, especially in child care, the more complicated cases are sent to Bethlehem's excellent Catholic hospital, Caritas, and the most difficult cases to Hadassah on Mount Scopus, where the bill for West Bank patients is paid by the military government. So West Bank mothers are well provided for, albeit not at the Ramallah facility.

But let us continue with the programme: Jarriel: "The infant mortality rate is going down almost everywhere in the world, but on the West Bank, say Palestinian doctors, it's actually going up..."

Since Jarriel refuses to give figures, let me provide them. IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) is the number of deaths before 12 months per one thousand live births:

Gaza Strip 1969: 64.3; 1980: 43.0  
Judea and Samaria 1968: 33.6; 1980: 28.3.

Dr. Harb: "All babies who need respirators in this hospital die, because we don't have simply baby respirators. And these are lost."

At this point Jarriel tries his hand at creative writing:

Jarriel: "The Israelis say there is one baby respirator... but that's not nearly enough, according to independent medical experts (sic). At Hadassah for example... there are 10 baby respirators."

As the good doctor knows, there are three incubators/respirators at

Ramallah, which are more than enough since all cases of the slightest complexity are sent elsewhere. Hadassah has to cope not only with its own population but with Dr. Harb's community as well, to say nothing of patients from all over the Arab world who come to the hospital for treatment. To Jarriel it's all part of a big plot.

Jarriel: "The Israelis say it has never been their policy to deny decent medical care to people on the West Bank. The Palestinians insist it's part of a subtle Israeli policy with a very specific aim."

Dr. Harb: "It is really driving out the population in a more civilized way. When you have killed the institutions of a country, you are practically killing, destroying the population."

The World Health Organization keeps tabs on global infant mortality rates, in fact uses them to assess the standard of a country's medical services. Harb's accusations must be checked against the statistics, which Jarriel should have done according to normal standards of journalistic ethics.

Although all nations report to the WHO, the accuracy of the data varies greatly and the world body has found some nice face-saving euphemisms to cover administrative "inexactitudes."

Thus "incomplete" sounds better than "fake." For most civilized countries, the figures are "complete." The USSR is an excep-

tion. "I.E." means "informed estimate," an updated estimate more closely related to reality and supplied by expert opinion based on WHO unpublished data.

The submission of "incomplete" data is not always the result of self-serving camouflage or bureaucratic sloth. Where birth occurs in hospitals, statistics are relatively easy to come by. But in primitive societies, most mothers have no hospitals or medical services at their disposal and infant mortality is just not reported.

AS I SAID, "Under the Israeli Thumb" is a straight Palestinian/PLO propaganda film, with the interviewer and the interviewee dedicated to attacking Israel. Its very blatancy gives it the hallmark of honesty — honest PLO arguments to appeal to the emotions of a largely uninformed public.

I have no doubt that many injustices are committed in the territories, injustices which weigh heavily on the consciences of Israelis who feel that the ideals on which the state was founded have been degraded. These injustices are not only undermining our reputation in the world (which is something we can live with), they are also undermining belief in our cause (which we cannot afford).

I personally would have more sympathy for the West Bank Arabs if it were not for films like "Under the Israeli Thumb."

Now for the IMR statistics:

Country	Year	IMR	Information	I.E.
Holland	'79	8.7	complete	
U.S.	'79	13.00	complete	
U.S.	'80	12.5	complete	
Soviet Union	'74	27.7	incomplete	36
Venezuela	'77	39.5	incomplete	—
Paraguay	'77	95.2	incomplete	—
Poland	'78	22.5	complete	
Rumania	'78	30.3	complete	
Hungary	'78	24.4	complete	
Kuwait	'77	39.1	complete	
Iraq	'77	30.6	incomplete	75+
Jordan	—	—	no data submitted	65+
Syria	—	—	no data submitted	105+
Egypt	'75	89.2	incomplete	100+
Algeria	'76	87.9	incomplete	90+
Libya	'76	55.7	incomplete	80+
Israel	'78	17.2	complete	
Israel	'79	15.9	complete	
Israel	'80	14.9	complete	
Gaza Strip	'69	64.3	incomplete	± 75
	'80	43.00	complete	
Judea & Samaria	'68	33.6	incomplete	± 50
	'80	28.3	complete	



הנהגה - (18/3) א"מ ר' צבי צמח  
 א"מ ר' צמח  
 82/11  
 (א"מ)

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 ... בטחוני...  
 ...  
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סגרירות ישראל - ווטינגטון  
 אל: המשרד... ניו-יורק

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מע"ת, לע"מ. דעו הסברה, ניו-יורק

20/20 ויו"ט.

רשת A.B.C. תביא מחר (יום ה') מסדר (כ-20 דקות) על יהודה ושומרון.  
 "הלן ההודעה לעתונות כפי שהוצאה על ידי הרשת לקראת הסידור.

In the explosive Middle East, tension between Arabs and Israelis is a fact of daily life. Perhaps nowhere is this more clear than on the West Bank, held by Israel under military occupation ever since the 1967 war. On the next edition of "20/20," the ABC News television magazine, THURSDAY, FEB. 4 (10:00-11:00 p.m., EST), on the ABC Television Network, Correspondent Tom Jarriel offers a rare report on what life is like for the Arabs on the West Bank, living under this military rule.

Through the stories of average Palestinians — farmers, construction workers, doctors, lawyers — Jarriel and producer Stanhope Gould explore the controversial Israeli settlement policy, which was denounced as an obstacle to peace by the Carter administration and as illegal by the United Nations.

Despite repeated requests by "20/20," the Israeli military government refused to provide a spokesman to appear on camera to talk about the issues raised in this report.

The expanding network of Israeli settlements on the West Bank — there are currently about 24,000 settlers there, up from 4,000 just four years ago — is seen by Arabs as a "quiet war," intended to drive them off their land. Says one farmer: "Every time I see the bulldozer working, it's as if it's carving my body. It's bulldozing me." Arab economist Ibrahim Mattar tells Jarriel that, in his opinion, "We are witnessing the final phases of the liquidation of Palestine."

Responding to 30 years of conflict with hostile Arab neighbors, which has erupted three times into full-scale war, Israel maintains that the West Bank is vital to internal security as a buffer zone against attacking Arab armies.

But West Bank residents charge that there are routine violations of their civil liberties and extreme retaliatory measures for minor infractions of military law. They believe there is a "systematic effort to stamp out their political and cultural identity . . . and to stifle development of all West Bank institutions."

Powerful allegations are levelled at the Israeli Government by West Bank residents in a report certain to spark much debate and dialogue.

הנהגה  
 א"מ ר' צמח  
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פברירות יפואל - ווסינגטון

אל: המערך      ניו-יורק

מחנה: מלפא, מר, כצ"מ. קצו כחמ"ר יה"ח. ניו-יורק

הבניה 20/20 על הטעמים - הכלטת הלול - 143  
 להלן התמליל במלואו.  
 אנא הערותיכם בחקדם.

SUBJECT Under the Israeli Thumb

HUGH DOWNS: Up front tonight: What is it like to live under Israeli military occupation. Only yesterday, Egyptian President Mubarak asked President Reagan to support and presumably urge Israel to accept some sort of Palestinian national entity. And so, again the problem of more than a million Palestinians, most living in what is known as the West Bank, the area between the Jordan River and Israel.

In the movement of nations, the debates at the summit, the assurances, the threats, we often overlook the simple fact that at the center are people, families, living now for 15 years under strict rules of military occupation. Their voices are seldom heard.

What is life like for those Palestinian Arabs? Well, we asked Tom Jarriel to go to the West Bank. Tom?

TOM JARRIEL: Hugh, the first thing we must stress is that despite repeated requests from 20/20 the Israeli government refused to provide an official to appear on camera and talk about the issues this report raises about life under occupation since the Six Day War of 1967. The Israelis point out that their occupation has brought unprecedented prosperity to the West Bank, but it's also clear that the Palestinians would trade any or all of this for their freedom and for a nation they could call their own. That, however, seems less and less likely, in the view of the network of the permanent Israeli settlements expanding on the West Bank. Those settlements have been denounced as illegal by the UN, but they're getting bigger every day.

Our report begins in a field that stands between an Arab village and an Israeli settlement.



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The argument is over possession of the West Bank land these men are standing on.

MAN [TRANSLATING ARGUMENT]: I will not give up my property. Come and shoot me. I will not be quiet. This is my property, my life. I have titles to prove this land is mine.

[End of translation]

6 Under military occupation the Arab farmer will lose. The Israeli settler is backed up by the army, and so the big earth movers dig in.

MAN [TRANSLATING]: Why did you come to bulldoze my land and my olive trees? These olive trees are mine. I feed my children bread from them. You occupied my land. This is my land. I own it.

[End of translation]

7 The Palestinians claim such territorial expansion is typical of a quiet kind of war the Israelis have waged over 14 years of occupation. The goal, they believe, is to drive the Palestinians off the land.

HANNUK CHOLON: It can be so that we are taking out the Arab lands, and building them. Every ground which we are building on are property of the Israeli government.

JARRIEL: Regardless of who is right about the land, this settlement has plans to triple in size. Ibrahim Mattar is a Palestinian economist. For years life for Ibrahim Matar has been a losing battle against the growth of Israeli settlements.

8 IBRAHIM MATTAR: And if this process is allowed to continue, that is more settlement, more land confiscation, we expect up to 70% of the land of the West Bank will be totally under Israeli control.

9 JARRIEL: It works this way. Most of the land on the West Bank has never been officially surveyed to determine exactly who owns what. Although Arabs have worked this land for generations, few have clear title to the land. Therefore, the Israeli military authorities simply declared vast areas to be public lands, available Jewish settlements. It's what the Palestinians call a legal trick.

10 And so it goes on. New settlements under construction, old ones expanding in a process the Israelis call thickening. This Jewish family has come for a look at what will be their new home in the settlement of Efrat(?), south of Jerusalem. There are now about 24,000 settlements on the West Bank, up from about 4,000 just four years ago. Officials of the World Zionist Organization say they

11 settlers



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hope to have 100,000 settlers by 1985. Not surprisingly, local Arabs are horrified by this idea. But because of the economics of life under occupation the workers building this and other settlements are local Arabs.

MAN: How do you feel working as a Palestinian on a new Israeli settlement?

MAN [TRANSLATING]: I am obliged to work. I have to feed my family. There is no other work for me.

JARRIEL: The settlement at Efrat will spread over several hilltops. Here, a bulldozer works to clear more ground for more homes, for settlers, and in the vineyard below a Palestinian farmer watches and hates. He says he owns the land where the bulldozers are working.

MAN [TRANSLATING]: That land is mine, I have the title at home. Everytime I see the bulldozer working it's as if it's carving my body, it's bulldozing me.

JARRIEL: The farmer says he is fighting the land takeover in an Israeli court. Nonetheless, the bulldozers continue their work.

The settlements are built to be permanent. This is the settlement of Kurlat Abba (?), one of several small cities the Israelis are putting up on the West Bank. Some are meant to house up to 50,000 people.

We are witnessing, in my opinion, the final phases of the liquidation of Palestine. And it is being now now, acre after acre.

JARRIEL: four (148, '56, '67, '73) The 30 years of conflict with hostile Arab neighbors, erupting three times into full-scale war, provide the Israelis with their strongest argument for more and bigger settlements. The argument that the West Bank is vital to Israeli security as a buffer zone against attacking Arab armies. As a matter of fact, the Israeli Defense Ministry has drawn up a map showing it wants to control this much of the West Bank for security purposes. It's just about all of the West Bank.

Military occupation means day-to-day restrictions and harassment for Palestinians. For example, cars with Israeli plates simply ignore security checkpoints, but a West Banker can lose time, money, and patience waiting to explain where he is going. The Israelis say it's all necessary because of terrorism that's a fact of life on the West Bank. For example, the machine gunning of Jewish settlements in the Arab city of Hebron in 1980. Palestinian terrorists killed six settlers returning from worship at the Tomb of Abraham.

Palestinians charged the killings provoked a wave of



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vigilante-type retaliation by heavily armed, highly religious Jewish settlers known as the Gush Amonim (?). Palestinians think ultra conservative Jews were responsible for the car bombings all in the same morning of three West Bank mayors, all backers of the Palestine Liberation Organization. One mayor lost both his legs, another mayor lost most of one leg.

19) Palestinians say there is a double standard of justice on the West Bank. They point out that the killers of the Jewish settlers at Hebron have been caught, convicted, and sentenced to prison. But there have been no arrests in the bombings that maimed the mayors. The Israeli government says the investigation is continuing.

20) The Israelis say that because of continuing violence democratic freedoms taken for granted in Israel cannot exist on the West Bank. For example, political demonstrations like this one are strictly illegal under military occupation, but they happen anyway. And when they do the army decides what happens next.

21) The Palestinians charge it's frequently the army that escalates the violence and that the occupying soldiers are sometimes trigger happy. They point to this example, a demonstration by high school girls in Ramallah in 1980 which ended in bloodshed when Israeli troops opened fire.

22) Four demonstrators were wounded. The military government says rock throwing provoked the soldiers to open fire. Stone throwing by Arab youths at the authorities in the occupied territory is a fairly common practice. But it was on this winding road in Bethlehem that the toss of a single stone at a military jeep led to one of the most incredible examples of retaliation by the military authorities against one family. It was the family of Torik Shomali, then 17 years old, accused of throwing a stone at a jeep carrying the local military government.

What happened to him after he was arrested?

YOCOUV SHOMALI: They began beating him on the lower part of his body, by the feet and -- by the back of the legs, and so. Therefore they have cut the tract over his urinary inside.

JARRIEL: As a result of the beating Torik Shomali would spend six months in the hospital recovering, from among other injuries, hemorrhaging of the kidney.

The father, Yocouv Shomali, was summoned by the military governor and told punishment would not be limited to his son. The punishments for the Shomali family were: the father was put in jail, a daughter was fired from her teaching job at a government school, and the entire family was forcibly moved out of their home by Israeli troops.



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SHOMALI: And they began taking all the furniture, all the furniture. The radios, the table, the chairs, everything. They left nothing.

JARRIEL: This is where the military government put the family and their belongings, the abandoned refugee camp of Inal Sinton (?) in the desert outside of Jericho. It's a ghost town of mud huts, with no windows, no doors, no plumbing, inhabited primarily by scorpions and snakes.

The family spent eight days at the camp. Shomali thinks they might have been there indefinitely had it not been for heavy news coverage that forced the military government to end its persecution of the family.

These houses demolished by the Israeli army are another example of collective punishment on the West Bank. The action was taken against families whose only offense was being related to Arab youths suspected of throwing Molotov cocktails at an Israeli vehicle. Reprisals like this one are often taken against the whole family, or even a whole village, because of the actions of one person. But the protests continue, and so do the arrests, which are easy and routine under occupation. By one Israeli estimate, as many as 200,000 arrests have been made on the West Bank and Gaza since the occupation began.

Some people go to jail for a long time without being charged. It's called administrative detention. Professor Taysir Aruri, a prominent Palestinian physicist, was arrested in a roundup of West Bank political activists, taken to prison and just left there without charge.

PROFESSOR TAYSIR ARURI: I spent there 45 months.

JARRIEL: Forty-five months.

PROFESSOR ARURI: Forty-five months.

JARRIEL: No charges?

PROFESSOR ARURI: No charges at all.

JARRIEL: At last, from the prison administrator he learned why.

PROFESSOR ARURI: He took my file, he looked at it, and said, he had written that the Israeli Intelligence thinks that you are thinking to do something against the...

JARRIEL: Forty-five months for thinking that you might be thinking to do something against them.

PROFESSOR ARURI: Yes, 45 months because they were thinking



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25 that I am thinking that I will do something against them.

JARRIEL: After nearly four years in prison, Aruri was released, but only when American physicists publicized his case.

Beyond the obvious and continuous threat of arrest and imprisonment, Palestinians say the military government operates a more subtle program of oppression.

26 For example, you can go to jail for such things as singing songs of Palestinian patriotism. The Israelis say any expression of Palestinian nationalism is a threat to security.

27 But West Bankers charge there is a systematic effort to stamp out their political and cultural identity. Palestinians charge the policy of the military government is to stifle development of all West Bank institutions. For example, this is the government-controlled hospital at Ramallah, one of the biggest on the West Bank.

DR. SHAWKI HARB: Very often we lack simple medications like ampicillin, a basic antibiotic anywhere in the world.

28 JARRIEL: Dr. Shawki Harb, a Palestinian physician at Ramallah Hospital. He studied heart surgery with Dr. Michael De-Bakey in Houston.

DR. HARB: The Ramallah Hospital is supposed to serve a population of almost 200,000. In every specialty in this hospital we have lack of equipment, lack of personnel, lack of facilities.

29 JARRIEL: The infant mortality rate is going down almost everywhere in the world, but on the West Bank, say Palestinian doctors, it's actually going up. The Israelis had figures to dispute this, but at the Ramallah Hospital Dr. Harb claims there's a shocking situation.

DR. HARB: Well, I'll tell you something. All babies who need respirators in this hospital, they die, because we don't have simply baby respirators. And these are locked.

JARRIEL: You've seen it?

30 DR. HARB: Of course. It's almost a daily occurrence.

JARRIEL: The Israelis say there is one baby respirator at the Ramallah Hospital, but that's not nearly enough, according to independent medical experts. At Hadasa, for example, an Israeli hospital serving about the same size population, there are ten baby respirators.

Palestinian health experts like Rita Giacaman, charge the military government, which sets the health budget for the West



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Bank, is to blame.

(31) RITA GIACAMAN: The money comes from the military government. And if you look at the military government's own statistics you will see that from 1967 onward there's been a systematic reduction in the budget in hard currency.

JARRIEL: The Israelis say it has never been their policy to deny decent medical care to people on the West Bank. The Palestinians insist it's part of a subtle Israeli policy with a very specific aim.

(32) DR. HARB: It is really driving out the population in a more civilized way. When you've killed the institutions of a country, you are practically killing, destroying the population.

JARRIEL: There is one place on the West Bank where vivid images of Arab life come together with one of the most basic Palestinian charges of Israeli injustice. The place, the Jordan Valley, an arid zone where the key to prosperity and even survival is water, and where Arabs are almost never allowed to dig wells.

(33) Back there, a deep drilled Israeli well which carries water to their settlements through an efficient pipeline system which spreads throughout this valley. The Palestinian Arabs who live in this same area get their water from another source. It is from a natural spring which feeds through these open canals. This too is an efficient system, unless of course, there's a drought.

There was a drought in 1979. The natural spring at Al Azha dried out. This was caused partly, the Arabs charged, by deep wells the Israelis dug near the spring.

MAN [TRANSLATING]: All our orange groves were destroyed, all our banana groves were destroyed. Even the pine trees along the road died because of the lack of water.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN: They lost millions of dollars in crops. Israeli military authorities did nothing to help the village. The village has requested the permission to drill a village well, the answer was no, no permission for drilling a village well. Then they asked if they could have water from Israeli well, pay for the water. Israeli military authorities said no.

JARRIEL: As these films, taken at the time show, things got so bad that one farmer, Hussein Njoum, cut down his dried up orchard for firewood. While this was going on, the Israelis had more than enough water to irrigate their fields, enough water, as a matter of fact, for a swimming pool at the nearby settlement. Today, Hussein Njoum's orchard is still a total loss, a nightmare landscape.

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HUSSEIN NJOUM [THROUGH TRANSLATOR]: As you can see, I ended up with nothing. The Israeli government refused to help us in any way. And I have no money to reinvest in this orchard. We were impoverished as a result of this.

JARRIEL: The Palestinians charge the Israelis continue to rob them of their water by pumping out through the exclusive Israeli pipelines a resource far more precious in the West Bank than oil.

WALID MASRI: Water, if you can listen down there you'll find the big pipe under us. It is about a 25-inch diameter. Rolling water. It is our water. We cannot touch it. It goes straight to the settlements which are around us, and we are not allowed to touch it.

JARRIEL: Political activist and impoverished farmers are by no means the only ones to bitterly reject the occupation. Walid Masri is a wealthy land-owner on the West Bank. His fears are for the future.

MASRI: My son, who is still -- always asks me whether this land will stay his or not. And he finds that he is threatened on his land. What do you expect from him? I don't work -- I don't want to make a warrior out of him. I don't want him to kill anybody, I don't want him to be killed by anybody. But you are pushing him to do something like this.

JARRIEL: The Israelis have announced what they say is a softer policy toward the Palestinians on the West Bank, with the appointment of a civilian to take over some of the functions of the military governor. But the Palestinians say the Israeli army still holds the real power. They see the civilian administrator as more proof that the Israelis have no intention of pulling out of the West Bank.

Again, we must remind you that the Israeli government would not provide an official spokesperson to address the issues on camera.

Hugr?

DOWNES: You know, military occupation by its nature tends to be oppressive, even though it starts out as temporary. I think it raises the question again of whether if freedom and dignity are denied anywhere, they're not likely to be undermined everywhere.

Thank you, Tom.

לוחם/לוחית רחוקה סליחה ונאם חלף לידו אי אפשר להעביר סליחה  
באמצעות מיקרופון שחור



תכנית 20/20 על יו"ע

נ.א. = א.א.  
ע.ג. = ג.י.א.

הקולר

המספר

ישלח קולר לאולמ

נ.א. ① ✓

"קולר איתם אינם נמצאים"

נ.א. ② ✓

סביבן אוקעץ אכני המלמל - שמואל מנחם

ע.ג. ③

מדינת ישראל

נ.א. ④ ✓

הממשלה - בג"ד תל אביב (אור)

נ.א. ⑤ ✓

המדינה תעביד גמ"ד מנחם מנחם

נ.א. + ע.ג. ⑥

מנחם ישראל: אג"ד אג"ד מנחם מנחם

נ.א. ⑦ ✓

ישראל מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם

נ.א. + ע.ג. ⑧

ישראל מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם

נ.א. + ע.ג. ⑨

אכני

נ.א. ⑩ ✓

"אכני ע"י מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם"

ע.ג. ⑪

אכני - וטענה בעל המנחם מנחם

נ.א. + ע.ג. ⑫

אכני - וטענה בעל המנחם מנחם

ע.ג. ⑬

קולר אור

נ.א. ⑭ ✓

"אכני ע"י מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם"

נ.א. ⑮ ✓

ישראל מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם

נ.א. ⑯ ✓

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נ.א. ⑰ ✓

מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם

נ.א. ⑱ ✓

אכני ואכני: מנחם מנחם מנחם מנחם

ע.ג. ⑲

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נ.א. ⑳ ✓





משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4639

נבנס

בלמים

אל: המשרד, נר: 2, מ: פירולפיה  
דח: ד, סג: נ, תא: 050282, יח: 1130  
נד: ABC על השמחים

בלמים/דג'ר

אל: יגר

דע: מצפ'א

די'נון

1. לתוכנית ABC 20/20 על יהודה ושומרון שמודרה אמש נשיא  
צפיה, תגובות שליליות ביותר מדעת הקהל  
2. סרובנו להגיב או להתייחס לתעמולה עויינת, אינו טובן כאן  
בעיקר על רקע הצגת נושאים כממותת הינוקות והעדר מכשור רפואי  
נבתי חולים

נונן

תפ: שבה, משהח, מנכר, ממנכר, מצפא, יגר, מעת, הסברה, די'נון,  
שמחים, ר/מרכו, מפת

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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יזא

מחור

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מל: ווא, נר: 162, מ: המשרד  
דח: מ, סג: ש, מא: 050282, וח: 1500  
נד: ABC על השטחים

הידי/מחור

נחתן שי-אי, בי, סי, על השטחים.  
בהמשך לשיחתנו מהבוקר, שוחחתי עם ואב הפץ וסוכם על הצטרדים  
המעשיים הבאים שיינקמו על-ידינו ועל ידיכם:

1. הוא הברק חיד סרנטקריפט של התכנית והעבר נא וידיאו קסט  
בדיפי

2. יש לדאוג לפניות נרחבות של ידידים מישראל לראשי הרשם  
במחאה על חובן התכנית וניהמה.

3. יש לדאוג לכך שמפיקי הרשם ידעו שבמקרה של בקשת ראיונות  
לתכנית הבוקר או תכניות יום אי יועדפו מעתה דשחות אחרות.

4. הצידנו נפעיל לחץ מידני על נציגי אי, בי, סי, בארץ כדי  
שמצא מבאן ועקתם לני.

5. נבוא בדברים עם דוברי הסרים האחרים כדי לחאם איתם פטולה  
בפרשה זו. נציג אי, בי, סי, בארץ יוזמן דשמים לחפץ לשמוע  
תלונות.

לידיעתך האישית, אין הכולנה להחרים את הרשם אלא לחוץ טליו  
ולהביא את דאשיה ליד כך שיציטו דרכים למיקון העוול שנגרם  
לנו עי שידור תכנית זו וכדי למנוע הישנות מקרים כאלו בעתיד  
פונר

מפ: שחה, סשה, חנוכל, חנוכל, יגר, הסברה, מצפא, חעה, העתאבקרדים,  
דיבון, שטחים



27.11.2008 113

He was suspected of throwing a rock at an Israeli jeep. And the beating wasn't the only punishment. The boy's father was jailed for six months, his sister was fired from her teaching job and the entire family was dispossessed and moved into a scorpion-infested refugee camp.

Correspondent Tom Jarriel spoke to a Palestinian physician who was arrested in a roundup of West Bank political activists and jailed for 45 months without being charged.

"Forty-five months because they were thinking that I am thinking that I will do something against them."

It is certainly not the usual perspective of the West Bank story. But balanced?

In the 16-minute piece, only one Israeli voice is heard—that of a settler, blithely claiming title to disputed land. No view from the Israeli occupation government is presented.

So, perhaps it was not unexpected when "20/20" Executive Producer Av Westin heard from what he calls "a delegation of Israeli officials" to protest the approach of the "20/20" piece.

"They objected to the methods we used," said Westin. "There's a certain concern in official Israeli quarters in the U.S. . . ." Westin said he couldn't remember exactly who was in the complaining delegation.

Samuel Moyal remembers. Moyal, the Israeli press attache in New York, said he visited Westin several

weeks ago "to tell him that we expect a network such as ABC to give a balanced story. He assured us that he would."

"(But) the crew went to the West Bank and didn't even bother to get the views of the military government."

Westin said that "20/20" tried to include Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon in the piece, but Sharon didn't want to be intercut with the Palestinians. ABC skipped the interview.

Besides, said Westin, "it is a piece done from the point of view of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation."

"I would not say that this piece ever set out to be one of those balanced pieces in which both sides get

equal time," Westin added. "But in the continuing coverage by the (ABC) news division, I would say the Israelis get the preponderance of coverage."

"Balance isn't always just a matter of what you do in one story," said Stanhope Gould, who produced the Palestine profile. "I think that journalists, like everybody else, sometimes take the easy way out. It's easy to overlook this situation (Israeli oppression) and think of the West Bank in absolute terms."

"But until people understand it, emotionally, I mean, I think it's going to be very difficult to get things moving. The building (of Israeli settlements) that's going on . . . it's staggering."

One Israeli official suggested another motive behind the "20/20" piece. He alluded to a "20/20" piece last spring on the Palestinian Liberation Organization, in which the PLO was profiled in starkly negative tones.

"ABC was under tremendous pressure from Arab countries for that," said the Israeli official. "The Arab countries, the PLO, considered that very damaging."

Said Westin: "That's a logical thing for the Israelis to suspect. That (the PLO piece) was a strong piece; there was a need for the other side."

Interestingly, that segment won for "20/20" the Torch of Liberty award given by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for "showing the PLO as a danger to Israelis and democracy throughout the world."

Told of the thrust of tonight's segment, ADL spokesman Harvey Schechter said, half-jokingly, "We might take it (the Torch of Liberty) back."

Washington Post

And another ABC item . . . as the network yesterday confirmed it had received "unofficial" protests from the Israeli government over tonight's telecast on "20/20" of a 15-minute segment on how the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank appears to Palestinians . . .

ABC News senior vice president Richard Wald said "nobody made any threats or anything . . . but I understand the Israelis have said to us that they're afraid we might be giving an unbalanced viewpoint" . . .

Wald said the presentation of the Palestinian viewpoint on network TV was "rather unusual" . . .

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ס ו פ ס  
ד.פ.ל. מתוך...<sup>2</sup>...דפים  
סוג בטחוני...גלוי  
דחיסות...רגיל  
תאריך וז"ח 630-4 פברואר 82  
מס' מברק...113

ממכ"ל. מצפ"א. מע"ת. לע"מ. דע: הסברה

20/20 ויו"ש.  
בהמסר לטלנו 66/11

להלן ידיעות שהופיעו היום ב"לום אנג'לס טיימס" וב"וושינגטון פוסט"

L.A. Times  
↓

## '20/20' VISION OF MIDEAST: A BALANCED PORTRAYAL?

By PETER J. BOYER,  
Times Staff Writer

In the 15 years since American television cast a fixed stare on the Middle East, the Palestinian has seldom come into focus except as a shadowy figure with a bomb in his hand.

Last fall, a crew from ABC's "20/20" news magazine was sent to the Middle East in search of a new perspective on the story of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, in search of some balance.

What they returned with was a grim portrayal of relentless Israeli

occupation, a picture of brutality and displacement forced on Palestinians by the Israelis.

Some will argue with "20/20's" notion of balance.

The report, airing tonight, comes wholly from the Palestinian point of view (as suggested by its title: "Under the Israeli Thumb"). A Palestinian farmer is shown cutting his drought-parched grove for fire-

wood, while a nearby Israeli settlement has enough water to irrigate its fields and fill the community

swimming pool.

Other Palestinian farmers are shown helplessly clutching paper titles to lands being bulldozed for new Israeli settlements. "That land is mine," said one. "Every time I see the bulldozer working, it's as if it's carving my body . . ."

The West Bank is given its usual depiction as a place of spontaneous violence, only in this view it's the Palestinian who is victim. Using Norwegian and Canadian news film, the "20/20" segment shows Palestinian schoolgirls being gunned down by members of the Israeli occupying forces.

There are Palestinian mayors whose legs have been blown off, allegedly by Israeli religious activists. A Palestinian youth is shown in a hospital bed with hemorrhaging

kidneys after a working over by Israeli troops.



סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד . ניו-יורק

ס ו פ ס ס ב ר ק

דף... מתוך... דפים

סוג בטחוני... סודי

דחיפות... גלוי

תאריך וזמן: 5.1.00 פברואר 02

מס' מברק: 143/94

פזנר - מעיית, חפץ - לעיית, פורת - לשכת רוה"מ . דע: ניו-יורק

A.B.C על השטחים לשלך 162.

מבריקים תמליל הכתבה. העתק וידיאו - יהיה בידיכם ביום א', באמצעות  
דיפ מיוחד. דאגו - כי יאסף בשדה.

2. באשר לתמליל - מציע כי תעבירוהו בדחיפות לגורמים מוסמכים. כל מידע  
הסותר את נתוני הכתבה - חשוב לנו בהקדם.

3. במיאוס עם ניו-יורק נתנו ביטוי לעמדתנו השלילית באשר לכתבה ולאופן הצגתה.

4. היה אחמול גל פניוח ידידנו לרשת. עודדנו אותם גם היום.

5. צפוי כי תהיה תגובה מאורגנת של הקהילה היזוידית.

6. נדאג גם לרמוז על העדפת רשתות אחרות - במקרה של בקשת ראיונות.

7. אני בתחלט שותף לדעתכם כי אין ל"הכריז מלחמה" על הרשת ואפשר לצפות  
כי לחצים כאלה ואחרים, בצורה מדורגת וזהירה יביאו לתוצאות המקוות.

קרי: ס/סרה רה ס/רה מנ"ל ג'רבו יארי אלה האכזריה האכזריה  
סיוח ר/אויז אלה זיבין ססחים



סגירות ישראל - ורשימת

אל: הקונסוליות

דע: הסברה - מיידי - 142

בהמשך לקונטרס קול :

ס ו ס ס

2... שחור... 2... 2...

סוג בשחור... 2...

דחיות... 2...

82 תאריך 05/14/80

142... 2...

21 ניו יורק

3 לוס אנג'לס

5 בוסטון

4 הווסטון

4 פילדלפיה

4 אטלנטה

4 שיקגו

4 סן פרנסיסקו

5 מלאת

On February 4, 1982, ABC-news aired a report on the status of Palestinian-Arabs living in Judea and Samaria. This broadcast, seen on the television program "20/20," was a misrepresentation of facts. It is unfortunate that a reputable news organization should have presented such distortions in the guise of investigative reporting. Bias and prejudice was clearly evident throughout the presentation:

1. Israel cannot accept the suggestion that any portion of the ancient homeland of the Jewish people should be Judenrein. The policy of the Government of Israel since 1967 has been to establish towns and villages on state land in Judea and Samaria. In exceptional cases, private land may have been expropriated for security reasons with full compensation to its owners, who were free to appeal to the Supreme Court of Israel. The Government of Israel has always abided by the Court's decisions (e.g.: Elon Moreh). Arabs live side-by-side with Jews throughout Israel. Jews, therefore, will not be denied the right to live side-by-side with Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. 22,400 Jews now reside among 600,000 Arabs in Judea and Samaria.

2. It is a malicious slander to suggest that Israeli authorities are deliberately dragging their feet in the investigation of the car-bombings which injured two Palestinian-Arab mayors. The Government of Israel has given every assurance that it is continuing the investigation and is determined to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. This is, of course, not the first such act of political violence in the world which has thusfar gone unsolved. In the United States, for example, local police and the FBI have still not apprehended a suspect in the shooting of Vernon Jordan.

3. The fact that the Palestinian-Arabs interviewed by ABC news freely and unashamedly made clear and precise references to their hostility towards Israel is eloquent proof of the unprecedented freedom of expression afforded residents of the territories living under military administration. Governments have the responsibility to preserve public order and cannot permit disturbances and demonstrations which could escalate into riots.

4. The astounding growth in agriculture in the territories since 1967, which was noted by ABC, would have been impossible without an abundance of water. Programs have been initiated to impart Israel's expertise in irrigation and water conservation to those Arab farmers who have not yet modernized their agricultural systems.



ט ו פ ס פ כ ר

ד. 92... מתוך... דפים

סוג כסחונני

דחפוט

תאריך דדח:

142... תברק... פס'...

ניו יורק

לדס אנג'לט

בוסטון

היוסטון

פילדלפיה

אטלנטה

שיקגו

סן פרנציסקו

אל:

5. The Government of Israel can only provide a small portion of the equipment required by all hospitals in the country -- whether in Jewish or Arab areas. the program did not mention that Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem is not a government hospital at all -- but rather, is funded through the generosity of an American-Jewish women's organization. No patient anywhere in Israel -- whether Arab or Jew -- is denied the facilities of Hadassah Hospital, which in fact treats large numbers of Arabs from Israel, and even from Arab states in the area.

Israel does not enjoy operating a military government. Its proposal to end the military government and replace it with autonomy for the Palestinian-Arab of Judea, Samaria and Gaza was incorporated into the Camp David Accords. Upon the election of the proposed Palestinian-Arab Administrative Council, the military government will cease to exist. This will represent a real historic change in the Middle East.

הורכב

צמחוני

לדס אנג'לט רחל אברהם אנט מ/א  
המבוא גיבון נחמין יאראל המברה  
ח/א 31 דה סוז

פבריות ישראל - ורשינגטון

ס ו ס ס

דף 1... מתוך 2... דפים

סוג כסחוני... גלני...

דחיות... מידי...

תאריך וז"ח: 825051600

מס' פברק 158

אל: המסד

מנכ"ל. קדיסאי/מסד רה"מ.

דע: יור, מנה"ס, מע"ח, מצפ"א, שלמה בינו.

הציר שלה היום המברק המצי"ב ל: ROONE ARLEDGE, מראשי רפת ABC.

3 מורגל

חורבני

הנה סלמה רה סרה מלחמה ורשו יור מלחמה ורשו יור מלחמה  
מלחמה ורשו יור מלחמה ורשו יור מלחמה ורשו יור מלחמה



$\frac{2}{2} 158$

As Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of Israel in Washington, I strongly protest the patently anti-Israel program you presented Thursday night, February 4 on alleged conditions of life of the Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District.

The program is a defamation of character, a completely one-sided misrepresentation and distortion of facts, and it violates elementary fairness and journalistic ethics.

You have maligned Israel, the sole democracy of the entire Middle East whose government and citizens have proved their devotion to peace, and who cherish human dignity and human rights without any discrimination.

We are particularly distressed that the ABC commentators apparently accepted and endorsed the hostile views of the Arabs appearing on the program. Their closing remarks were totally prejudicial.

Justice demands that you correct this distorted picture. I particularly regret that my request to appear on your news tonight to make a statement was denied.

Jacob Nehushtan, Minister  
Charge d'Affaires, ad interim  
Embassy of Israel





ט פ ס ט ב ר ק

דפ...ל...מתוך...לפס

סוג בסחונני...סקר...

דחיפות...סידי

תאריך וז"ח: 051600

מס' סברק 155

אל: המשרד

מנכ"ל. קדימאי, יגר, מנה"ט, שלמה בינו. <sup>לצ"ל</sup>תוכנית 20/20 ב-איי.בי.חי.

על מי בקשת רה"מ דברתי טלפונים עם מר ARLEDGE, מראשי הרשע איי.בי.סי.

והעברתי לו מראת רה"מ נגד התכנית 20/20 ששודרה אמש.

אלרידג אמר שהעריך זאת מאד שרה"מ הסנה מחאתו אליו אישית, וזאת משום שרה"מ

בודאי יודע שאינשי איי.בי.סי. מעריכים אותו מאד. הוסיף ואמר כי היה בנסיעה

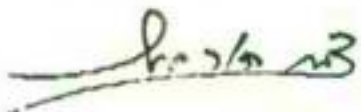
ולא ראה התכנית לפני הקרנתה אמש. הסביר שניסו להשיג הפתחות ישראלים בתכנית,

אך סורבו וזה חמיד גורם לקשיי. אמר שאם עשו שגיאות עובדות, ידאגו להיקונן

מיד בשידור בטלביזיה. אלרידג ביקש ממני לספק לו כל הפרטים לגבי טעויות עובדיות,

שאחרי בדיקתן ישודרו כמובטח.

הברקנו החמליל ומבקשים שהבריקו בחוזר כל העובדות ע"מ להכחיש הסילופים.



חורבין

לה ס/טה רה ס/ויה הנט ה/ט גרפא ער ה/ט דסביו  
פוח צב"ן שטחיו ו/אצ אמ



ס ו ס ס ס ו ס

דף... מתוך...! דפים

סווג בטחוני...לוי

דחיות...לוי

תאריך וז"ח. 5.1400. סברואר

מס' מברק...150

מחנכ"ל. מצפ"א. חע"ה. לע"מ. דע: הסברה

20/20 ויו"ס.

בהמשך לשלנו 66/11

להלן מתוך ה"מיקרו עריביון" - 4.2.82

# ABC points its damning 'Thumb' at Israel

IT IS FREQUENTLY charged, and probably true, that America's news coverage of the Mideast doesn't give the Arabs a fair shake. Americans have stronger ties with Israel and are more sympathetic to its underdog role. Such prejudices inadvertently show up in news coverage.

Last April, ABC broadcast what some say was yet another example of such one-sided coverage. It was a Geraldo Rivera piece called "Terrorism in the Middle East." While not apologizing for the report, ABC has since acknowledged that at least part of the ensuing criticism had merit.

It is true, network brass agreed, that too many Mideast reports dwell on Arab terrorism while ignoring ordinary, peace-loving Arabs, particularly those in Palestine.

A soul-searching internal ABC paper, written in the wake of Rivera's report, candidly acknowledged that the network, generally speaking, hadn't "told enough of the Palestinian side of the story. . . . It seems fairly indisputable that the average American thinks anyone who is 'for' the PLO, or even willing to listen to them, is a bomb thrower."

CONSEQUENTLY, ABC News dispatched producer Stanhope Gould, who is Jewish, and correspondent Tom Jarriel to Palestine to take a look at how ordinary Palestinians are faring under Israel's military occupation of the West Bank, which began after the 1967

**Ron Alridge**  
TV-radio critic

war. The answer, it seems, is that they aren't faring very well.

The ABC report, "Under the Israeli Thumb," which airs Thursday on "20/20," is a scathing, perhaps unprecedented, attack on Israel that raises serious questions about justice, freedom and fairness. Already, says "20/20" executive producer Av Westin, alarmed Israeli officials and supporters have "let it be known that they were concerned about the piece."

"Under the Israeli Thumb" is unavoidably one-sided; Israeli officials refused to give their side unless granted more editorial control than ABC, or any other responsible news organization, allows. Meanwhile, the voice from the other side comes through loud and clear.

We see Palestinian farmers being pushed off land they've worked for years, land they claim to hold legal title to. The people doing the pushing are Israelis intent on building

huge settlements throughout the countryside in an effort to provide a strategic "buffer" between their country and the Arab world.

WHEN ISRAEL dug deep wells in one area, the Palestinians tell Jarriel, a vital spring dried up, causing Arab crops to parch in the fields. Only the Israelis were allowed to use the water from the deep wells. In one especially biting scene, the "20/20" camera shows an old Arab walking among the sun-baked dead trees of his orchard while a young Israeli woman enjoys a swim in a nearby pool.

As if stealing the Palestinians' land and water weren't enough, the Israelis also are stealing their freedom, according to ABC. "You can go to jail for singing songs of Palestinian patriotism," Jarriel intones.

One Arab who appears in the ABC report claims to have been imprisoned without trial for 45 months because of what the Israeli military thought he might be thinking.

Then there's the Palestinian boy who threw a stone at an Israeli jeep. He was severely beaten, his father was jailed, and his sister was fired from her teaching job. Finally, the Israeli military kicked the whole family out of their house, forcing them to live in an abandoned refugee camp until an outraged news media finally forced them to end the brutal punishment.

ABC also reports on the time Israeli soldiers

retaliated against rock-throwing Palestinian high school students by machine-gunning some of them.

The report is a hard-hitting denunciation of persecution being practiced by a state founded to escape persecution. It provides valuable insight into the violence and hatred that plague the Mideast and threaten the whole world. Regardless of your political leanings and sympathies, you should watch "20/20" Thursday night (9 p.m., WLS-Ch. 7).

התאריך 11/27/82 שעה 3:17 AM - 36



טופס מברק גלוי

דפים 1 מתוך 1

סיכום בסחונות:

: 1919

25/200

200/30 : 1711 1200

The program is entirely unbalanced. It presents gross distortions of history and of the current situation in Judea and Samaria. It illustrates a deliberate effort on the part of ABC to present this complex and sensitive issue in a biased and one-sided manner.

ש. מו"א

*(Handwritten signature)*

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

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0033/7778

0778 2752 2 3185 10'112

בטליו של העמוד אל-55 נ"ד, תושב ארזה"ב, יומאי דאמי(בצל תעודה)  
למשלחת אסף נאמן, תעודה זו הוצגה בעת כניוין במספט שבו הוא  
נאמה"ב בעמידה של נסיון להנצחת ציון קוד לתורה"ת, חובד כא"מ  
אסי"ף עד היום, בשנת 1977 הגיש לאיגוד במסדה להוסין א"מ  
צביר בשם אסי"ף לזכר התנועה הפלמחית הפלמחית, דיווחים  
עליו נמסרו לכלי התקשורת הישראלים ובעקבותם הוצגה של התנאים  
הישראלים לפנינו שחיים יהודה לזכרן הייחודי ונ"ד

[illegible]



חסוי



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חסוי

2/1/58





ד' באייר התשס"ב  
27 באפריל 1982

556  
261.1

6/5 M50 OK  
7/5/82  
(חשבונית)

אל: מזחי"ם  
כתאם הפעולות בטחיתם  
המרכז  
לשכת דיבון  
אירופה 2

כתאם: השגרירות, קופנהגן

הנדון: שיחה עם מוסטפה דורין

בשיחה שהייתה לי עם סלה רססוסן, איש הטלוויזיה הדנית שביקר  
לאחרונה פעמיים בארץ, הוא סיפר לי על שתי שיחות שהיו לו עם מוסטפה דורין.

בשהיחם ההיחם דורין לאיום של הטלה עונש מות על חברי האגורות  
הכפריות. הוא אמר שבשיחה הראשונה, דורין ייחס החלטה זו ללחץ הסעודים,  
הספחדים באש"ף ורוצים להוכיח תמיכתם בעניינם. בשיחה השנייה, הוא שינה  
את החסבר, והפעם אמר שירדן קיבלה את החלטה כחורף פעין יריבות עם אש"ף  
- וסדרתה הייתה להוכיח דאגתה לאינטרסים של הפלסטינאים. לדברי דורין,  
ההחלטה לא באה מחוסיין עצמו.

- אמרתי שאינני מבין חסבר זה: שכן
1. אינני רואה כיצד יינקטו החלטות בירדן ללא תמיכתו המלאה של חוסיין.
  2. אם רצונה של ירדן הוא לנסות ולהכיא לכך שהפלסטינאים יראו בה ולא  
באש"ף הלוחם העיקרי למען זכויותיהם, דיכוי האגורות הכפריות, שהם  
היריבים העיקריים של אש"ף, לא נראה כצעד נכון בכיוון זה.

להערוך אלה לא היו לרססוסן השוכות, והסתפק באומרו שגם הוא  
לא מבין את זה.

ליריעה.

בברכה,  
ר. ולדן  
יועץ



ԳԵՂԱՐՅԱՆ ԳԵՂԱՐՅԱՆ  
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ד' באייר התשמ"ב  
27 באפריל 1982

556  
261.1

אל: מזחי"ם  
מתאם הפעולות בשטחים  
המרכז  
לשכת ריכוך  
אירופה 2

מאת: השגרירות, קופנהגן

הגיון: שיחה עם מוסטפה דורין

בשיחה שהייתה לי עם פלה רסמוסן, איש הטלוויזיה הדנית שביקר  
לאחרונה מעמייים בארץ, הוא סיפר לי על שתי שיחות שהיו לו עם מוסטפה דורין.

בשתיים התייחס דורין לאיום של הסלת עונש מזה על חברי האגודות הכפריות  
הכפריות. הוא אמר שבשיחה הראשונה, דורין ייתס החלטה זו ללחץ הסעודים,  
המסחרים מאש"ף ורוצים להוכיח תמיכתם בעניינם. בשיחה השנייה, הוא שינה  
את ההסבר, והפעם אמר שירדן קיבלה את ההחלטה מתוך מעין יריבות עם אש"ף  
- ומטרתה הייתה להוכיח דאגתה לאינטרסים של הפלסטינאים. לדברי דורין,  
ההחלטה לא באה מחסיין עצמו.

- אמרתי שאינני מבין הסבר זה: שכן
1. אינני רואה כיצד יינקטו החלטות בירדן ללא תמיכתו המלאה של חוסיין.
  2. אם רצונה של ירדן הוא לנסות ולהביא לכך שהפלסטינאים יראו בה ולא  
באש"ף הלוחם העיקרי למען זכויותיהם, דיכוי האגודות הכפריות, שהם  
היריבים העיקריים של אש"ף, לא נראה כצעד נכון ככיוון זה.

לחצות אלה לא היו לרסמוסן חשובות, והסתפק באומרו שגם הוא  
לא מבין את זה.

לידיעה.

בברכה,

ר. ולדן  
יועץ

ג. אילר

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משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

5494

יוצא

בלמ"ס

אל: נ"י, נר: 474, מ: המשרד  
דח: ר, סג: ב, תא: 150382, וח: 1430  
נר: אגודת הכפרים

רנ"ל/בלמ"ס

נאום

נסיון התנקשות, סלכס 415

ביום שישי (12/3) ירו אמונים לעבר ביתו של פחרי עיסא  
איסמאעיל י'אגודת הכפרים י'בכפר ביתוניה שליד רמאללה. שומדין  
של איסמאעיל השיבו באש לעבר היורים שהסתלקו בחסיבה.  
כוחות הבטחון הטילו עוצר על הכפר וסרקו את בתיו. בבדיקות  
נמצא חשוד שבעת חקירתו הצביע על שני חשודים אחרים.  
השלושה נעצרו והעוצר הוסר.

הסברה/תכנים

חפ: אליצור, ארבל2, יגר, הסברה, דיבון, שמחים

הכנס ר"פ  
אלה דאמ



2/28

אל: מלחמת ה'תל"א, מלחמת  
אדום



AMBASSADE D'ISRAËL

שגרירות ישראל

פאריס, ט"ו שבט תשס"ב  
8.2.1982

ס ו ד י

אל: מ. יגור, ממנכ"ל.

מאת: ציר-יועץ, הסברה, פאריס.

הנדון: פעולות נגד אש"פ.

ודאי הגיעו אליך הדיס על הודעותיו האחרונות של טה"ח  
שייסון בדבר הצורך לנהל מלחמה עם אש"פ; ועל לחצי השגרירים  
הערבים כאן להזמין את ערפאת לפריז.

חלק מאתנו כאן חוששים שאכן "יעלה" לנו ביקור מיטראן  
ביוקר - וכי ערפאת יוזמן.

החלטנו איפא לפתוח במספר פעולות נגד אש"פ. הראשונה  
היא פרסום מודעה בעהון בעל הנטיות הסוציאליסטיות  
הנוסח הינו הרבות, הון שינויים ועדכונים - של מודעה  
שפורסמה בזמנו ע"י ה ADL בארה"ב. ר"ב הטייטא.

המודעה תופיע בשם הארגון ה Resistance.

לידיעתך.

בברכה  
קולס אביטל

העמק: י. מרוז, ממנכ"ל.  
מנהל אירופה א.  
מנהל הסברה.



KGIF  
נאף אף אף  
פ'ילמ

## L'OLP VEUT ETRE RECONNUE

### VOICI DIX FAÇONS DE LA RECONNAÎTRE

1. Ses victimes sont des citoyens non armés, surtout des enfants. La dernière en date est un bébé de 14 mois, tué dans un restaurant à Berlin.
2. Elle détourne des avions qu'elle fait exploser.
3. Elle tue des diplomates américains et français, à Beyrouth et ailleurs.
4. Sa politique a pour but de faire échouer les négociations de paix au Moyen-Orient et d'inciter les Etats arabes à la guerre.
5. Elle prétend représenter les droits des Palestiniens mais assassine surtout les Palestiniens les "plus modérés".
6. Ses membres s'entraînent en URSS et utilisent des armes soviétiques.
7. Elle anime un réseau international de terreur coopérant avec les Brigades Rouges italiennes, la Bande Baader Meinhof en Allemagne, l'Armée Rouge japonaise, de même que des groupes néo-nazis.
8. Elle tue des athlètes aux jeux olympiques de Munich et des pèlerins chrétiens se rendant en Terre Sainte.
9. Elle prétend aspirer à un Etat "laïc" mais définit ses futurs citoyens en fonction de leur religion.
10. Elle utilise le double langage. Dans les capitales européennes, elle laisse entendre qu'elle coexisterait avec Israël, mais de retour à Beyrouth, leur représentant déclare "nous avons déclaré à plusieurs reprises que nous refusons de reconnaître Israël. C'est une politique non sujette à révision, et permanente. Il n'y a ni 'si', ni 'mais', nous affirmons que nous ne reconnaitrons pas Israël même si Israël reconnaît l'OLP".

RECONNAISSONS L'OLP A SA JUSTE VALEUR

21/4/82  
24/4  
24/4

המסד/מחקר מודיעין

אשר מס' 9/82  
עוזק מס'  
כ"ג ניסן התשמ"ב  
16 אפר' 1982  
829

אשגור מודיעין

אסלאם-שטחים: אפשרות קיום זרם שיעי-חומיניסטי  
בקרב הפונדמנטליסטים בשטחים  
=====

עיקרי הדברים

1. אפשר שבאוניברסיטה האסלאמית בעזה קמה קבוצה הרואה בח'ומייני סמכות מדינית ודתית והמנהלת תעמולה לאסלאם השיעי. יתכן כי חריגה זו מהמיכה מדינית באיראן להזדהות דתית עם השיעה אינה מוגבלת לאותו מקום אלא קיימת, או עלולה להופיע, גם בציבורים סוניים אחרים בעולם הערבי.

המידע

2. במכתב מתלמיד האוניברסיטה האסלאמית בעזה, שהינו להערכתנו פעיל פונדמנטליסטי, לחברו באוניברסיטת עבד אל-עזיז בריאד (20 מרס '82) נאמר, כי בקמפוס העזתי קיימת קבוצה, המנהלת תעמולה לשיעה וקוראת לתת ביעה (שכועת אמונים, המכיעה הכרת בסמכות הפוליטית והדתית) לח'ומייני. הכותב מזכיר שמות חברים באותה קבוצה.

הערך

3. בעבר נודע על חמיכה פוליטית במהפיכה האיראנית ובמשטר ח'ומייני מצד קבוצות פונדמנטליסטיות בעולם הערבי, החל מ"אחים מוסלמים" למיניהם וכלה בקבוצות קיצוניות יותר. לגבי ה"אחים המוסלמים" אף נודע, כי ניסו ליצור קשר עם איראן (אשר עד לא עלה יפה, בין השאר נוכח יחסי איראן עם משטר אסד בסוריה). גם לגבי יהו"ש ואזר"ע היה ברשותנו מידע על חמיכה באיראן של ח'ומייני. בראשית מרס '82 אף הופץ ביהו"ש כרוז מטעם גוף בלתי מוכר בשם "תנועת בני הקוראן", אשר תיאר את עיראק והמשטרים הערבים התומכים בה נגד איראן ככופרים, העלה על נס את המהפיכה האסלאמית באיראן וקרא לנצחונה בעולם המוסלמי כולו.



4. המימד המחושב בידיעה דלעיל הוא, שלתמיכה הפוליטית באיראן מתלווה חזרהות דתית עם השיעה, ככל הנראה על רקע תחושות "משיחיות" המתמקדות בח'ומייני; וזאת בציבור סוני מובהק. אם אכן מדובר בתופעה של ממש ולא בקומץ חריג של חמהונים, הרי שלפנינו התפתחות המצריכה בחינה ומעקב. יתכן, למשל, כי אם אכן קיימת חדירה שיעית לציבורים סוניים כערביי השטחים, היא יכולה להתרחש גם בציבורים סוניים אחרים בעולם הערבי (אולי אפילו במצרים), ובפרט בכאלה הנתונים למגע רחב עם השיעה (סעודיה, המפרץ ?).

חסוי



חסוי



חסוי



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2/2/82 <sup>מלח</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>He</sup>

רונט, ב' בשבט תשמ"ב  
26 בינואר 1982  
מס' 27  
תיק: 251.1.4

אל: הסברה/ חכמים,  
נא: ציר יועץ הסברה, (אס)

טרור ערבי נגד ערבים.

דרושה לנו רשימה מעודכנת של פעולות הטרור הערבי נגד ערבים  
(טרור ערבי פנימי) בשנים האחרונות, שלהן נא לנו או השנו  
אותנו לפירסום המתאים.

אגב, ב- Subject Index של מרכז האינופורמציה אין מספר מיוחד  
לחקר חשוב זה בטרור הערבי וראוי שיוקדש לו תת-סעיף מיוחד.

צבי נאמן.

[Redacted signature]

העתק: מרכז/ערב 2  
קצין הקישור עם הממשל בשטחים.  
מרכז האינופורמציה.





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AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

WITNESSES:

FOR THE COURT - JUDGE

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