

OUTPOST

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U.S. JEWS DON'T NEED TO BE "RE-EDUCATED"

Herbert Zweibon

Reports circulated by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in March quoted anonymous senior officials of Israel's Labor government as saying that they see "a need to 're-educate' American Jews" with regard to Israeli territorial issues.

The problem, as the Laborites see it, is that American Jews have become "accustomed" to defending Israel against Arab demands--and now that some segments of Labor are inclined to succumb to many of those demands, they don't want American Jews getting in the way.

It is obvious that such an attitude is an expression of contempt for American Jewry, as well as an affront to the mutual respect that is supposed to govern relations between the Diaspora and Israel. Prime Minister Rabin himself employed similarly demeaning language last year, when he made caustic remarks about American Jewish lobbyists. But much more is at stake than insults. What is really at stake is Israel's ability to withstand international pressure in the crises that are sure to emerge in the months and years ahead.

The Arab-Israeli negotiating process is a complex and lengthy affair, during the course of which Israel's positions will come under fire. Even the most optimistic of the doves in Mr. Rabin's coalition understand that the Israeli positions on many vital issues -- including Jerusalem, refugees, water rights, and "security settlements"-- are at odds with Arab demands and will eventually become the focus of intense U.S. and Arab pressure. When those times come, Israel will desperately need a united and unflinching American Jewry to make the Israeli case before the American public; for if American opinion is not won, U.S. pressure on Israel will not be stopped.

But if the Laborites "re-educate" American Jews, convincing them that the Arabs are now moderate, that the disputed territories really belong to the Palestinian Arabs and the Syrians, and that Israeli concessions are ultimately the key to peace in the Middle East, how will they defend Israel in times of crisis?

Blithely ignoring this obvious danger, Israeli spokesmen have in recent weeks made statements that are gravely irresponsible. Itamar Rabinovich, the new Israeli ambassador in Washington, recently took part in a satellite hookup with Jewish leaders from around the country, one of whom asked if it would not be wiser for Israel to demand "peace for peace" instead of rushing to accept the Arab formula of "land for peace." Rabinovich's reply: "Yes--but I'm afraid it is not realistic or feasible." In other words, according to Rabinovich's utterly defeatist understanding, if the Syrians object to Israel's position, Israel has no choice but to drop its position and accede to Syria's demands.

Meanwhile, a group of religious Zionists who met recently with Gad Ya'acobi, the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, encountered a similar attitude. Asked what would happen to Jewish residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza in the event of an Israeli withdrawal from parts of those territories, Ya'acobi declared that they would become citizens of a Palestinian or Palestinian-Jordanian state. If the Labor government is already prepared to make such drastic concessions, including total surrender to Arab territorial appetites and leaving Israeli Jews to the mercy of an Arafat state, what is left to negotiate? But if the Rabin government is in fact not prepared to take such radical steps, it will need U.S. Jews to stand by its side--and "re-educating" them will have precisely the opposite effect.♦

Herbert Zweibon is chairman of Americans For a Safe Israel.

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DEALING WITH ARAB TERROR IN JERUSALEM

During a recent Knesset debate, MK Uzi Landau, of the Likud, raised questions about the commitment of the Rabin government to stamping out Arab terrorism in Jerusalem. In response, the government's Minister of Police, Moshe Shahal, insisted that the security situation in the Holy City had in fact "improved over the past year." According to Shahal's statistics, the number of "disturbances" --a category which includes both individual Arab terrorist attacks and rioting by Arab mobs-- in the capital during the month of January, 1993, was 290, as compared to the 299 that occurred during the month of January, 1992. This may technically qualify as an "improvement," but it is a very slight improvement, indeed. In both of those months, there was an average of nearly three Arab attacks daily somewhere in Jerusalem.

The details of combatting Arab terrorism are a matter for the Israeli authorities alone to determine. But the possible political ramifications of the security situation in the Holy City is a matter of legitimate concern to Jewish and Christian friends of Israel all over the world. Unless swift and forceful steps are taken to squash Arab violence, pro-Arab forces at the United Nations (aided by their many friends in the media) will surely exploit the situation to press for some kind of foreign intervention. The way to combat such dangers is to take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate Arab terror once and for all. Three Arab attacks each day in Jerusalem is three too many. ♦

DON'T HIDE THE TRUTH ABOUT ARAB KILLERS

Relatives of Israelis who have been murdered by Arab terrorists recently met with Prime Minister Rabin to criticize his willingness to accept the return of more than one hundred Hamas terror leaders. Evidently Mr. Rabin thought he could convince them of his sympathy for their plight when he pointed out that out of "respect for the dead," he had prevented coroners from taking any photographs of the body of Nissim Toledano, the Israeli policeman whose murder sparked the Hamas deportations.

Rabin's remark was reminiscent of a decision by the Israeli Defense Ministry, a few years ago, to forbid the circulation of an album that Ministry officials had compiled, consisting of photographs of the horribly mutilated bodies of Arabs who had been murdered by PLO death squads in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Nobody likes to look at such things, and we all want to "respect the dead." But the reality is that Israel is losing the battle for international public opinion in part

because it has consistently failed to provide the international media with the gritty, gruesome evidence of Arab behavior. In this era of live television coverage of Bosnian atrocities, it's not enough for Israeli spokesmen to say that Arab terrorists are cruel--they have to show the proof, even if that means displaying offensive photographs. What is truly offensive, after all, is what Hamas and the PLO do, and if Israel wants the world to understand its predicament, it has to stop being squeamish about providing the evidence that will make for that understanding. ♦

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

During a recent tour of an impoverished Tel Aviv neighborhood, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin blamed the area's poverty on the fact that "during the Likud-led government, so much of the government's budget went to settlements in the administered territories." Such misleading statements may be typical of election campaigns, but one would have hoped that the responsibility of high office would have restrained Rabin's campaign instincts. The truth is that in 1991, the Likud government invested just \$315-million in the settlements--less than 1% of the federal budget. Compare that to the debts of the kibbutzim --estimated at 10 billion shekels-- which the Rabin government is in the process of repaying. Imagine the reaction of the residents of south Tel Aviv if they were reminded of that fact. ♦

CORRECTION

In the February issue, Jack Greenberg was incorrectly identified as an attorney (which he is not), and as the chairman of the Seattle chapter of Americans For a Safe Israel (he is a member of the AFSI National Council); Lawrence Black is the Seattle chapter chairman. Our apologies.

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ISRAEL, IRAN AND NUCLEAR WAR

Louis Rene Beres

Iran is already at war with the Jewish State, an insurgent war utilizing the Hezbollah surrogate organization in the Bekaa. Representing the active terror arm of Iran, Hezbollah is an extremist Islamic force animated only by the path of "armed struggle." Informed observers currently estimate its strength at four "brigades," totalling about 1,000 armed men.

Iran is also behind the marked escalation in terrorism by Hamas against Israeli targets. Although, historically, Iran has favored the Palestinian Islamic Jihad --a staunchly pro-Shi'ite organization-- a new tilt toward Hamas took place after the Gulf War. Recently the Hamas-Iran relationship was strengthened by a \$30-million grant from Teheran. Moreover, Hamas has been exploring avenues of cooperation with Hezbollah, with the latter now preparing to establish a Hamas liaison office in southern Lebanon.

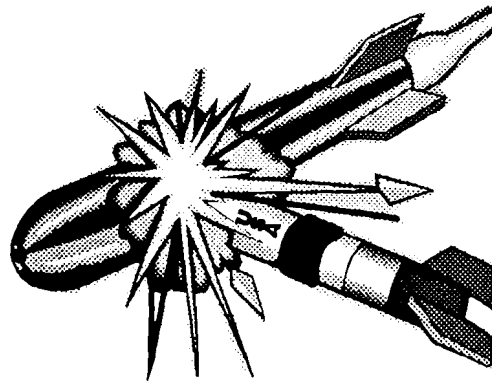
But for Iran, terrorist attacks upon Israel are only an opening salvo of a much greater war, a "softening" strategy that weakens the Jewish State for subsequent direct assaults. Such assaults, if Iran is left to its own devices, unhindered and unopposed, might well exhibit chemical or even nuclear forms of aggression. Because massive and unconventional first strikes against Israel could prevent altogether an unacceptably damaging reprisal, Israel may soon have no choice but to strike first itself.

Reduced to its essential dimensions, Israel's dilemma is this: Should it plan for anticipatory self-defense attacks against Iranian unconventional forces at all, and --if it should-- precisely *when* should these attacks be mounted? Where it is assumed that Iran will only be adding to its chemical/biological/nuclear arsenals, and that these additions will make effective Israeli preemptions more and more problematic, rational strategy would seem to compel Jerusalem to act defensively *as soon as possible*. If, however, it is assumed that there will be no significant enlargement/deployment of Iranian unconventional weapons over time, this *may* suggest a diminished rationale for Israel to strike first. Critical considerations here would include Israeli assumptions about Iranian rationality, expectations about costs to Israel of Iranian aggression in the near term; comparisons of costs to Israel of Iranian near-term aggression with those of Iranian reprisals to Israeli preemption; and projected efficacy over time of Israeli and Iranian ATBM operations.

Israel's decision on preemption must take into careful account the relative vulnerability and size of its own and Iranian nuclear weapons and associated command and control systems, with particular reference to

projections over time. All nuclear powers are *not* the same. There *are* important differences between such powers based not only upon yield and destructiveness, but also size/durability/survivability. Recalling Leo Szilard's phrase about nuclear powers equipped only with "the sting of the bee" (the bee dies after it has stung), Israel's inclination to strike first would be greatest where Iran is limited to "bee sting" nuclear capacity and Israel is *not* so limited. Iran's preemption option, therefore, would be most compelling where Israel displays "bee sting" capacity and Iran is not so limited. This means, among other things, that Jerusalem must now do what it can to (a) ensure that Iran is prevented from *ever* achieving more than a "bee sting" nuclear capability; and (b) ensure that Israel is prevented from *ever* being reduced to a "bee sting" status.

More than any other factor, perhaps, *expected rationality* of Iranian decision-makers will figure in Israel judgments on the preemption option. If, after all, these leaders were expected to strike at Israel with unconventional forces irrespective of anticipated Israeli counterstrikes, deterrence (by definition) would be immobilized. This means that Iranian strikes could be expected even



if Iran understood that Israel had "successfully" deployed its own nuclear weapons in altogether survivable modes, that Israel's weapons were altogether capable of penetrating Iranian active defenses, and that Israel's leaders were altogether willing to retaliate.

Faced with an irrational adversary in Iran, Israel would have no choice but to abandon reliance on traditional models of nuclear deterrence. Here, preemption would become obligatory; the only questions would center on matters of timing, targeting and configuration of ordinance. Needless to say, the initial judgment concerning Iranian definitions of "unacceptable damage" would have to be made with great care. There is no room for error on this judgment.

Ideally, the United States will soon recognize Israel's precarious position and take decisive steps to reduce Iranian preparations for renewed aggression. Failing such steps, Israel may conclude that prompt

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WATER: A STRATEGIC RESOURCE FOR ISRAEL

Yedidya Atlas

While the broad spectrum of Israel's body politic argue back and forth whether or not Israel's security is threatened by unilateral territorial withdrawal from the administered territories and the Golan Heights, one issue has been studiously glossed over by advocates of territorial concessions: water.

Israel has a water problem. Its severity has reached such a degree that it can no longer be classified as an economic problem, but rather a strategic one. No country can physically exist without sufficient supply of this most vital liquid, and Israel is no exception.

Americans have difficulty grasping Israel's dilemma, never having faced such a predicament. A country located on the fringe of a desert, Israel is wholly dependent for her water supply on seasonal rainfall. Unlike most of the United States, it is rare for Israel to experience rainfall outside of a four-month winter season from November through February.

Furthermore, in addition to this limited natural water supply, Israel has a growing population that lives according to a modest level of Western living standards, of which water usage (bathing regularly, drinking freely, and so on) is not considered a luxury item. Nonetheless, it should not be assumed that Israeli water consumption is extravagant by Western standards. Current Israeli

average annual per capita municipal consumption is less than half of that of domestic consumption in southern California, for example, a region with similar climactic conditions.

Israel's water supply comes from three main sources which together comprise the National Water System: Lake Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), the Coastal Aquifer, and the Mountain (Yarkon-Taninim) Aquifer.

The permissible output of these sources varies from year to year according to the annual rainfall, which ranges from 600 to 800 million cubic meters per annum, depending literally on the weather. Current non-agricultural demand (showers, coffee, chicken soup, et cetera) has reached the level of 600 to 700 million cubic meters. In other words, Israel's current population needs virtually the entire permissible annual output of the nation's surface and underground water reservoirs that make up the National Water System. So the necessary quantities of water required by the agricultural sector can only be supplied by over-exploiting the system, and reaching the danger levels.

As a result, Israeli agriculture has become increasingly dependent on recycled sewage and other types of low grade waters which are unsuitable for drinking. Hence, the oft-repeated argument that Israel's water crisis can be resolved by reallocating water used by the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector sounds good, but is untrue.

Worse, however, is that while Israel's population

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One Minute to Midnight

Dr. Irving Moskowitz

BUT THEY ALL WANT AN ISLAMIC "PALESTINE"

The recent rise to prominence of Hamas and other Moslem fundamentalist terrorists has sparked a desperate propaganda campaign by PLO supporters to depict Arafat's henchmen as "moderates" in comparison to the "extremist" Islamic movements. Israeli leftists in particular have been energetically pushing this line, and used it effectively in their successful effort to decriminalize meetings between Israeli citizens and PLO terrorists.

The bitter truth, however, is that there is not an ounce of meaningful difference between the "moderate" PLO and the "extremist" Hamas. Both seek Israel's destruction, and both are devoted to Islam. The only "difference" is that Hamas wants to destroy Israel at once, while the PLO will settle for stages.

There is likewise no difference between the

various segments of the Palestinian Arab rank-and file. Media reports emphasize that the Gaza Strip is a stronghold of Moslem fundamentalists, as if the Arabs living in Judea and Samaria are all Christians or secularists. But when researchers from Bir Zeit University, the largest pro-PLO institution in the territories, conducted a survey of Arab opinion in Judea and Samaria in 1988, they discovered something quite different. The pollsters, who questioned a representative sample of 1,100 Arabs in those regions, found that 59% want a future Palestinian state to be an Islamic republic. Only 33% said they wanted some kind of democracy (although you can bet that some of them just said that for public relations purposes), and 7% favored Marxist rule.

If 59% of Arabs in Judea and Samaria felt that way in 1988, there is no doubt that the figure is even higher today, given the increased popularity of Hamas and similar groups in recent years. If a State of Palestine ever rises, there is every reason to expect that it will resemble Khomeini's Iran. ♦

Dr. Irving Moskowitz is a member of the Board of Governors of Americans For a Safe Israel.

Outpost

ISLAMIC SAVAGERY IN THE SUDAN

John Eibner

Nation building in Africa has proven to be an uncertain and painful process; nowhere more than in Sudan. Civil war has become a chronic condition, tearing the country apart for 25 of the last 36 years since independence.

The latest phase has produced a devastating crescendo of violence: one and a half million dead and five million displaced since 1983. The United Nations estimates another one million are on the verge of starvation in southern Sudan.

Unable to defeat the Sudan People's Liberation Army rebels by conventional means, the fanatical Islamic regime of Gen. Omar Bashir has adopted a policy of systematic massacre, starvation and displacement of the country's blacks and non-Muslims. The aim of this policy is to undermine the social and economic roots of those communities, which harbor and identify with the rebel movement.

Many of the 80,000 new arrivals at the Ame, Atepl and Aswa camps near the Ugandan border lack adequate food, shelter and medicine. Their security is further threatened by bloody infighting within the ranks of the SPLA, which resulted in the death of four aid workers and the withdrawal from the region of U.N. Operation Lifeline personnel earlier this year.

The suffering of those trapped behind government lines in the south is especially horrifying. More than 250,000 civilian hostages in Juba have been placed in a ghetto and are on the brink of starvation. Escapees from Muba report the extrajudicial execution of unarmed civilians by the Sudanese Mujahedin and their Iranian advisers.

The war's cost in terms of retarded economic development is incalculable. The fertile lands of southern Sudan --potentially the breadbasket of famine-stricken East Africa--have been laid waste. Major oil reserves in the Upper Nile region remain untapped.

Sudan's persistent instability stems from the cultural chasm that separates its politically dominant Arab Muslims from its black non-Muslims. The country's diverse population lacks those elements of cohesion --common culture, traditions and institutions-- that can give rise to the formation of a genuine nation state.

Arabic and Islam are the two pillars on which the nationalism of the northern Sudanese stands. The slogan "One land, one language and one religion," reflects the chauvinistic spirit that has animated the politics of successive Khartoum governments with increasing intensity since independence in 1956. Yet one-third of Sudan's 25

million inhabitants are neither Arabs nor Muslims. These black non-Muslims of the south have been singularly resistant to Khartoum's Arabization and Islamization policies.

Since the Ottoman Egyptian army created modern Sudan as a political entity in the 19th century, no Khartoum government has been able to exercise more than a semblance of control over the south, except when propped up by the arms of an external imperial power. As British power waned on the eve of independence, the Torit Mutiny marked the beginning of a bloody armed resistance in the south against the Arab Islamic hegemony of the north. The civil war was suspended only in 1972 with the granting of extensive autonomy to the south on the basis of the Addis Ababa agreement signed by President Numeiri.

Eleven years of fragile peace was shattered in 1983 when Mr. Numeiri arbitrarily suspended the South's autonomy and introduced Sharia [Islamic] law, thereby imposing legal disadvantages on non-Muslims. In the ensuing war the Khartoum government managed to regain control of garrisons at Juda, Wau and Malakal and recaptured 10 towns, including Bor, Kapoeta and Troit, from the SPLA in last summer's dry season offensive--made possible by the delivery of Iranian and Chinese weapons.

But the two main factions of the SPLA still control 90% of the south as well as considerable territory in the



Nuba Mountains and southern Dafur. The failure of Mr. Numeiri and his successors to subdue the south has fueled mounting Islamic extremism amongst the North's ruling elite. This has paved the way for the fanatical regime of Gen. Bashir.

Gen. Bashir has set out to make Sudan the Iran of Africa with the imposition of strict Islamic law at home and the export of revolutionary Islam to neighboring states. Winning the publicly declared *jihad* against the non--Muslim population is his first priority.♦

John Eibner is director of the Institute for Religious Minorities in the Islamic World, based in Zurich. This essay is reprinted from the January 1993 edition of The Copts: Christians of Egypt.

LETTERS THEY REFUSED TO PUBLISH

Letters to the Editor
Jewish Week
Dear editor:

Columnist James Besser (Dec. 11-17) reported that Jonathan Jacoby, president of Americans For Peace Now, will soon be named president of Friends of Labor Israel, the U.S. wing of Israel's Labor party. What the Labor Zionist leadership may not know is that throughout his career, Jonathan Jacoby has adopted extremist positions that are completely at odds with the position of the Labor Zionist movement. Consider:

* In 1980, Jacoby promoted U.S. speaking appearances for representatives of *Al Fajr*, the Jerusalem Arab newspaper that is violently anti-Israel and has repeatedly published anti-Semitic cartoons.

* Jacoby signed a June 22, 1980, advertisement in the *New York Times* calling for "national self-determination for the Palestinian people," meaning the creation of a PLO state. The Labor Zionists have always opposed a PLO state.

* Jacoby signed a June 30, 1982, advertisement in the *New York Times* declaring that "the invasion of Lebanon does not enhance the security of Israel." The Labor Zionists supported Israel's strike against the PLO in Lebanon.

* Under Jacoby's leadership, Americans For Peace Now publicly called (in May 1990) for the expulsion of Jews from parts of the Old City of Jerusalem. The Labor Zionists have always supported Jewish settlement throughout Jerusalem.

Jacoby's record is too troubling to ignore. The Labor Zionists should carefully consider Jacoby's extremist positions on such issues as Jerusalem and a PLO state, before hiring him as their president.

Sincerely,
Herbert Zweibon
Chairman
Americans For a Safe Israel

January 19, 1993

Letters to the Editor
Jerusalem Report
To the Editor;

Hirsh Goodman's editorial ("For a Pack of Camels") displays the very superficial approach to Russia that has often characterized the work of Western journalists. Goodman arrives in Moscow, admittedly for the first time, knowing evidently neither Russian nor very much about

the history and culture of the country, and after a week is already qualified to write articles on the subject!

"There are few beggars--certainly fewer in all of Moscow than on Ben-Yehuda mall in central Tel Aviv," declares Goodman confidently. What could prompt a seemingly responsible journalist to make such a sweeping comment--and this after only a week in the city?

Had Goodman taken the time to visit the vast, grim housing estates that ring the city of Moscow, let alone any place out of the city center, he would have learned much about the Russian reality. He might also have learned that despite the seemingly large number of ostentatious *nouveau riches* citizens, the majority of Russians have to struggle hard for their daily bread. Had Goodman taken the trouble he would have found them--although not in Moscow bistros, McDonalds, or at kiosks dealing in expensive imports.

Finally, he ignores the very real threat to Russian Jews of a recrudescence of antisemitism, forever lurking beneath the surface . . . When I emigrated from Russia in 1969, I was shocked by the many erroneous ideas native Israelis held about that country. At least then there was an excuse--the Iron Curtain. Today, however, there can be no justification for such journalistic irresponsibility.

Sincerely,
Itta Horrol
Managing Editor, *Nativ*
Tel Aviv

January 6, 1993


Letters to the Editor
Jerusalem Post
To the Editor:

Sarah Honig reports (International Edition, 26 December 1992) a dispute among the leaders of the Meretz Party over the justice and wisdom of deporting the 415 Hamas inciters to anti-Jewish violence. Yossi Sarid, we learn, favored the action as "a necessary evil" because "Hamas is not only Israel's enemy, but also the PLO's enemy," and "we must extend our hand to the PLO leadership." Meretz stalwart Ran Cohen, on the other hand, condemned the deportation. Why? "[It] would damage the PLO and that is why I oppose it."

When our grandparents were uncertain about the intrinsic merits of some action, they would ask: "Is it good for the Jews?" The leaders of Meretz have dispensed with this old-fashioned parochialism and discovered a new, firmer anchorage for the Jewish spirit torn by uncertainty: "Is it good for the PLO?"

Sincerely,
Edward Alexander
Professor of English
University of Washington

MIDDLE EAST UPDATE



...Israel has lodged a formal complaint with the United Nations over an incident in which U.N. troops in **Lebanon**--part of the UNIFIL force that is supposed to be protecting Israel from Arab terrorist attacks-- came across some Hezbollah missile-launchers and gave the weapons back to the terrorists. The incident took place in January, in the midst of a missile attack by Hezbollah terrorists on Israeli positions in south Lebanon. A unit of Ghanaian soldiers on patrol in the region came across a number of Sagar missile launchers, and then handed them over to a nearby Hezbollah unit...

...Former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker secretly promised the Palestinian Arab negotiating team that the Arab-Israeli talks in Washington would eventually result in an independent Palestinian state, a senior Israeli official told reporters on February 6. The official, described as "close to the Middle East negotiations," revealed that Baker made the promise in the autumn of 1991, in talks with Palestinian Arab leaders Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi, and Zakaria Ara at the U.S. Consulate in **Jerusalem**. As a result of that pledge, the Palestinian Arabs agreed to take part in the Madrid talks, and have made their subsequent moves in the negotiations in accordance with that promise, the Israeli official said.

complaining that "they evaluate each practical arrangement as to whether it facilitates statehood or could impede it"...

...While Warren Christopher is in the Middle East, a February 15 editorial in *The New Republic* advises, he might take some time off from pressing Israel to take back the Hamas terrorists to "check in with the **Algerians**, who have quarantined 9,000 Islamic fundamentalists deep in the North African desert, far away from their homes--and from CNN cameras, too." Christopher's trip, the editorial argues, "will signal that this administration is obsessed with the Arab-Israeli conflict as was its Bush-Baker (and Carter) predecessors. It shouldn't be. American interests are not directly affected by what happens in **Nablus** and **Hebron**. Moreover, the Muslim orbit is full of places --Iraq, Iran, Bosnia-- where the stakes are truly enormous. There are tens of thousands of Muslims, who have committed no crimes, incarcerated in 135 Serbian detention camps. These are the places that need urgent attention. But it's an old State Department gambit: if you're clueless about how to deal with the world, you can always deal with Israel"...

...In a letter to United Nations officials in October, Nabil Ramlawi, the PLO representative at U.N. sessions in Geneva, asserted that "the Israeli occupation authorities, who are today celebrating the Day of Atonement, are never fully happy, even on religious occasions unless their celebrations, as usual, are marked by Palestinian blood and the immolation of innocent, defenseless members of the Palestinian people"...

GEORGE KEEGAN: IN MEMORIAM

The passing of Major-General George S. Keegan Jr., former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has deprived America of one of the most thoughtful voices on the subject of U.S. interests in the Middle East.

From the moment he retired from the service, in January 1977, Keegan unhesitatingly criticized the pro-Arab drift of U.S. foreign policy and forcefully advocated a new American approach towards the Middle East. He warned America about the moral and strategic folly of pressuring Israel, appeasing the Arabs, and negotiating with PLO terrorists.

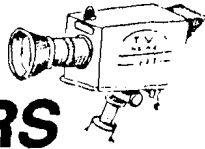
Israeli surrender of Judea, Samaria and Gaza simply made no sense to Gen. Keegan. "Those lands must remain in Israeli control," he contended. "If Israel

returned that land, ultimately the radicals would use it to their advantage for invading. Israeli security must be assured, and it is in the best interests of Israel and the United States that those areas be under Israeli occupation...As a military professional, I know as the Israelis know, that two brigades of armour, well led and well manned, can cut Israel in two during a one-night surprise attack. So this puts a serious new military dimension into the whole West Bank question."

George Keegan understood the meaning of peace through strength. He knew that freedom and democracy --whether in America or in Israel-- could be preserved only by maintaining a level of territorial advantage and military strength sufficient to deter the forces of tyranny from aggression. He was not tempted by the lure of unenforceable "peace" treaties, and he urged Israelis to resist such temptations as well.

Keegan's was a voice of moral strength in an era of confusion and timidity; he will be sorely missed. ♦

BEHIND THE NEWSMAKERS



...A tourist's-eye view of Jerusalem presented **Thomas Swick**, travel editor of the *Florida Sun-Sentinel*, with an opportunity for some Israel-bashing in a recent issue of that newspaper. Jerusalem's "Arab East" is "gracious," according to Swick, while the "Jewish West" is "brusque." Swick forgot to mention that the "Arab East" has a population of 150,000 Jews in addition to its 140,000 Arabs. Swick went on to quote Arab sources claiming that "Jewish fanatics" have "forced" Christians to leave Jerusalem. In fact, it is Moslem fanatics who have been forcing Christians out of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, according to Father Georges Abou-Khazan, a parish priest in Bethlehem, who wrote about the campaign to "Islamicize" the area in the November-December 1992 issue of *Terra Santa* (published by the Franciscan church)...

...A one year-old Israeli baby, **Chaya Eliahu**, suffered severe head injuries on February 15 when Arab rock-throwers attacked the car in which she and her family were travelling, near Jerusalem. The episode was ignored by the American media, and even among U.S.



Jewish weeklies, only the *Algemeiner Journal* put the story (and the victim's photo) on the front page...

...Referring to the Israeli decision to briefly prevent Gaza Arabs from entering Israeli cities, because of the murder of two Israeli civilians in Tel Aviv by an Arab laborer from Gaza, National Public Radio news announcer **Jean Cochran** declared on March 2 that the Israeli

action was taken because "a Gaza man" --no mention that he was an Arab-- "went on a rampage in Tel Aviv" -- no mention of the murders. It sounded as if the killer had merely broken a few windows...

...**Charles Hoff**, the Jerusalem correspondent for the Cable News Network, filed a report on March 4 about the murder of a Jew, by an Arab terrorist, in Jerusalem's East Talpiot neighborhood. The killer fled to a nearby Arab village which has served as the launching pad for many Arab attacks on East Talpiot, prompting the Israeli authorities to set up a security fence between the Arab and Jewish towns. Correspondent Hoff, casting aside all pretense of objectivity, voiced his strong disapproval of the fence, declaring sarcastically that "the Israelis have built a fence, but nobody has figured out a way to build a bridge between the two communities"...

...Meanwhile, a CNN news brief on March 12 reported that "Israeli soldiers killed a Palestinian teenager in the West Bank," without any reference to the fact that he was part of a rock-throwing mob attacking Israeli soldiers, who responded in legitimate self-defense. The CNN report declared that "Palestinian sources say that he was shot while he was running away," but no Israeli sources or spokesmen were quoted...

... Much of the anti-Israel reporting done for National Public Radio is the work of NPR's Jerusalem correspondent, **Linda Gradstein**. What is not well known about Gradstein is that, far from being an objective journalist, she has strong personal views about Israel and the Arabs. In an interview with *Havruta*, the newsletter of the Pardes Institute in Jerusalem (where Gradstein once studied) in 1989, Gradstein charged that "occupation by nature is oppressive and brutalizes people and I think it's having a very bad effect on Israel...there is something to worry about." Insisting that the Arabs have become moderate, Gradstein asserted that "No one I've spoken to in the West Bank or Gaza is talking about pushing Israel in to the sea...the Arabs are finally becoming much more realistic" (or is it that they are becoming much more sophisticated in dealing with American reporters like Gradstein?). The PLO, Gradstein conceded, "has done some unbearable, terrible things, but" --she stressed-- "people can change...Israel has to take a risk for peace. Israel has to talk to the PLO...I think the Palestinians have a right to a state." If that is how Gradstein feels, how can she possible claim to be objective in her news reporting?...

SPOTLIGHT ON THE EXTREMISTS

...The deportation of Arab terrorists by Israel is wrong and ineffective, **Mordechai Bar-On**, the new president of the New Israel Fund, recently told the *Washington Jewish Week*. But how seriously can Bar-On be taken when it comes to the subject of fighting Arab terrorism? Writing in the May 1989 issue of *New Outlook*, in 1989, Bar-On declared that "not every act of violence on the part of the enemy is an act of terrorism." Bar-On also declared that "anyone who claims that the stone-throwing and Molotov cocktails which characterize the *intifada* are terrorism...places an obstacle in the path of the peace process." According to Bar-On, Arab violence aimed at Israelis who are part of the "regime of "occupation" is "not an act of terrorism, but part of an ongoing struggle." If Bar-On does not believe that hurling a flaming Molotov cocktail at an Israeli is necessarily terrorism, is he suited to be offering Israel advice on how to combat terrorism?...

...David Ben-Gurion once referred to the Gaza Strip as "a cancer," wrote leftwing journalist **Jesse Zel Lurie** in a recent letter to the *Boston Jewish Times*. Lurie wants Israel to withdraw unilaterally from Gaza, and claims that Ben-Gurion, too, favored such a move. But Abba Eban, in his autobiography, presents the full Ben-Gurion statement that Lurie suppressed. Eban quotes Ben-Gurion as saying that Israel should keep Gaza because of its security value, and should press for the Arab states to take in Gaza's 300,000 Arab refugees, since such a large Arab population inside Israel would be "a cancer"...

...There is no difference between Israel and the Devil, according to **Sayyid Hussein Fadlallah**, one of the spiritual leaders of the Hezbollah terrorist group. During a recent meeting with a Vatican representative, Fadlallah declared: "Remember that the Temple from which Christ drove the thieves was not only a building existing at a particular moment of time, but is in fact any place where human beings dwell with one another. And I believe that if Christ were to come, he would drive the thieves from the Temple of Palestine." When the papal delegate replied that Israel was an accomplished fact, Fadlallah responded: "The Devil is also an accomplished fact, but it is no business of ours to give him our blessing"...

...**Letty Cottin Pogrebin**, the co-chair of Americans for Peace Now, has kind words for Arab rock-throwers in her recent book, *Deborah, Golda and Me*. On page 118, Pogrebin hails what she calls the "positive consequences" of the intifada, such as the possibility that the "limited" violence of rock-throwing will convince Israelis that they should withdraw from Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. On Pogrebin's next trip to the Mideast, she should take time from her meetings with Arabs to meet the parents of Esther Ohana, who was murdered by Arab rock-throwers in 1983...

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ISRAEL AND IRAN

(Continued from page 3)

non-nuclear preemption, as an expression of "anticipatory self-defense" in international law, is the only way to protect itself. Preemption may in fact be the best available means of reducing the risk of regional nuclear war.

There is a lesson in all this for Israel's enemies and her friends: the real danger to peace in the Middle East is not intercommunal conflict with the Palestinians, but war, and it is in Teheran --not Jerusalem-- that war is being prepared. Should these preparations continue at a rate that remains ominous for essential Israeli security, Israel will almost certainly have to strike first itself. Should

the United States seek genuine stability for the region, it will have to avoid treating Iran as it once dealt with Iraq. Jerusalem cannot base its survival upon the wise ways of Washington geopolitics.

Israel's enemies and friends must understand that there are conditions in which Jerusalem might decide to actually use its nuclear weapons. Faced with what would be perceived as imminent destruction of the Third Temple, Israel's leaders would likely do whatever is needed to endure, including a resort to nuclear retaliation, nuclear counter-retaliation, nuclear preemption and nuclear warfighting. ♦

Louis Rene Beres is Professor of Political Science at Purdue University

WATER: A STRATEGIC RESOURCE FOR ISRAEL

(Continued from Page 4)

is growing, the water supply is actually shrinking due to a deterioration of both the quantity and quality of the country's water resources. A recent study by Israel's Nativ Center for Policy Research reported: "The diminishing quantities and deteriorating quality in one water source, inevitably increases the importance of other sources in the system." The source in question is the Coastal Aquifer, where "the level of salting and other pollutants in the water have reduced the quality in numerous sites to below what is permissible for drinking water." A similar pattern has begun in Lake Kinneret too, albeit to a lesser extent, although the unusually heavy rainfalls of last and this winter have relieved this problem in the Kinneret somewhat--for the time being. The bottom line, then, is that the importance of the Mountain Aquifer has increased.

Now comes the political problem. The most important long term source of water, the Mountain Aquifer, physically straddles the pre-1967 ceasefire lines, into Judea and Samaria. As Israeli geologist Martin Sherman has pointed out, according to the Principle of Connecting Vessels, any activity affecting one side, affects the water on the other side. So if pumping operations, uncontrolled flows of sewage or industrial waste occur on the western slopes of Judea and Samaria, it would cause serious, and most probably irreversible, damage to the key source of drinking water for Israel's major urban centers and environs.

The political and strategic significance for Israel is clear. Withdrawing from Judea and Samaria --and along with it the Mountain Aquifer-- or withdrawing from the Golan Heights --and along with it Lake Kinneret-- creates

a situation where the fate of Israel's water supply would be determined by whatever autonomous Palestinian Arab entity controls the administered territories, and Syria, respectively.

In business, this is akin to a real estate deal where you have a choice of putting your money in an escrow account that can be controlled either by your lawyer or your opponent's lawyer. Consider that your opponent has a long record of major fraud and embezzlement and was recently released from prison, and his lawyer narrowly missed being disbarred for embezzlement on a technicality. If you are a rational and reasonably intelligent person, you would either not enter into the deal, or at least have your lawyer placed in charge of the escrow account.

In such a case, the worst that could happen is that you would lose some money. In Israel's case, should anything go wrong with her water supply, she cannot survive. Can Israel therefore afford to trust her most valuable and irreplaceable national resource in the hands of those who have a long history of trying to destroy the Jewish State--including attempts to divert and/or poison Israel's water supply? ♦

Yedidya Atlas is a freelance journalist based in Jerusalem.

WILL PEACE NOW MISLEAD CLINTON?

*Morton A. Klein
Michael Goldblatt*

The prominence of several leaders of Americans For Peace Now in the Clinton presidential campaign has raised the possibility that the views of that movement will play some role in the shaping of the new administration's Middle East policy. At the same time, Americans For Peace Now has applied for membership in the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. It appears that the Peace Now activists are anxious to seize the opportunity to exercise more political influence, both in the American Jewish community and in official U.S. policy, than a movement their size could ever have expected to wield. The fact that Americans For Peace Now has repeatedly adopted positions diametrically opposed to those of the mainstream Jewish community guarantees that Peace Now's reach for greater influence will stir considerable controversy in the Jewish world.

The fact that Peter Edelman, the co-chairman of Americans For Peace Now, and Sara Ehrman, a member of the Peace Now board of directors, and Samuel Berger, who reportedly is a financial supporter of Americans For Peace Now, all happen to be close to the president-elect, is a coincidence unrelated to their views on the Middle East. Indeed, it seems that they are to some extent at odds with President-elect Clinton on Arab-Israeli issues, since Peace Now supported the Bush administration's harsh pressure on Israel, while Clinton and Gore repeatedly criticized it. Will Edelman, Ehrman or Bergman attempt to use their access to the president to influence him on Israel-related issues? Such activity would be a disservice to the American Jewish community, since Peace Now represents only a small segment of American Jewish opinion.

Consider Peace Now's position on the question of U.S. loan guarantees for Israel. Most American Jews endorsed the granting of the guarantees, but Americans For Peace Now favored the Bush administration's attempt to restrict the guarantees. Peter Edelman himself testified before Congress in support of the Bush position that the guarantees should be withheld until Israel agreed to prevent all further settlement of Jews in Judea and Samaria (including, according to Bush's terms, the Old City of Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip.

Americans For Peace Now has also diverged radically from the American Jewish consensus on the question of Israeli negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Most U.S. Jews have supported Israel's refusal to negotiate with the PLO, because of the PLO's commitment to the phased destruction of the Jewish State. But Americans For Peace Now has publicly

pressed Israel and the U.S. to negotiate with the PLO.

Americans For Peace Now is also at odds with the mainstream Jewish community on the issue of Jerusalem. While virtually all American Jews support the right of Jews to live anywhere in the Holy City, Peace Now has publicly urged the Israeli government to expel all Jews from the "Christian Quarter" of Jerusalem's Old City.

Perhaps it is no surprise to discover that the roots of Americans For Peace Now are grounded in several of the extreme-left, pro-PLO groups that arose on the fringe of U.S. Jewry during the 1970s.

Three officials of Americans For Peace Now were previously involved with the Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East, or CONAME, which lobbied against U.S. arms shipments to Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. The co-chair of Americans For Peace Now, Letty Cottin Pogrebin, and nine of Peace Now's board members are official "Endorsers" of the Jewish Peace Lobby, which the American Jewish Congress has described as "a pro-PLO lobbying operation" whose "main intent is to embarrass the State of Israel." Pogrebin and eight board members have also been publicly associated with the pro-PLO New Jewish Agenda. (And Peace Now's Denver leader, Joe Zalkind, doubles as head of the Denver chapter of New Jewish Agenda.)

The new president of Americans for Peace Now, Gail Pressberg, was formerly director of Middle East programs for the American Friends Service Committee, the fervently pro-PLO Quaker group. Pressberg then became Executive Director of the Foundation for Middle East Peace, a group that the Anti-Defamation League has described as having "a decided slant toward the anti-Israel pro-Palestinian position." Today, Pressberg serves simultaneously as president of Americans For Peace Now, and a member of the Advisory Council of the openly extremist America-Israel Council For Israeli-Palestinian Peace, which has repeatedly lobbied for reductions in U.S. aid to Israel. With so many present and former pro-PLO activists among its leaders, Peace Now resembles a convenient vehicle for extremists in "moderate" clothing.

The fact that a handful of such individuals are, by chance, well-placed in the incoming U.S. administration, does not give them the right to exercise influence on American foreign policy. The Clinton administration must not be misled into believing that the views expressed by Peace Now represent any significant portion of American Jewish opinion. The U.S. Jewish community remains strongly supportive of Israel's security requirements, and strongly opposed to American pressure on the Israeli government. ♠

Morton A. Klein is president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Zionist Movement.

Dr. Michael Goldblatt is vice president of the of the Zionist Organization of America, in Philadelphia.

BALDERDASH

"In 1967, Israel annexed the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To this day the United Nations has viewed this annexation as illegal."

--Steve Halpern, columnist, in *The Vanguard*, student newspaper of the Community College of Philadelphia, February 23, 1993

"At the moment, the Jewish people worldwide and in Israel seems relatively strong and secure. Could it be that we have reached a situation of relative maturity, permitting movement toward the de-Zionification of the state of Israel?"

--Jeffrey Green, a Jerusalem-based freelance writer, in the November-December 1992 issue of the leftwing Israeli journal *Challenge*

"The long imprisonment [of convicted nuclear spy Mordechai Vanunu] has absolutely nothing to do with justice, and everything to do with tribal codes, Zionist ethos, and isolationism... Vanunu bears his heavy cross alone, in a dark and airless cell, like a forgotten hero from an 18th century French novel."

--Israeli journalist Haim Baram, in the November-December 1992 issue of *New Outlook*

"We are learned men, not terrorists. The academic positions held by the expellees show that we are the builders of the Palestinian academic society. Among us there are thinkers and educated people. We concentrate on pure academic study."

--Abdul Fattah Uwaisi, of Hebron, one of the Hamas leaders deported to Lebanon, quoted in the February 22, 1993 issue of the Jerusalem Arab newspaper *Al Fajr*

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