SYRIA POSES OBSTACLE TO LEBANON-ISRAELI ACCORD

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ditional on the simultaneous departure of Syrian and PLO forces. But Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's government is having difficulty "selling" the accord to an increasingly skeptical Israeli public. Strong opposition has developed on both the left and right wings of the political spectrum. There is growing disenchantment with the continuing engagement of Israeli forces in Lebanon and their almost daily casualties. Israeli law does not require Knesset approval before Israel can sign the accord.

At the Knesset debate, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir hailed the agreement as a success and the best arrangement that could be made under the circumstances, paving the "way to peace and coexistence." He acknowledged that the accord is "not yet a full peace but still an end to the state of war." He urged the opposi-"Accept the agreement. There is no real alternative. The alternative of a long Israeli occupation of south Lebanon is impossible and the Lebanese army itself is too weak to pre-vent the return of chaos to the security zone."

Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres responded by noting that what had originally intended as a three day operation (the "Peace for Galilee" campaign) had become a 365 day war with very heavy casualties and no end in sight. He said Israeli soldiers were now spread all over Lebanon, exposed to terrorist attacks. "There is a war of attrition along lines our soldiers are not used to and the Russians are back in the area," Peres said. "The Syrians have suddenly found themselves with veto powers and the PLO is moving back into Lebanon,"

But Secretary of State George Shultz appeared to be counting on Syrian agreement to pull its forces out of Lebanon. "They (the Syrians) have been very critical of the agreement," Shultz told reporters after returning to Washington to brief President Reagan on his Middle East mission. "But that is not really the question we are asking them. We are asking them to withdraw, and they have said, over quite a period of time, that they are ready to withdraw when the Lebanese ask them to withdraw," Shultz said,

FRENCH VILLAGE RECEIVES CASH AWARD

The French village of Le Chambon-surwhich sheltered and saved thousands of Jews during World War II will be honored with the 1983 Roger E. Joseph Prize by Hebrew Union College - Jewish In-stitute of Religion, it announced has been by Dr. Alfred Gottspresident of chalk, the college.

The prize, which carries a cashaward will be of \$10,000, presented to Professor Bernard Galland of Le Chambon by Burton M. Joseph, vice chairman of the college's Board of Go-

ordination ceremonies of the New York School, Sunday, May 29, at 9:30 a.m., at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and 65th Street. Professor Galland will fly to New York to accept the prize on behalf of the entire village.

The award will be used to help erect a museum in Le Chambon devoted to local history and including materials documen-Chambon's ting Le activities during the war. Professor Galland, who teaches history and geography at the College Cevenol, a private school vernors, at the annual in Le Chambon,

president of the local historical society and moving force befounding of hind the the museum. The College Cevenol a significant a haven for youngsters World War II.

played role as Jewish during

GOLDBERG HONORED BY ORT



ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, FOURTH FROM LEFT, ACCEPTED THE AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION GOLDA MEIR AWARD, PRE-SENTED IN RECOGNITION OF HIS LIFELONG DEDICATION TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, FROM SU-PREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM J. BREN-NAN AT A WASHINGTON MEN'S ORT DINNER HELD RECENTLY INWASHINGTON, D.C. LEFT TO RIGHT: ROGER BROWDY, WASHINGTON MEN'S ORT; ALVINL, GRAY, AOF PRESIDENT; GEORGE L-P WEAVER, CONSULTANT TO ORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; JUSTICE AND MRS, GOLDBERG; MRS, BRENNAN; JUS-TICE BRENNAN; MARTIN STECKLOW, WASH-INGTON MEN'S ORT AND DANIEL M. LYONS, CO-CHAIRMAN. NOT PICTURED ARE RO-BERT R. NATHAN DINNER CO-CHAIRMAN AND PAUL GREEN, WASHINGTON MEN'S ORT PRE-

adding that while the Syrians have rejected the Israeli - Lebanese accord, "they haven't said they won't withdraw.'

Shultz also indicated that despite "problems and difficulties" in obtaining the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon, "it is clear that there is weight of opinion building up in the Arab world that this is the opportunity to bring about Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon along with all foreign forces."

Meanwhile, there were mixed views as to whether the Arab states are applying pressure for Syria to get out of Lebanon. Saudi officials have said they will not be used as a "tool" to apply pressure on Syria. But Shultz and other Administration officials have maintained for months that they have been assured by Syrian and other Arab leaders that Syria and the PLO would withdraw. When Shultz was asked whether Syria was under pressure from the Soviet Union not to withdraw, he replied: "I don't know."



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