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**THREE ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (JTA) -- Three Israeli soldiers, two of them officers, were killed Tuesday night in a bitter clash with terrorists on the slopes of Mt. Hermon in the eastern end of the south Lebanon security zone. One terrorist was wounded and captured. Another wounded terrorist escaped. The gang apparently was attempting to infiltrate Israel for sabotage and hostage-taking.

The Israel Defense Force identified the dead as Capt. Ishai Ronen Weizman of Moshav Maslul, Capt. Alexander Singer of Kibbutz Ein Tsurim, and Pvt. Camille Oren of Ramle.

Four Israeli soldiers were wounded, none seriously. They were evacuated to hospitals by helicopter.

The terrorists were identified as members of the Lebanon Liberation Opposition Front, an umbrella organization of leftwing and Communist Lebanese and Palestinians, trained and supported by Syria.

Surprised By Terrorist Gang

The clash occurred when an IDF patrol was surprised shortly after dark by the terrorist gang well concealed on the rocky mountain slopes. The Israeli casualties were sustained early in the fighting and depleted the patrol's strength. But the patrol managed to hold off the enemy for a considerable time until reinforcements were landed by helicopter and the terrorists fled.

Helicopter gunships hovered over the region throughout the night, dropping flares. They were assisted by artillery firing luminescent shells. IDF commanders praised the patrol for fighting off the terrorists despite its losses. The unit is part of the crack Givati infantry brigade.

A wounded terrorist who escaped told reporters in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon later that a 15-man squad of Lebanese and Palestinians had set out on an operation against the "Zionist entity." He said the Lebanese were members of the Communist Party and the Palestinians belonged to the rejectionist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a group led by Jordanian renegade Nayef Hawatmeh.

Three terrorists were killed Tuesday night in an unrelated clash with units of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) in the western end of the security zone. One SLA soldier was slightly wounded.

**ABRAM GLOOMY ABOUT SOVIET JEWRY
AFTER REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (JTA) -- Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, expressed Wednesday a gloomy outlook for Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union once the expected summit is held between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Abram, who is also chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, explained to reporters at the National Press Club here, that while "improvements" have been made for longtime

refuseniks, the conditions for most Jews wanting to leave have been made tougher.

At the same time, he said he believed the Soviet Jewry movement will be successful in the long run because of American public opinion and pressure, not only from the Reagan Administration, but also from such West European governments as France and Britain.

Abram spoke as Secretary of State George Shultz began his second day of talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Human rights was a major topic at the opening session Tuesday and Shultz said that he was "encouraged" that progress could be made. A working group on human rights was meeting Wednesday.

Seeking A Commitment From The USSR

However, neither Shultz nor his spokesman, Charles Redman, would give any explanation of why the Secretary was encouraged. Shultz indicated that the United States was seeking a commitment from the Soviets that a "systematic" approach to emigration would be created by the Soviets in which there would no longer be arbitrary decisions in which one person is allowed to leave and another is refused.

At the same time, the Administration is expected to continue during the present talks to give the Soviets lists of particular individuals who should be allowed to emigrate.

Abram said that most of the longtime refuseniks will be allowed to emigrate in the Soviet effort to get a summit meeting. He noted that one reason is to decimate the leadership of the emigration movement in an effort to end it.

But he said once a summit is held he expects the Soviets to crack down on the emigration movement by using the harsh methods already introduced by Gorbachev. This includes the new law making it more difficult to apply for a visa and the use of "security" as reasons for not allowing some Jews to leave even though it may have been years since they held "classified" jobs.

Abram said the Soviets will then try to "use everything in their power to induce Jews" to become "mechanized individuals of the state."

At the same time, Abram said the effort to achieve unrestricted emigration will continue, but "the key is in Soviet hands. They can unlock the door."

He also urged that Jews leaving the USSR with emigration visas for Israel should go directly there through Rumania, and not, as at present, through Vienna where most decide to go to the U.S. or other countries. He said 95 percent of the Jews who left Rumania stayed in Israel.

However, he said neither American Jews nor the U.S. government would support Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir's demand that Soviet Jews no longer have refugee status permitting them to come to the U.S.

He said he was encouraged that the Soviets may now allow Jews wishing to go to the U.S. or other countries to apply directly for visas to those countries.

This does not mean any lessening of support by American Jews for aliya, Abram stressed. "We have never seen any demonstrations by Jews in

Odessa saying "let us go to Brighton Beach," a reference to the section of Brooklyn where many Soviet Jewish emigrants have settled.

Abram also said that he was not concerned that the appointment of C. William Verity Jr. as Secretary of Commerce would lessen the Reagan Administration's support for the Jackson-Vanik Amendment which links U.S. trade benefits for the USSR with increased emigration.

Verity, a former steel company executive, has in the past opposed the amendment. Abram said Verity has made "unfortunate" statements in the past, but in talks he had with him Verity said he would carry out Administration policy. The Administration's support for Jackson-Vanik is "set in concrete," Abram noted.

He added that Jewish leaders have told the Soviets that if emigration figures increase greatly they would support annual waivers of the amendment as well as its repeal if unrestricted emigration was allowed.

However, Abram said that even if emigration figures reach 8,000 this year, as compared to the 1,000 in 1986, this is only one-seventh of the number allowed to leave in 1979 under Leonid Brezhnev, who is considered much less "liberal" than Gorbachev.

CLOSING OF PLO OFFICE APPLAUDED

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration's decision to close the Washington information office of the Palestine Liberation Organization was enthusiastically applauded Wednesday by Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

The State Department announced late Tuesday that it has ordered the office be closed within 30 days. The order does not effect the PLO's United Nations observer mission in New York.

"The State Department's action confirms this Administration's condemnation of the PLO as a terrorist group and recognizes that as long as its office is permitted to operate in the heart of our nation's capital, the American commitment to combat terrorism will not be seen as either reliable or credible, either at home or abroad," Abram said.

The Israel Embassy here also welcomed the action since it applauds "every move that will curtail the action of the PLO," according to Embassy spokesman Yosef Gal.

Among major Jewish organizations that applauded the move were the B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Zionist Organization of America.

The Administration decision was given to Hassan Abdul Rahman, head of the PLO office, through a letter from James Nolan, director of the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions.

Department spokesman Charles Redman stressed Wednesday that the Department acted "to demonstrate our concern with the PLO's continuing association and participation in terrorism."

He added that the United States considers "the PLO as an umbrella organization, some elements and members of which practice or advocate international terrorism."

As an example, he noted that Mohammed Abul Abbas, who is sought by the U.S. as the

mastermind of the hijacking in 1985 of the Italian liner Achille Lauro, was reconfirmed as member of the Palestine National Council last April.

Redman gave two other examples on Tuesday: the recent participation by Syrian-backed PLO groups in terrorism and reported contacts between the PLO and Abu Nidal terrorist group.

The action against the PLO here was taken under a law which allows the Secretary of State to close any "entity" considered a foreign mission, Redman stressed.

He said the action was not taken because anyone had violated any laws nor was it a restriction of Constitutional First Amendment freedom of speech rights. "These people have the right to do what ever they want in advocating the PLO" as long as they do not violate the law and are not a foreign mission. This left open the possibility the information office could be opened again by American citizens.

Redman stressed that the U.S. continues to support the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

Pressure From Legislators

The Administration acted under strong pressure from members of Congress which wanted not only the Washington office closed, but also the UN observer mission. This demand was contained in a bill introduced by Sens. Robert Dole (R. Kans.), Charles Grassley (R. Iowa), Frank Lautenberg (D. NJ) and Howard Metzenbaum (D. Ohio) and co-sponsored by 45 other Senators, as well as a similar House bill introduced by Reps. Jack Kemp (R. NY) and Dan Mica (D. Fla.).

The PLO's New York office was not closed because of its status at the UN.

ISRAEL, USSR IN JOINT FILM VENTURE

JERUSALEM, Sept. 16 (JTA) -- A joint Israeli-Soviet commercial film venture is in the making. If negotiations now taking place here are successful, shooting will begin in the USSR next April and later in Israel.

George Daniela, a leading Soviet director, and Russian screenwriter Revaz Gabeiadz are in Israel to finalize a deal with Menahem Golan, head of Cannon Films, a company owned by Israelis that has produced major films for international markets. Cannon is known to be in financial difficulties.

Golan originated the idea of a comedy in English and Russian which attracted the attention of the two Soviet film-makers, neither of whom is Jewish. The plot concerns a non-Jew from the Soviet Georgian Republic who, hearing about Israel from Jewish compatriots, decides to pose as a Jew and try it for himself.

The production will be co-produced with Cannon Films and Golan-Globus Israel Studios in Jerusalem. About a third will be shot in the USSR, possibly in Georgia, and the rest in Israel.

* * *

WASHINGTON (JTA) -- The Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism urged Wednesday that all Jews act immediately to press their Senators to support a bill allowing members of the armed forces to wear yarmulkes. The legislation is being introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D. NJ) as an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization Bill which is currently being considered by the Senate.

A YEAR OF DEBATE: 5747 IN REVIEW

By Andrew Muchin
(Part Five In A Series)

June 1987

WASHINGTON -- The Reagan Administration withdrew its proposed sale of 1,600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia in the face of almost certain defeat in the Senate.

JERUSALEM -- After six months of partisan debate and a week-long vacancy, Israel named a successor to Meir Rosenne as Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. He is Moshe Arad, a career foreign service officer who last served as envoy to Mexico.

PARIS -- The West African state of Togo became the fifth African state to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, broken in 1973. The others are Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Zaire.

UNITED NATIONS -- Israel received 489 files on Nazi war criminals from the confidential archives of the UN.

PARIS -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir, touring Africa, said Israel would help Cameroon improve its agriculture, and develop its fishing industry.

JERUSALEM -- A former SS trooper, Otto Horn, insisted to the Demjanjuk trial, convening here, that John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible."

JERUSALEM -- Leon Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency, called for a complete restructuring of the Zionist movement by consolidating both groups.

TEL AVIV -- The Cabinet wrestled with fallow-year wheat, which Orthodox Jews demanded be sold abroad, while secular Jews complained that to import substitute wheat would cost tens of millions of dollars extra.

JERUSALEM -- Hundreds of Ethiopian immigrants demonstrated outside the Premier's office on behalf of the estimated 15,000 of their brethren left in Ethiopia.

ROME -- Demonstrators here, Jews and Jewish organization worldwide protested the Pope's blessing of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and praising him as a man of peace. The September 11 meeting between the Pope and Jewish leaders in Miami became uncertain.

WASHINGTON -- A slightly revised design for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum was approved by the federal Commission of Fine Arts.

WASHINGTON -- Israel provided written information regarding its role in the sale of arms to Iran to the joint congressional committee investigating the affair.

JERUSALEM -- The Cabinet reversed a decision establishing a tuition schedule giving lower fees for veterans. Arabs can't serve in Israel's armed forces.

LYON -- Klaus Barbie's attorney, Jacques Verges, accused the wartime organization of French Jews, L'Union Generale des Israelites, of collaborating in the Nazi round-up of Jews for deportation.

JERUSALEM -- The Supreme Court rejected an appeal against extradition by William Nakash, an Algerian-born Jew convicted and sentenced in absentia by a French court for the murder of an Arab in Besancon, France. Nakash appealed to Shamir not to sign the extradition order and urged French President Francois Mitterand to nullify the conviction.

JERUSALEM -- MK Meir Kahane took the required oath of allegiance to Israel and regained the members' rights and privileges revoked when earlier he recited a psalm instead of the oath.

OTTAWA -- Parliament adjourned for summer recess without adopting Criminal Code amendments that would allow the trial in Canada of Nazi war criminals regardless of the venue of the crime.

NEW YORK -- The United Church of Christ, one of the largest U.S. Protestant denominations, issued a strongly affirmative declaration on Judaism, declaring it equally legitimate with Christianity and requesting forgiveness for denying Judaism's validity and the dire consequences of that denial.

NEW YORK -- As in 1980, when Rev. Bailey Smith drew the ire of Jews for saying God didn't hear their prayers, he was lambasted for saying unless Jews "repent and get born again, they don't have a prayer."

JERUSALEM -- The Jewish Agency Assembly urged that the Law of Return remain unchanged, reaffirmed its rule not to fund non-Zionist schools, deplored the Pope-Waldheim meeting and passed a budget of about \$400 million.

WASHINGTON -- The Reagan Administration took preliminary steps toward allowing Egypt to manufacture the M1 tank.

July

JERUSALEM -- The Knesset defeated two controversial bills -- the usual amendment to the Law of Return and one which would have given the Orthodox Chief Rabbinate exclusive right to approve conversions performed abroad.

NEW YORK -- Zionist parties espousing religious pluralism gained most in the U.S. elections for the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem in December 1987.

NEW YORK -- B'nai B'rith Women and the American Jewish Congress were the first Jewish organizations to oppose the nomination of conservative federal Judge Robert Bork to be Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Other Jewish organizations followed suit over the summer.

NEW YORK -- The Business Group for Middle East Peace, a group of prominent U.S. Jewish and U.S. Arab citizens, urged the U.S. to support an international Mideast peace conference.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt. -- Rick Schwag created what he hoped would be a solution for the lack of rabbis in some New England states -- a par-rabbis program in which lay people learn to lead Jewish ritual.

SEATTLE -- Nine Conservative and Reform rabbis in western Washington signed an unprecedented agreement on mutual acceptance of converts between their respective branches.

JERUSALEM -- A three-man Soviet consular delegation arrived in Israel and hinted the Soviet diplomatic presence here might not end with the delegation's departure after 90 days.

WASHINGTON -- Oliver North said Israeli counterterrorism advisor Amiram Nir advised the U.S. in 1985 that profits from U.S. arms Israel sold to Iran could be used for other purposes.

COPENHAGEN -- The Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community affirmed their support of an international Mideast peace conference as they resumed high-level diplomatic relations with Syria.

HONG KONG -- Rabbis meeting here formed the Asia Pacific Rabbinical Association to streng-

then Jewish life and in particular aid communities without a rabbi.

NEW YORK -- The U.S. Jewish population remained steady from 1985-86 at an estimated 5.814 million, according to the "1987 American Jewish Yearbook."

NEW YORK -- In a "no-holds-barred" exchange, U.S. Jewish leaders discussed with Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Cardinal Casaroli the building tension in the wake of the Pope-Waldheim meeting.

NEW YORK -- ADL national director Nathan Perlmutter died of cancer at age 64. He was succeeded by Abraham Foxman. In Baltimore, Rabbi Yaakov Yitzchok HaLevi Ruderman, a Torah sage and educator, died at age 87.

CINCINNATI -- The Jewish Community Relations Council presented a \$1,100 check to local resident Marvin Vaughn for his troubles at Ben Gurion Airport in Israel. The U.S. had complained that Israeli authorities were harassing Arab-Americans and Black-Americans entering Israel. Israel established a high-level committee in response.

JERUSALEM -- Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the Soviets had agreed in principle to concessions regarding Soviet Jews in exchange for Israeli visas for the Soviet consular delegation.

JERUSALEM -- Shamir was again lobbied to favor an international Mideast peace conference -- this time by Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid during his three-day visit to Israel.

GENEVA -- An interfaith conference in Fribourg, Switzerland that included Jews and Moslems from Israel and church leaders from Poland and East Germany approved a declaration condemning anti-Semitism.

NEW YORK -- A delegation of diaspora Jewish leaders flew hastily to Israel to lobby government leadership against extending the authority of the rabbinical courts to validate for the purpose of Israeli citizenship Jewish ceremonies performed abroad. The bill, sponsored by Shas, was at the last minute not introduced. Diaspora leaders returned hopeful they could keep Jewish identity issues off Israel's political agenda.

FORT LAUDERDALE -- State Judge Hugh Glickstein said he would not renew his membership in B'nai B'rith because the organization is technically discriminatory in admitting only Jews. Florida judges may not belong to discriminatory organizations. B'nai B'rith denied it discriminates.

JERUSALEM -- Israeli officials reacted calmly to two Soviet-related arms events: Soviet threats regarding Israel's reported testing of intermediate-range ballistic missiles that could be fitted with nuclear weapons; and the receipt by Syria of a shipment of sophisticated MIG-29 jets.

JERUSALEM -- The Supreme Court ordered the Israel Broadcasting Authority to reverse its policy of limited coverage of Kahane's activities.

LONDON -- Cadbury-Schweppes, the international soft-drink and confectionery group, reportedly was considering reducing its ties with Israel in order to have its name removed from the Arab blacklist.

(Tomorrow: Part Six)

U.S. BLACK LEADERS CALL ON ISRAEL TO LEAD FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (JTA) -- A group of American Black leaders who returned Wednesday morning from a 10-day mission to Israel called on

Israel to spearhead the fight against South Africa's apartheid policy. They said that it would be a significant step for Israel to take. In a press conference at the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the 20 members of the delegation, which was headed by the Rev. Charles Stith, Atlanta City Council President, and Martin Luther King III, son of the late American civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., said that they applaud the decision by the Israeli government to phase out its military contracts with South Africa.

A statement on behalf of the delegation, which was read at the press conference by Stith, said: "In our meetings with Israeli leaders we recommended that Israel seek to establish some high level contacts with Black South African leaders. We believe it is in Israel's strong self-interest to undertake such official outreach to the leaders of Black South Africa. We also believe such contacts would do much to demonstrate to South African Blacks and American Blacks that Israel is committed to opposing apartheid and is making serious efforts to seek its termination."

Departing from the written statement, Stith said that the delegation was "greatly impressed" by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' candor in explaining to the group the steps Israel has undertaken to abolish its ties with South Africa.

Objective Of The Visit

During their visit to Israel, which was sponsored by the ADL, the Black leaders, prominent in politics, law, business, broadcasting and religious life, met with Ethiopian Jews, Soviet Jews, Palestinian Arabs, Israeli leaders and Israelis from all walks of life. They also met with members of the Black Hebrews in Israel.

"Our objective in travelling to Israel was to enhance and encourage the improvement of relations between Blacks and Jews in all communities around America," the Black leaders stated. They said that as a result of their mission, they resolved to pursue joint efforts with the Jewish community on behalf of Soviet and Ethiopian Jews.

"We resolved that immediate joint efforts need to be undertaken through direct contacts with the Ethiopian government regarding the emigration of Ethiopian Jews," who still remain in that country, the statement said.

"Regarding the situation of Black Hebrews in Israel," the statement continued, "we strongly encourage timely efforts on the part of the U.S. and Israel to address the compelling humanitarian needs surrounding the Black Hebrews."

Concluding, the Black leaders said: "We resolve to work together, to do all we can to ensure that Black-Jewish relations in America cannot be determined or thought to be determined by the words or actions of few. Instead they will be determined by the actions of all of us in our local communities where the lives of our communities are truly touched."

The Black leaders were joined in their mission by four Jewish community leaders headed by Leonard Zakim, director of the ADL's New England Regional Office. According to ADL officials, the just-concluded mission has been the third visit by American Black leaders to Israel in recent years.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated September 24 and 25, the 1st and 2nd days of Rosh Hashanah.

NEW DEBATE ON ROLE OF POPE PIUS XII FOLLOWING POPE'S MIAMI STATEMENT

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- A simple statement made in Miami by Pope John Paul II at the meeting with Jewish leaders, in which the Pontiff said he believed that Pope Pius XII would be vindicated by history, has elicited a skeptical response from Holocaust historians and some Jewish figures present at the meeting.

Pope Pius XII has been accused, in the years since the end of World War II, of a singular Holocaust sin: silence.

In effect, John Paul's assertion reopens an old can of worms, one which was given tremendous attention beginning in 1963 with the production of the play "The Deputy" by German playwright Rolf Hochhuth, in which Pius XII was assailed for having refrained from speaking out publicly on behalf of those who were persecuted, particularly the Jews.

Critics of the wartime Pontiff base their judgment on the fact that Pius XII did not speak out on behalf of the Jews specifically. The telling document many refer to is the address the Pope gave at Christmas 1942. The criticism leveled at him is that he never once in the very long statement mentioned the word "Jews."

The Christmas plea given by the Pope was, rather, a sweeping condemnation of the perils of a "Godless society" and the threat to private capital under Marxism. In broad but generalized terms he called for opposition to the "excessive herding of men into lifeless things" and urged mankind to "uphold respect for the practical realization of the... fundamental personal rights ... to maintain and develop one's corporeal, intellectual and moral life and especially the right to religious formation."

Explaining The Pontiff's Reasoning

In attempting to explain that Pontiff's reasoning during that era, many have pointed the finger at his tremendous loathing of Communism. It has also been variously noted that it was simply not in the style of Pius XII to be specific about any people's suffering, nor by whom.

Pius's record is a somewhat mixed bag, in that it is known and documented that he allowed sanctuary to be given to the Jews of Rome; that he intervened, through the papal nuncio in Berlin, for the Jews in northern Italy; that he telegraphed a personal appeal to Hungarian Regent Admiral Miklos Horthy.

British historian Martin Gilbert notes in "The Holocaust" (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, NY, 1985) that in 1943, the Pope "helped the Jewish community in Rome that September, offering whatever amount of gold might be needed towards the fifty kilogrammes of gold demanded by the Nazis, which the community could not raise in full on its own."

However, historians Nora Levin and Raul Hilberg have softened the impact of that offer by explaining that it was a loan requested by the then bankrupt Jewish community, which, said Hilberg, was ultimately not needed because the

Jews mustered the sum themselves. On September 20, 1942, Pope Pius XII gave an audience to U.S. envoy Myron Taylor, of which it was speculated that the topic discussed was the persecution of the Jews. Although the specific agenda of that audience was not disclosed, Taylor was quoted as saying that the Pontiff had said that "Church and State must aid in the efforts of both the religious and civil communities."

David Wyman, author of "The Abandonment of the Jews" (Pantheon Books, NY, 1985), feels that Pius's good deeds are, however, overshadowed by his long lapses, and his pronounced overall silence.

He told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency: "From what I know now, the record of Pius XII is a very poor one."

Wyman cited the telegram to Horthy which "was not sent until late June. But the Jews were deported May 15. Why did he wait for a period of more than a month? Before the Pope had moved, 200,000 Jews had been deported.

"It's true that Pius XII helped some Jews, but his record is 95 percent empty. On November 24, 1942, the State Department confirmed that the Jews were being exterminated. The news came to the world. And if the Pope is speaking a month later (the Christmas address), then we have to ask why? What took him so long?"

Levin, author of "The Holocaust: The Destruction of Eastern European Jewry, 1933-45" (Schocken, NY, 1973) cited Pius's great admiration for German culture. She also claimed that Pius "was interested of course in the continuity of the institution (of the Catholic Church). And so any action which might be considered anti-Nazi and antagonistic to the policy of the Third Reich in any way would be actually harmful."

No Basis For Vindication

Hilberg, author of "The Destruction of the European Jews" (Holmes and Meier, NY, 1985) believes "there is no way" Pius would be cleared. "The record is very clear that he did not exercise his function as chief of the Vatican's diplomatic service, his whole control of the nuncios in various countries, to exercise leverage for the saving of Jews. And he did not do so as Bishop of Rome when the Jews were deported from there in 1943 and 1944... So there's no way of vindicating the omission." Hilberg said that the Pope is "three things: head of the Catholic Church, sovereign leader of the Vatican state, and Bishop of Rome. He didn't do anything in any of these capacities," said Hilberg.

Much of the debate among Catholic theologians on Pius's role, both among his apologists and his harshest critics, is drawn on a series of 11 volumes based on Vatican documents published by the Vatican Secretariat of State in the mid-1970s, "Acts and Documents Relative to the Second World War," which the Vatican commissioned from a team of lay historians, much in response to the raging debate over "The Deputy."

At loggerheads over the Pope's wartime record are two Catholic priests, Father Robert Graham, an American Jesuit working at the Vatican who edited this compendium of Vatican wartime records, and Father John Morley, a Jesuit

who teaches at Seton Hall University in South Orange, New Jersey.

Morley wrote a critical appraisal of the Catholic Church during the war, "Vatican Diplomacy and the Jews During the Holocaust, 1939-43" (KTAV, NY, 1980), which draws heavily on these volumes.

Graham sees the positive in the Vatican history. He wrote a 36-page pamphlet summarizing the 10th volume of the series, "Pius XII: Defense of the Jews and Others," which refutes charges that the Pope was silent in face of Jewish persecution.

In the pamphlet, for example, Graham cites the activities of the Archbishop of Utrecht, The Netherlands, who "was warned by the Nazis not to protest the deportation of Dutch Jews. He spoke out anyway, and in retaliation the Catholic Jews of Holland (those who had been baptized) were sent to their death." Among them was Edith Stein, the Carmelite nun whose beatification this year has raised much controversy.

Graham wrote: "It could be asked whether these good works were enough, whether it would have been better for the Pope to have denounced from the rooftops the crimes that were occurring. This thought troubled Pius XII, and he confided afterward to an associate, 'No doubt a protest would have gained me the praise and respect of the civilized world, but it would have submitted the poor Jews to an even worse persecution.'"

Graham also claims that in 1944 Pius provided funds to aid Rumanian Jews, and cites help for the Jews of Slovakia, which was ruled by a Nazi puppet, the virulently anti-Semitic Catholic priest Joseph Tiso, leading a Nazi-ruled government of Catholic clergy. The Slovak situation has been criticized by historians because of the embarrassment that would have been caused the Church had Catholic clergy permitted wholesale deportations of Jews. Eventually 56,000 Slovak Jews were sent to Auschwitz.

Morley wrote that "It must be concluded that Vatican diplomacy failed the Jews during the Holocaust by not doing all that it was possible for it to do on their behalf. It also failed itself because in neglecting the needs of the Jews, and pursuing a goal of reserve rather than humanitarian concern, it betrayed the ideals it had set for itself. The nuncios, the secretary of state, and, most of all, the Pope share the responsibility for this dual failure."

Perception Of The Issue

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, international affairs director of the American Jewish Committee, said that participants at the Miami meeting with Pope John Paul II were "shocked" by his voluntary mention of Pius, but that "it's clear now that the Pope has put Pius XII on the agenda. And so we must be prepared to deal with that. Not in hysteria, not in screaming, and not shrill attacks." Tanenbaum's perception of the issue is that the effort to rehabilitate Pius's reputation is part of the larger tendency to "deemphasize the victimization of the six million Jews as unique victims of a Final Solution, and efforts to Christianize the martyrs. That's what is meant by a certain tendency toward revisionism... to emphasize Christians as victims and to thereby in effect remove the issue of conscience before millions of German and Austrian Catholics and some other Christians in those countries... undercutting the energy for them to have to face that task, for their children

to have to face that task and understand it... It's in that context that the Pius XII thing now is being rehabilitated."

However, Tanenbaum, as well as Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, who was spokesman at the Miami meeting, emphasized that the issue will be part of a meeting in December in Washington between Catholic and Jewish theologians, representatives of various organizations and leading Catholic and Jewish historians to establish once and for all the role of Pius and the Church in the Nazi Holocaust, and to hash out the Catholic Church's impact on 19 centuries of anti-Semitism.

Henry Siegman, president of the American Jewish Congress, expressed hope that "the Pope will prove to be correct when he says that further scholarship will show that Pope Pius XII... did in fact do everything he could have done to help the Jews. However," he admitted, "current scholarship on the subject is in agreement that Pius XII failed to condemn explicitly the persecution and extermination of the Jews. American bishops issued such an unequivocal condemnation in 1942. There is no record of any such statement by Pius XII."

Nobel Peace laureate Elie Wiesel said, "I think it is unfortunate that Pope John Paul II has seen fit to defend the activities of Pius XII in a meeting with Jewish representatives. The record of Pius XII is known. His silence must remain a source of embarrassment to all people who also believe in human solidarity."

SHARANSKY MEETS WITH REAGAN

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- Natan Sharansky emerged from a meeting with President Reagan at the White House Wednesday reassured about the Administration's support for Soviet Jewry, but concerned about what he considers the "complacency" of the American public.

"We cannot expect for them (the Administration) to be more tough on this issue than the American public," he stressed to reporters.

Sharansky, accompanied by his wife, Avital, met with the President at the conclusion of a speaking tour in the United States and Canada aimed at convincing the Jewish community that the struggle was not over because a few "big names" had been allowed to emigrate from the USSR.

He said he found it was easy to reach the Jewish community and plans to return a few weeks before the expected summit between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Jews plan a massive rally in Washington when the summit is held.

Sharansky said that Reagan told him that he discussed the human rights issue when he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze last week and that the issue was stressed by Secretary of State George Shultz in his discussions with Shevardnadze. But the President said that while the Soviets are now willing to talk about human rights, there is no basic change in their policy. Sharansky said that Reagan stressed that the United States will not be "satisfied" just by gestures, but wants "real changes in human rights, real changes in Jewish emigration."

The former refusenik expressed concern that there is "euphoria" in the U.S. over the Shultz-Shevardnadze meetings and the possibility of an arms agreement and the upcoming summit.

THE JEWS OF ARGENTINA: NOT STRANGERS IN THE LAND

By Aviva Cantor
(Part Three In A Series)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- The secular/Zionist orientation of Argentine Jewry-- which dates back to the period of Jewish immigration in the 1880's -- is being challenged in recent years by the rise of a Conservative movement which is attracting many young people and couples.

The movement was spearheaded by the establishment of the Seminario Rabinico Latinoamericano by Rabbi Marshall Meyer in 1962. At the time the Seminario was founded, Argentine Jewry was a "secular community with poor Orthodox leadership and rabbis who didn't know how to reach the youth," its 30-year-old rector, Daniel Fainstein, told a visiting delegation of North American journalists and communal leaders.

The Seminario, which marked its 25th anniversary this August, has ordained 30 Conservative rabbis to date, most of them working in Argentina. They were invited to take over pulpits of old synagogues founded by immigrants many of which were "vaguely, though not ideologically or theologically, traditional," said Fainstein. "They sought to have young people and a rabbi who can confront the issues that concern them."

Rabbi Efraim Rosenzweig of Cordoba's Temple Bet El, is a Conservative rabbi, as is the official rabbi of Mendoza. In Buenos Aires, in addition to the Conservative Comunidad Bet El, there are 20 minyans (prayer groups) which meet in Jewish schools, started by parents of the students.

The Seminario is now located in a modern building in the Belgrano district of Buenos Aires where 20,000 Jews, many upwardly mobile, live. It trains rabbis, community directors to work with them, and madrichim (counselors) for youth groups; runs an institute for adult education, an afternoon high school with 198 pupils, and a choir open to all; and maintains a library of over 27,000 volumes, and a burgeoning publications program.

Growth Of Conservative Judaism

Comunidad Bet El also in the Belgrano district with Rabbi Baruj Plavnick at the pulpit, attracts about 1,500 congregants on the average Friday evening. There is an air of conviviality at the services: people dress informally and sit on folding chairs. The spirit is lively and people sing along with congregants (including women) who lead some of the prayers, accompanied by an organ.

Conservative rabbis in Argentina, said Fainstein, tend to be "left-wing Conservative" and believe in the equality of women. One of the students at the Seminario, a grandmother named Margit Baumatz who serves as rabbi for the German congregation Lamrot Hakol ("in spite of everything"), is planning to be the first woman ordained there.

The situation in the various synagogues where Conservative rabbis serve, however, is still in the process of transition. In Cordoba, although Rosenzweig thinks women should be allowed to have an aliya, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, "this is not the congregation's minhag (custom) and one cannot always go against the congregation." Five or six years ago, he added, "it was a big revolution to get mixed seating."

What is the reason for the growth of the Conservative movement in a community which has always been secular? Some Argentine leaders attribute it to a "spiritual awakening." Others advance a socio-economic interpretation: Conservative Jews, being upper middle class, seek a different ideology from Zionism, which was proletarian and lower class petit bourgeois in tone. Fainstein discounts the latter reason, stating that there are Conservative communities "in all places, far from being wealthy."

Another theory is that the religious interest on the part of Argentine Jews started during the eight-year reign of the junta, when few other vehicles of expression were regarded as safe. A similar explanation is proffered in relation to the increasing popularity of the community centers, which became "a family haven" at that time.

Perhaps the explanation closest to the mark is that Argentine Jews are increasingly seeking ways to make a synthesis between being Jews and being Argentines. The Conservative movement and the community centers are each trying to work out such a synthesis -- and both feel strongly that the communal structures should reflect the actual religious and political pluralism that exists among Jews.

The Role Of The AMIA

One of the objects of their critique in this regard is the AMIA (Asociacion Mutual Israelita Argentina), also called the Kehila de Buenos Aires. The AMIA funds the Jewish schools in the capital city and the provinces, holds cultural activities such as lectures, exhibits and concerts, and administers welfare and the cemeteries.

Outgoing AMIA president Luis Perlmutter told the North American delegation that out of the annual budget of \$10 million, 50 percent goes to education and 25 percent to social welfare. The AMIA, he said, has overcome its budget crisis of several years ago; it is generally acknowledged that good financial management played a key role here.

Hebraica officials and others criticize the AMIA for not including the Sephardim, who constitute about 30 percent of Buenos Aires Jewry. The Sephardim are mainly descendants of immigrants from Syria, Morocco, Algeria and Turkey. They run their own synagogues (30) and schools (three). The exclusion of the Sephardim from the AMIA, however, derives mainly from their having had different models of communal organization at the time of their immigration.

Another criticism of the AMIA is that its official rabbi is Orthodox, and it is he who officiates at all ceremonial functions. More importantly, there are no AMIA activities on the Sabbath, and no non-Orthodox conversions are accepted by its rabbinate.

But even Jews critical of the AMIA admit that many in that body favor religious pluralism, but are fearful that the Orthodox rabbis would never accept it and the Kehila would then be divided. This the AMIA is determined to avert.

Community-wide elections to the AMIA are held every three years; six parties put up candidates and officials are selected by a system of proportional representation. At the time of the visit of the North American delegation, posters from the different parties running in the spring elections were still on the walls of buildings in the old Jewish Once (pronounced On-say) neighborhood, where the AMIA building is located.

Hebraica president Mario Trumper criticized the fact that the AMIA is run along the lines of old Jewish political parties, "some of which have disappeared in Israel but are still alive and well in Argentina," and dominated by the Avoda (similar to the Israeli Labor) Party.

In the recent elections, Avoda garnered 40 percent of the vote. A party named Breira, representing all the community centers and clubs and calling for "religious pluralism and a richer Jewish life," ran for the second time. It garnered 20 percent of the votes.

However, only about 9,000 Jews voted in the recent elections (down from 12,600 in 1966), out of an estimated Jewish population in Buenos Aires of 230,000. Trumper told the delegation that "the majority of Jews in Buenos Aires don't know and don't care about these kind of discussions. The youth don't participate in the elections . . ." Others added that the Kehila's workers are not allowed by Argentine law to vote in such elections.

Trumper called for opening up the list of people who can vote, giving "other kinds of services that can integrate the poor and the rich, and "integrate rather than divide" Ashkenazim and Sephardim. He concluded: "A community which does not accept religious pluralism works against history."

(Next Week: Part Four)

PERES AND SHEVARDNADZE MEET AND PLEDGE TO CONTINUE CONTACTS BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met for nearly two hours at the Soviet United Nations Mission here Wednesday and emerged pledging to continue contacts between their countries.

Both Ministers, speaking to reporters, described their meeting as "friendly, useful and open." The Soviet diplomat referred to his Israeli counterpart as "Comrade Peres." He said "The most important thing is that we agreed that our meetings will continue." Peres said their discussion was "deep and honest" and dealt mainly with the situation in the Middle East, the relationship between Moscow and Jerusalem and the issue of Soviet Jewry.

With respect to the latter, the Israeli Foreign Minister said, "I came out of the meeting with hope in my heart that something could be done regarding the issue of Soviet Jewry, although I did not receive any concrete promises from Mr. Shevardnadze."

He said their discussion of an international conference for Middle East peace centered more on the framework of such a conference than on its details. According to Peres, Shevardnadze spoke at length about improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Russian diplomat believes that progress in the Middle East could parallel improved relations between the two superpowers.

Peres said he told Shevardnadze of Israel's desire that the Soviet Union open its gates to all Jews who wish to emigrate and that the Soviets would see to it that those who leave go to Israel. He said Shevardnadze did not promise anything but listened attentively to Israel's concerns. Peres described Shevardnadze as a Foreign Minister who

does not have "one bit of hostility toward the Jewish people."

"I got the impression that the Middle East is very high on the agenda of the Soviet Union," Peres said, adding that he and Shevardnadze agreed that whatever can be done to advance the cause of peace there should not be postponed because time is of the essence.

PERES SELECTED AS 'MAN OF THE YEAR'

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Shimon Peres topped Premier Yitzhak Shamir as the popular choice for "Man of the Year" according to a poll conducted by the Pori Public Opinion Research Institute, published in Haaretz Tuesday.

Peres was selected by 18.4 percent of the 2,100 respondents compared to 5.3 percent for Shamir. According to Pori director Raphael Gill, the results are exceptional because the public usually chooses the Prime Minister. When Peres was Premier last year he was chosen by 32.2 percent of the respondents.

Most of the runners-up, however, were Likud politicians. Former Defense Minister Moshe Arens came in third with 3.9 percent, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim was supported by 3.5 percent, and President Chaim Herzog, who has no party affiliation, ran fifth with 2.6 percent.

Likud-Herut Minister of Commerce and Industry Ariel Sharon was sixth with 2.5 percent, followed by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin with 2.3 percent. Former Premier Menachem Begin finished last with 1.8 percent.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR IDF SOLDIER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (JTA) -- A memorial service will be held at the Israel Embassy here Oct. 18 for Lt. Alexander Singer, a former Washington area resident, who was killed while leading an Israeli army patrol in the Israeli security zone of south Lebanon.

Singer was one of three Israeli soldiers killed Sept. 15 in an ambush on the slopes of Mt. Hermon by terrorists from the Lebanese National Resistance Front believed to be on a hostage-taking mission. It was his 25th birthday. He was buried Sept. 18 in the Har Herzl Military Cemetery, Jerusalem.

A graduate of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School in Bethesda, Maryland, and Cornell University, Singer made aliya in 1985 after studying Hebrew at the Brandeis-Bardin Institute in California. He also spoke Yiddish, Arabic and Russian and had visited the Soviet Union where he had met with refuseniks.

Singer was the son of Max Singer, president of the Potomac Organization, a Washington area consulting firm, and Suzanne Singer, executive editor of Moment Magazine and managing editor of Biblical Archaeology Review and Bible Review.

He is also survived by three brothers, Daniel, who is serving in the Israel army, Benjamin, who also plans to make aliya, and Saul, a staff member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Security forces are searching for two young Arabs who attacked and robbed two Jewish teen-agers Tuesday evening. The victims, Roy Horowitz and Yaniv Levy, from the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Hasharon, were not seriously hurt.

Bork has the credentials for the job . . .

By Arlin M. Adams

In many respects it is fortuitous that the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court has occurred in 1987 — the year of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. The nomination, and most especially the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, have provided an opportunity to explain to the citizens of this nation the overarching importance of the Supreme Court to the American democratic system, the key position of each justice on that tribunal and the role of the Senate Judiciary Committee when passing on judicial nominations.

Despite the intense interest that has been aroused, it is important that such a nomination not be used as an occasion for implementing particular political programs. Ordinarily the criteria for a judicial candidate have been framed not in political terms but in terms of educational background, judgment, steadiness, integrity and impartiality. Members of the committee have articulated similar standards.

It is now clear that most, if not all, of the members of the committee agree that Bork gets very high marks when considering these characteristics. His experience as a practicing lawyer, as a law professor, as U.S. solicitor general and as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, all strongly support such qualifications. There is no doubt, either, that Bork, over the last 30 years, has thought deeply about most of the questions that now confront and that will continue to confront the Supreme Court.

The real issue that seems to be troubling the committee concerns Bork's conception of the role of the Supreme Court in considering disputes that affect the individual rights of U.S. citizens. Many of the



Judge Robert H. Bork

questions addressed to him during the hearings have concerned his views regarding free speech and free press, separation of church and state, the equal protection clause, the rights of women and minorities and his understanding of the right of privacy.

It is clear that in his articles touch-

ing on the right of privacy, Bork has expressed views that have aroused concerns on the part of a number of members of the committee. On this as well as some other, thorny issues — such as whether the First Amendment covers other than political speeches, the Civil Rights Act, and the equal protection clause — Bork

has made plain that his present views are different from those that he originally espoused.

The bold fact remains that as solicitor general and as a member of the Court of Appeals, Bork's opinions have been in the mainstream of constitutional law of this nation. Although he has taken a conservative approach to the role of the judiciary and has urged restraint when courts are called upon to review governmental action, none of his opinions has adopted a position that can be seen as threatening the individual rights of our citizens.

It must be realized that many of his earlier statements were made in his role as a law professor, a role that frequently calls upon the individual to criticize the work of the Supreme Court as well as other judicial tribunals, and to do so quite caustically. An academic lives in an environment that encompasses the mapping out of positions for spirited debates from which difficult decisions hopefully can emerge.

In the 1973 hearings conducted when Bork was being considered for the position of solicitor general and in the 1982 hearings held when he was being considered for appointment to the Court of Appeals, Bork made it clear that he understands that each of the positions for which he was nominated required different approaches than ones he adopted while a professor. Thus, it is not surprising that as solicitor general and as a member of the judiciary, Bork served with acknowledged competence and unquestioned fidelity to the demands of his positions.

Bork has always stressed that our system of government under the Constitution is based on the consent of the governed and allows the majority to decide important areas of life so long as they abide by the limitations that the Constitution im-

poses. He agrees strongly that when interpreting the constraints imposed by the Constitution, the first and fundamental rule is "to construe them according to the sense of the terms and the intentions of the parties." He believes strongly that the judge's assignment is to understand the principle encased in the constitutional clause in question, that the framers were trying to protect by the clause, and then to apply that principle in the controversy before the court.

The framers believed strongly in majority rule, in inalienable rights, in stability and yet change. They attempted to reconcile these aims by providing for a written Constitution that was different from ordinary legislation, and to this they added the great Bill of Rights, for additional safeguards.

The real issue that appears to emerge from the dialogue that is currently being conducted by the committee is the degree of fidelity owed to the Constitution and the intention of the framers. That issue can be further refined to determine what significance should be attached to the changes that have occurred in this nation and how constitutional doctrine should evolve as a reaction to such changes.

These are complex matters that cannot be disposed of by simply stressing the level of generality to which constitutional terms such as due process or equal protection can be elevated. Rather, they are issues to which highly trained and highly skilled advocates can differ.

Although there are many citizens of good will who might wish that Bork were somewhat more willing to see judges take a more active role in adjudicating disputes involving personal rights, a responsible body of legal experts respects his sense that facile judicial expansion of the Con-

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stitution might well endanger the very legitimacy that has been a triumphant accomplishment of American constitutionalism for the last two centuries.

Bork has repeatedly stated that there have been very few major decisions handed down in the last few decades that he believes should be reversed or even considered for reversal. In this regard, he has consistently stressed his concern for legal certainty, known in the law as *stare decisis*. He declared during the hearings that only if the court were convinced that it had made a serious mistake should it seek to correct that mistake by repudiation of an earlier judgment.

There is no question about Bork's superb legal credentials — as a practitioner, as a law professor, as the government's chief advocate before the Supreme Court and as a judge. Everything about his career leads me to believe that he is sincere and honest in advising the members of the committee of the changes that he has reached regarding the important questions that appear to be disturbing the committee. If confirmed, I predict that he will prove to be a most illustrious member of the nation's highest court.

(Arlin M. Adams retired last January as a judge of the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals.)

**SPECIAL TO THE JTA
MAJOR SHIFT IN TURKEY'S POLICY TOWARD
ISRAEL AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Turkey is prepared to strengthen its economic, cultural and diplomatic ties with Israel. But, diplomatic sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Turkey in return wants Israel to use its alleged influence on the "Jewish lobby" in America to advance Turkish interests in Washington.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres met here Wednesday with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu. It was the first meeting in the last 20 years between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

Turkey, a Moslem country, does not have full diplomatic ties with Israel. The two countries only have consular level representations between them. Because of its solidarity with the Moslem Arab world, Turkey has been careful for years not to intensify its ties with the Jewish State, at least not openly.

The willingness of the Turkish Foreign Minister to meet with Peres represents a major shift in Ankara's policy toward Israel and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Israel Is No Longer Taboo'

In a special interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency following the meeting between the two Foreign Ministers, the spokesman for the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Inal Batu, said:

"The meeting between Peres and Halefoglu constitutes by itself an improvement in relations between the two countries. In addition, we demonstrated to the whole Moslem world that Israel is no longer taboo." The Turkish official noted that Turkey is the only Moslem country in the world, apart from Egypt, which has diplomatic relations with Jerusalem.

Israeli and Turkish sources confirmed that the Turkish Foreign Minister accepted an invitation by Peres to visit Israel. If such visit indeed takes place it would mark a major progress in relations between the two countries.

Turkey seeks the influence of what it conceives to be the "powerful Jewish lobby" in Washington. The Turks believe that the Greek and Armenian lobbies in Washington are harming Turkish interests and they are convinced that the Jewish lobby is capable of turning things around to satisfy the Turkish request for American military and economic aid. Presently the Turkish government receives about \$600 million annually in American foreign assistance.

Peres, in his meeting with Halefoglu Wednesday, discussed the prospects for an international peace conference on the Mideast. "We told Peres that we support an international peace conference but we stressed that such a conference must be attended by the PLO, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," the spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry told the JTA.

The JTA has learned from reliable sources that the two Foreign Ministers also discussed

cooperation in the fight against international terrorism. Turkey and Israel have been cooperating secretly on this problem for some years now. Turkey is a target of Armenian and Kurdish terrorists who launch hit-and-run attacks on Turkish citizens along the Turkish-Syrian border.

**AN UNPRECEDENTED MEETING:
ISRAELI AND CHINESE F.M.S SAY
CONTACTS BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES
WILL CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE**

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- In an unprecedented meeting Wednesday evening between the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of China and Israel, it was concluded that contacts between representatives of both countries will continue in the future.

The meeting between Shimon Peres, Israel's Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xuegian, was the first meeting ever between the Foreign Ministers of China and Israel. China and Israel have no diplomatic ties and China has been a strong supporter of the Arab side in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The meeting between the two officials took place at the Chinese Mission to the United Nations. It lasted one hour and 45 minutes. Although representatives of China and Israel have met in the United Nations in the last few months, the Peres-Xuegian meeting was the highest level of contact between China and Israel. Moreover, the Chinese publicly announced the meeting and allowed photographers to take pictures of the two officials at the end of their meeting.

Peres, addressing Jewish leaders at a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations shortly after his meeting with the Chinese official, said that he discussed with him the prospects for an international peace conference on the Mideast. The Chinese Foreign Minister said that his government will support any framework for an international peace conference agreed to by the Arabs and Israel, Peres said.

China is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and will, therefore, participate in any future international conference. According to Israeli diplomats, the Chinese Foreign Minister reiterated his government's position that any international peace conference must include the Palestine Liberation Organization.

**U.S. WILL ALLOW ISRAEL TO SELL
14 KFIR FIGHTER JETS TO COLOMBIA**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- The United States will allow Israel to sell 14 of its Kfir jet fighter planes to Colombia -- a \$100 million deal -- to help cushion the losses resulting from cancellation of the Lavi jet fighter-plane project, Israel Radio reported Thursday.

According to Israel Radio, Secretary of State George Shultz informed Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of the American decision at their meetings at the United Nations in New York last month.

The Kfir, the first supersonic combat aircraft designed and built in Israel, was the precu-

sor of the Lavi, a more advanced, sophisticated plane. Because its engines and other components were manufactured in America, the U.S. could exercise veto power over Kfir sales to third countries.

That restricted export opportunities, particularly to Latin American countries where the Kfir would compete with American aircraft sales. But Israel has leased a number of Kfir jets to the U.S. Marine Corps and other military branches which use them to simulate Soviet MIGs in air combat training.

The Lavi, like the Kfir, was manufactured by Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) and was to have been Israel's second generation jet fighter. It was funded largely by U.S. military grants and Washington had been urging Israel for more than a year to abandon the project because of excessive costs.

The American position was supported by many senior Israel Defense Force and Air Force officers and by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin on grounds that the Lavi was absorbing funds from other vitally needed advanced weapons systems.

The government decided on August 30 to drop the Lavi, a decision that resulted in several hundred dismissals at the IAI plant with many more to follow. The U.S. has promised to assist Israel in making up the economic losses.

SHULTZ SEEKING 'KEY' TO MIDEAST PROGRESS By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz said Thursday that he hopes to find the "key" to progress in the Middle East peace process during his upcoming visit to the region.

"Everybody wants to move it (the peace process), and yet we can't seem to figure out the key to get it going," Shultz said on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America." "So I'm going to look around and see if I can find a key."

The Secretary denied that he will be bringing any "dramatic" proposals when he visits Israel, Jordan and Egypt on his way to the Soviet Union this month.

"I think sometimes when you sit down and really visit with people and try to find out what is bothering them, and what they really want to get, and sort of talk through that, and look at the full range of objectives that they have, that sometimes you can find a way," he said.

Shultz rejected a suggestion that he plans to put "pressure" on Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir to drop his objections to an international conference as a means to bringing about direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

"It's not a question of pressure," he stressed. "It's a question of what's the problem, and how do we solve the problem. And we want to do it together with all of the leaders there."

At the same time, the Secretary seemed to caution against expecting any immediate results from his Mideast trip. "You can't be optimistic with the long time it takes," he said. "But you just have to keep working on small probabilities in the hope that sometime you'll break through."

Shultz indicated he hopes to also go to Saudi Arabia, although the State Department later could not confirm that Riyadh is on his itinerary. The Secretary noted that he plans to meet with Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, King Hussein of Jordan, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and "I hope (Saudi) King Fahd."

MOVE IN CONGRESS TO ALLOW ISRAEL TO REFINANCE PART OF ITS DEBT TO THE U.S. By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- A move to allow Israel to refinance part of its debt to the United States will be made in Congress, according to Sen. Lawton Chiles (D. Fla.).

Chiles told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that he met with Israel Finance Minister Moshe Nissim Wednesday and told him he would make such a proposal to the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on Foreign Operations. The subcommittee's chairman, Sen. Daniel Inouye (D. Hawaii), favors the proposal, Chiles said.

Israel owes the U.S. nearly \$10 billion for economic and defense purchases. About \$1 billion of the defense loans were taken out when interest rates were at 12 to 14 percent.

Chiles said that while details have not yet been worked out, his proposal would allow Israel to "prepay" the \$1 billion by refinancing the loan in the private market at the current interest rates of 10 to 11 percent, thus saving millions of dollars. This is similar to what many people in the U.S. are doing on their loans, he noted.

Congress would be asked to guarantee most of the new loan, Chiles said.

He said he believes the proposal is "feasible" since Israel's credit is good. However, he said the proposal still has to be worked out carefully since he does not want to set a "precedent" where other countries, who have not repaid their debts as faithfully as Israel, would ask for the same thing.

Chiles noted that Congress was "delighted" with the improvements Israel has made in its economy over the past several years. "I think they worked very hard and I think they did a very good job," he said.

Nissim, who was in Washington for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, met with other members of Congress before leaving for Israel.

INDIA NIXES VISIT BY ISRAELI PROF

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- The Indian government has refused to grant a visa to Hebrew University Prof. Shlomo Avineri who has been invited by one of India's most prestigious "think tanks" to participate in a conference on Soviet bloc developments in December.

Avineri, an expert on Marx and Communist theory and one of Israel's leading Sovietologists, said he received his invitation a year ago from the Indian School of Political Economy. He said he has since received many inquiries from the school about the paper he was to present at the conference.

He said he would inform other prospective participants of the Indian government's refusal and expected that some would decide to boycott the meeting. Avineri served for a time as Director General of the Foreign Ministry under Shimon Peres.

AMSTERDAM (JTA) -- Premier Rudolph Lubbers of The Netherlands will visit Israel next spring at the invitation of Premier Yitzhak Shamir. The trip will be the first by a Dutch Prime Minister to Israel. Lubbers heads the coalition cabinet of Christian Democrats and Liberals.

**BATTLE SHAPING UP IN CONGRESS TO
BLOCK ADMINISTRATION-PROPOSED
ARMS SALE PACKAGE TO SAUDI ARABIA**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- As the Reagan Administration prepares to submit to Congress a proposed arms sale package for Saudi Arabia, bipartisan majorities in both the Senate and House are making it clear that it will be rejected. A letter signed by 225 members of the House was delivered to the White House and the State Department Wednesday telling President Reagan that the package will be opposed.

A letter signed by 62 Senators was delivered to Reagan last Friday. Both letters cited a belief that the Saudis have not supported United States national interests in the Middle East nor have they helped combat international terrorism as evidenced by Saudi financial support for terrorist groups such as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The House letter was initiated by Reps. Larry Smith (D. Fla.), Mel Levine (D. Calif.), Dante Fascell (D. Fla.), William Broomfield (R. Mich.), Vin Weber (R. Minn.) and Mickey Edwards (R. Okla.). Sens. Alan Cranston (D. Calif.) and Bob Packwood (R. Ore.) initiated the Senate letter.

In addition to those who signed the letters, spokesmen in both Houses said there are enough other members opposed to the sale to override a possible presidential veto.

On The Verge Of A Decision

The Administration, meanwhile, maintains it has not yet made any decision on a package which is expected to include 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles, F-15 jet fighters and other equipment.

"We have been engaged in full consultations with Congress," Phyllis Oakley, a State Department spokesperson, said Tuesday. "We intend to continue to consult fully with Congress on this important issue. We urge all Senators to keep an open mind on this issue during the consultation process."

But at a press conference Wednesday, Broomfield, the ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said House members had not been consulted. "I think it's important if the Administration wants to get an arms package through it's going to require partnership on the part of Congress and the Administration working together." He said the Administration can not just decide on what will be sold and then submit it to Congress.

Smith noted that last August, just before Congress took a summer break, State Department and Pentagon officials told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that a package had not yet been agreed upon.

But a week after Congress adjourned, The Washington Post gave details of a \$1 billion arms sale package the Administration was planning to submit, Smith said.

Smith said he believes the Administration is consulting with members of the Senate and with House Speaker James Wright (D. Tex.) and other House leaders but not with the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee which will be the first to deal with any arms proposal. The

Administration may be concentrating on the Senate since House rejection is a certainty and the fate of arms proposals usually lies in the Senate.

Smith noted that the Administration has to submit the proposal to Congress this week or next since it must give Congress the required 50 days to consider an arms proposal before its expected adjournment in November.

Another reason may be the scheduled visit to Washington in mid-October of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah. This was denied by Oakley, who said the Administration has no timetable.

The Administration is "trying to do something to make the Saudis happy," Rep. John Kasich (R. Ohio) said. "They fully expect us to shoot it down."

This assessment appeared to be confirmed by Oakley Tuesday. When she was asked if she believed the Administration's plea for an open mind would convince some of those opposed, she replied, "I didn't say we could; I said we are urging them."

Oakley stressed that the Administration believes "the sales we are considering will indeed serve and protect the national interest of the United States in this important region of the world. These sales are not a spur of the moment gesture. They would be consistent with Middle East policy followed by Republican and Democratic Administrations."

Smith stressed Wednesday that Congress believes the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. is important. But he noted this would be the fourth sale to the Saudis in nine months. Levine said Congress this year approved the sale of attack helicopters, Bradley fighting vehicles and electronic equipment to the Saudis. A proposal to sell the Saudis the Maverick missiles was withdrawn last June because of Congressional opposition.

The Administration scaled down a \$2 billion arms proposal to the Saudis in 1986 to \$200 million because of Congressional opposition, Smith said. He said they are now using "salami" tactics, slicing up the proposals to submit them a bit at a time. He said he believed that this is only the beginning of the arms the Administration plans to sell the Saudis.

Israel Not Endangered

Oakley also stressed Tuesday that the proposed sale would not endanger Israel. "These arms sales would not affect the Arab-Israel military balance in any meaningful way," she said. "The Administration remains committed to maintaining Israel's qualitative edge."

But Weber said that concern for Israel was not the main reason for the Congressional opposition. He noted that in collecting Republican signatures for the House letters, Republicans stressed their concern that the Saudis have not cooperated in the Mideast peace effort.

"It is unfortunate that these sales are being opposed by some when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. Naval operations in the (Persian) Gulf in ways which many in Congress have long urged," Oakley said.

But several Congressmen at the press conference Wednesday said the U.S. operation in the Gulf is in the Saudi interest. Smith noted that for too long the U.S. has "substituted" arms sales for "a long-term foreign policy."

KOZIY SANCTUARY IN COSTA RICA

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (JTA) -- A Ukrainian post-war emigre to the United States whose background as a Nazi collaborator was confirmed by U.S. federal court has received a temporary residency visa in Costa Rica, according to a report in the Sept. 20 edition of The Ukrainian Weekly, datelined San Jose, Costa Rica.

Bohdan Koziy fled to Costa Rica from the U.S. about three years ago to avoid impending deportation to the Soviet Union, where he is himself accused of the deportations and killings of Soviet (Ukrainian) citizens in World War II.

The Costa Rican Minister of the Interior, Ronaldo Ramirez, in announcing that Koziy and his wife, Yaroslava, had been granted the visas, expressed doubt about the sufficiency of the evidence against Koziy presented by the Soviets. "His supposed authorship of crimes against Jews has not been demonstrated," Ramirez said, adding that Koziy had not broken any Costa Rican laws and, therefore, the Costa Rican government had no reason to deport him.

On Aug. 14, 1985, NBC Nightly News revealed that Koziy was in Costa Rica, where he was reported living in a luxurious hacienda. On Sept. 14, 1985, The New York Times, in an article titled "Costa Rica's Image as Haven Fading," reported that Koziy had been in that country since October 1984.

Koziy had owned the Flying Cloud Motel in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, which he reportedly sold.

Some Startling Developments

In the report in The Ukrainian Weekly, Ramirez failed to mention any American findings against Koziy -- his age has been reported as both 64 and 67 -- who was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in March 1982 for having lied about his wartime activities when he entered the U.S. in 1949. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1956.

Even more startling about the Costa Rican move to grant Koziy temporary residence are previous moves by the Costa Rican government itself to deport him. In August 1986, Costan Rican Deputy Interior Minister Alvara Ramos announced that the government was seeking a court order to expel Koziy.

Then, in March of this year, Koziy was ordered extradited to the Soviet Union by the Costa Rican Superior Penal Tribunal of Alajuela. At that time, the public prosecutor of San Jose said that the court's extradition ruling could not be appealed.

In 1979, the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) had filed a complaint seeking Koziy's denaturalization, which was followed by the 1982 trial in Federal District Court in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Former OSI director Allan Ryan Jr., in his book "Quiet Neighbors," described Koziy as a member of the Ukrainian police auxiliary in Stanislaw that operated under German direction during the war. His identity and occupation were corroborated by German insurance documents found.

At his trial, the OSI presented, on videotape, several Soviet and Polish witnesses who testified that they had known Koziy. They described his role in the killing of Stanislaw's Jews, particularly his singling out of Jewish children as

victims. Their descriptions were graphic and horrifying.

Eli Rosenbaum, who was a prosecutor for the OSI during Koziy's trial in Florida, said, "What is doubly offensive is not only that the Costa Rican government is not extraditing him to stand trial in the Soviet Union, as its own courts have authorized, but they are not even moving to expel him from Costa Rica. Now the Interior Minister intercedes after all these proceedings and substitutes his own judgment that there is insufficient evidence. That's utterly fantastic. What more would he like to see?"

Ruben Robles, Ministerial Consul of the Costa Rican Embassy in Washington, told JTA that Ramirez granted the temporary visa because the extradition order is still in process of execution. "Extradition proceedings were started in the courts. Until final court notification regarding his extradition is taken, he (Koziy) may remain."

In 1982, West Germany refused to acquiesce to a Justice Department request to extradite Koziy from the U.S. and prosecute him despite conclusive evidence that Koziy had killed a four-year-old Jewish girl.

In August 1986, Kalman Sultanik, vice president of the World Jewish Congress and chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's Committee on Anti-Semitism, released Justice Department documents indicating that the West German government declined the American request despite agreeing with American authorities that the child had been murdered by Koziy.

A Child Was Murdered

At Koziy's 1982 trial, eyewitnesses described Koziy's snatching of Monica Singer, the four-year-old daughter of a local Jewish doctor, and his taking her to the police station. The witnesses described her crying, "Mother, he's going to shoot me," and "I want to live." Koziy took out his pistol; her mother turned her head.

In July 1982, the OSI wrote to the West German Ministry of Justice, suggesting that Koziy be extradited for "personally and single-handedly" murdering the girl "by shooting her at point-blank range." In the same letter, the OSI refers to Koziy actively participating in the murders of members of another Jewish family.

The West German Foreign Office declined the American request in a diplomatic note to the American Embassy in Bonn on March 28, 1983. The note, refusing "to initiate extradition proceedings in this case," nevertheless conceded "There is no doubt as to Koziy's participation in the two aforementioned shooting incidents."

The West German government described the crimes as "manslaughter" rather than "murder" because the killings could not demonstrate "cruelty, iniquity, lust for murder, and base motives." Therefore, the German document said, the crimes were no longer prosecutable because the statute of limitations on them had run out in the spring of 1960.

"Cruelty would exist only if the perpetrator, beyond the purpose of executing the killings, had imposed special pain or torture on the victims out of a mentality entirely devoid of feeling or mercy... The fact that one of the victims was a four-year-old child in itself does not suffice to establish a determination of a cruel or underhanded killing... The available documents do not show any indications that, according to the meaning of the law, Koziy acted out of a lust for murder."

**SOLDIER SLAIN IN AMBUSH WHILE TRYING TO HELP HIS COMMANDING OFFICER**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- American-born Lt. Alexander Singer, one of three Israel Defense Force soldiers killed when their patrol was ambushed by terrorists in the south Lebanon security zone Tuesday night, died while trying to help his commanding officer, Capt. Ishai Ronen Weizman, who was fatally wounded by the first fusillade, the IDF disclosed Thursday.

Singer, who met death on his 25th birthday, will be buried Friday. His funeral was delayed to allow his family time to come to Israel. Funeral services were held Wednesday for Weizman, 22, and the third fatality, Pvt. Camille Oren, 19, who was killed while trying to assist the fallen officers.

Singer, a platoon commander, was born in Washington, D.C. in 1962 and first came to Israel in 1973 with his parents. His father, Dr. Max Singer, a strategic studies expert, brought his family to Israel for a sabbatical study year but they remained for four years.

Alex Singer returned to Israel three years ago, following his younger brother Danny who studied at the Kibbutz Ein Tzurim Ulpan before he was drafted into the army. Alex had completed studies in Sovietology and Judaism at Cornell University and joined the regular army here shortly after his return.

The Tuesday night ambush on the rocky slopes of Mt. Hermon at the eastern end of the security zone inflicted some of the worst casualties suffered by the IDF in its operations in the security zone. In addition to the three dead, four soldiers were wounded, none seriously. The latter included the platoon medical orderly.

High Praise For The Unit

The IDF had unqualified praise for the unit which, with its officers dead and medical aid temporarily unavailable, regrouped and fought off the terrorists until helicopter gunships brought reinforcements and evacuated the dead and wounded. Despite the initial confusion, the soldier in charge of communications managed to radio a call for help.

The terrorists fled, leaving behind one wounded man who was taken prisoner. The IDF said Thursday that an investigation confirmed there was no excessive delay in providing first aid to the wounded and reinforcements for the survivors of the patrol still fighting. The rescue operation was difficult because of the very rugged terrain, the IDF said.

IDF officers investigating the incident attributed the high casualties to "bad luck," Haaretz military correspondent Zeev Schiff reported Thursday. The wounded terrorist taken prisoner said his force consisted of 12 men, Lebanese and Palestinian members of extreme leftwing organizations trained and supported by Syria.

The size of the IDF patrol was not disclosed. The unit was engaged in a routine search operation when it came under fire from concealed positions at a distance of about 40 meters.

UNPRECEDENTED MEASURE ON WAR CRIMINALS SIGNED INTO LAW IN CANADA

By Michael Solomon and Ben Kayfetz

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- Bill C-71, a law that allows the prosecution in Canadian courts of war criminals whose acts were committed outside of Canada, was given Royal Assent Wednesday, a day after it was adopted by Parliament without amendment.

Jeanne Sauve, Governor General, signed the bill on behalf of the Queen, a formality making it the law of the land. No other country has ever enacted similar legislation, although a bill of the same type has been introduced in Australia.

The law was drafted on the recommendation of the special commission headed by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes which conducted a two-year investigation of Nazi war criminals living in Canada. About 20 alleged war criminals now face prosecution in Canada and 281 suspects are under investigation.

Enactment of the law was hailed by Canadian Jewish leaders. Frank Dimant, executive vice president of B'nai B'rith Canada, said "Passage of Bill C-71 has removed the blemish or moral turpitude from the record of Canada's post-war history."

Milton Harris, past president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and chairman of its war crimes committee, said "This is an historic day. We are enormously gratified by the determination of the government in moving swift passage of the legislation." Harris praised Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Attorney General Ramon Hnatyshyn for their exceptional efforts in gaining passage of the law.

Mulroney said earlier in the week that as long as he is Prime Minister, no Nazi war criminal will find safe haven in Canada. He said it was repugnant that Canada should share citizenship with persons who committed crimes against humanity.

**BEHIND THE HEADLINES
A FRIGHTENING REALITY**

By David Kantor

BONN, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- The success of the neo-Nazi Deutsche Volksunion (DVU) party in gaining a seat in the State Parliament of Bremen in last Sunday's elections has badly shaken the West German political establishment, whose leaders have consistently dismissed such rightwing extremist factions as little more than a nuisance incapable of winning sufficient votes to penetrate even local governments.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU), may well be embarrassed by the developments in Bremen. Only a week earlier, when visiting Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin expressed concern over reports of resurgent anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism in the Federal Republic -- especially after the suicide in Spandau prison of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolph Hess -- Kohl assured him there was no danger of neo-Nazi groups becoming more than a minor irritant, creating isolated, if un-

pleasant incidents from time to time. But now, even the most optimistic West German politicians cannot ignore the reality that for the first time in 20 years, a neo-Nazi candidate managed to get elected to a state legislature. The success of the DVU moreover greatly improved the chances of future support at the polls by conservative voters with rightwing leanings.

The situation in Bremen was unique. While all of the federal states require a party to poll at least five percent of the popular vote to gain representation in parliament, the Bremen constitution makes a party eligible if it wins five percent in either one of the two cities comprising the state. The DVU did poorly in Bremen. But it easily exceeded the five percent barrier in Bremerhaven, the deep-water seaport at the mouth of the Weser.

As a result, its candidate, 62-year-old retired engineer Hans Altermann, has become one of the 100 Deputies in the State Parliament. The DVU employed a successful strategy by choosing a little known candidate to head its election list. It avoided frightening off voters who would not support a prominent neo-Nazi.

Moreover, the DVU had the support of a rival, much better known neo-Nazi faction. The National Democratic Party (NPD), whose notoriety apparently convinced it that it could not win, mobilized its followers on behalf of the DVU and made its headquarters in Bremen and Bremerhaven available to the smaller party.

Minority Ready To Support Neo-Nazi Groups

Observers here are now pointing out that a small but sizeable minority of the electorate is ready to support neo-Nazi groups. The latter possess the devotion, a certain degree of unity and are capable of working hard to mobilize support and translate it into votes.

The success of the DVU also may improve the chances of other neo-Nazi parties in states where the five percent barrier applies throughout. Both the DVU and NPD as recognized political parties can receive tax-deductible contributions from individuals and businesses. The NPD already receives financial support from the federal government, according to law, because of its relatively good showing in the last Bundestag elections.

The DVU is headed by Gerhard Frey, who publishes the Munich-based *National Zeitung*, which among other things calls the Holocaust a Jewish hoax and the gas chambers "Zionist propaganda." The DVU campaigned in Bremen largely on the "need" to rid Germany of a community of some five million foreign workers, mostly Turks. It avoided attacking Jews.

But right after election day, Carla Mueller-Tupath, a Jewish community member who commented on the election results on the local radio station, received a flood of threatening letters and telephone calls, all anonymous, warning that the time has come for the DVU to address the "Jewish question."

EBAN CONCERNED ABOUT DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES UNDERMINING ISRAEL

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and a former Foreign Minister, warned here Wednesday night that an Iranian victory in the Persian Gulf war would gravely

jeopardize both the security of Israel and vital Western interests. He also expressed serious concern over demographic realities which could deprive Israel of its "Jewish character or our democratic principles" unless the problem of the 1.3 million Palestinians in the Israel-administered territories is soon resolved through negotiations.

Eban, a Labor MK, was guest speaker at a gala celebration held by the New York Region of the American Associates, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev marking the close of the David Ben-Gurion Centennial Year, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Israel's first Prime Minister.

More than 500 guests attended the dinner-dance at the Pierre Hotel. The occasion honored Jack Weiler, a prominent New York businessman and philanthropist and Ben-Gurion Centennial Fellow who has been associated with the university since its founding in 1969. The American Associates announced two new programs, the Pioneers of the Negev and the Jack D. Weiler Fellowship Endowment Fund, which will raise funds for graduate student scholarships.

A Mistaken Policy

Eban, who is also a former Israel Ambassador to the U.S., said: "The mistaken policy of supporting Iran by the dispatch of arms is one which both the United States and Israel should regret and abandon. The most tragic result of the Gulf war would be a decisive victory for Khomeini's Iran. A Middle East dominated by a fundamentalist interpretation of Islam would make it difficult of Israel to enjoy any degree of peace or stability and Western interests would be fatally injured. No threat from Iraq would be equal to this danger, and U.S. policy is now in the right direction."

He said that Israel, since the early years of its founding, "has been a great and noble adventure" and "has succeeded beyond expectation in its capacity for survival against assault, for economic growth, for cultural dynamism, for social consolidation and for unparalleled service to the rescue and pride of Jews everywhere."

Danger Of 'Coercive Jurisdiction'

Nevertheless, Eban warned, "We come to the next decade in a mood of crisis and confusion about our structure, identity and values." He declared that Israel is "exercising a coercive jurisdiction over a foreign population embracing 1.3 million non-citizens who have no definition of their civil rights or their national personality and who neither give nor owe any devotion to our flag, our faith, our tongue, our national vision, our Zionist principles, our Jewish solidarity or our historic experience."

"Within a dozen years there will be 4.5 million Jews and 3.5 million Palestinian Arabs in the enlarged area of the Land of Israel. We shall face the danger of losing our Jewish character or our democratic principles or both. Nothing but a peace settlement with the determination of agreed boundaries and effective security arrangements and commitments can resolve this structural disharmony," Eban said.

He stressed that "The new structure has to be negotiated. It cannot be unilaterally resolved, nor can there be a total return to the fragile situation out of which subsequent wars have erupted. What Secretary (of State) George Shultz, one of the Jewish people's most faithful friends in all our history, has diagnosed as 'the demographic time-bomb' has come near to explosion..."

*M.P. - 10/15/87
C.P. - 10/15/87*

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS CRITICAL OF ISRAEL FOR IMPOSING SANCTIONS ON PRETORIA REGIME
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- The Inner Cabinet's decision Wednesday to impose far-reaching sanctions against South Africa affecting almost every aspect of Israel's relations with that country has drawn sharp criticism from South Africa's Jewish community.

But it is "within the acceptable framework of differences of opinion between us," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in a special Rosh Hashanah eve interview Thursday.

The concerns and interests of South African Jewry "certainly were" taken into consideration during the Inner Cabinet's deliberations, Peres said. "The Jewish consideration caused us to weigh our decisions very, very carefully."

According to reports reaching here Thursday, the South African Board of Jewish Deputies and the Zionist Federation issued statements deploring the Israeli decision and asserting it would not promote the creation of a just society in South Africa.

The Inner Cabinet, the government's top policy-making body, is composed of five Labor and five Likud Ministers. But Wednesday's unanimous decision was adopted by the six Ministers present. Three Likud Ministers are absent abroad, including Ariel Sharon who is known to be opposed to tougher measures against South Africa.

In addition to the sanctions, the Inner Cabinet resolved that the government will help establish a special fund for assistance in educational and cultural projects for South African Black and Colored students studying in Israel.

The measures adopted are much more severe than Israel had previously taken against the apartheid regime in Pretoria. They bring Israel into line with most European countries in the matter of sanctions but are less tough than those imposed or recommended by the U.S. government and by many Third World states. Israel's military relations with South Africa are not affected nor are regular trading ties.

Last year Israel imported about \$181.1 million of goods from South Africa, mostly coal, and exported about \$54.8 million in products. Officials here stressed that was a relatively low level of trade. The figures do not include military items.

Measures By The Inner Cabinet

The Inner Cabinet decided on the following measures:

- * No new investments in South Africa will be approved by the government. Exceptions may be appealed to a special committee.
- * No government loans or sale of oil to South Africa.
- * The purchase of Krugerrands will be forbidden.
- * Import of iron and steel from South Africa will be frozen at present levels.
- * All official cultural links with South Africa will cease.
- * Sports relations with South Africa will be severed. Israel will act in this matter in accordance with the guidelines of international sporting bodies.
- * No official promotion of tourism to South Africa.

* No scientific agreements will be signed between the two countries.

* No government officials will visit South Africa. Exceptions may be approved by a special Foreign Ministry committee.

* The government will take all steps necessary to avoid Israel serving as a staging point for the transfer to South Africa of goods and services boycotted by third parties.

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST LE PEN
By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- Thousands of people demonstrated here Thursday demanding that Parliament lift the immunity of rightwing leader Jean Marie Le Pen so that he can be tried for inciting racial hatred and defending Nazi war crimes.

The demonstrators were protesting Le Pen's public statement last Sunday doubting the existence of Nazi gas chambers and the reality of the Holocaust. Le Pen also downgraded the massacre of millions of Jews during the second World War as "a minor historical detail."

Among the approximately 5,000 people who marched Thursday evening in front of the National Assembly were two former Socialist Premiers, Pierre Mauroy and Laurent Fabius, and dozens of prominent writers and philosophers, mainly Jews. Some of the organizers privately expressed disappointment over the turnout, which they expected to be larger.

Political observers said that the center-right parties, led by Premier Jacques Chirac and Raymond Barre, are in a quandary with Presidential elections due next spring. An energetic condemnation of Le Pen might cost them the votes of some of his supporters. Le Pen's National Front won 34 seats in last year's Parliamentary elections. According to public opinion polls it still enjoys the support of some 10 percent of the electorate.

Chirac and Barre have not yet reacted to Le Pen's statements about the Holocaust.

Six organizations representing former deportees and resistance fighters announced Thursday they will sue Le Pen for civil damages. Parliamentary immunity does not protect him from civil suits.

WIDENING EDUCATION GAP BETWEEN ASHKENAZIM AND SEPHARDIM

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (JTA) -- The education gap between Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews in Israel has widened in recent years and Sephardim even lag behind Israeli Arabs in academic degrees, according to a survey by Dr. Yaakov Nahon of the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, published Wednesday.

Nahon found that only 6.1 percent of Sephardic Jews between the ages of 30-35 have attended institutions of higher learning compared to 28.3 percent of Ashkenazic Jews in the same age bracket. Among young Arabs, 8.8 percent hold bachelor degrees as opposed to 6.1 percent of Sephardic Jews. According to Nahon the gap is narrower for the older generation, where 2.7 percent of Sephardim had an academic background compared to 10.7 percent of Ashkenazim.

REMINDER: There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated September 24 and 25, the 1st and 2nd days of Rosh Hashanah.

YEAR OF DEBATE: 5747 IN REVIEW

(Last In A Series)

By Andrew Muchin

August 1987

TEL AVIV -- Israel ended a ban by its top three leaders against interviews with NBC-TV, imposed in response to the network's critical program about Israel. The network agreed to air Israeli objections to "Six Days Plus 20 Years: A Dream Is Dying."

SAN FRANCISCO -- United Israel Appeal condemned the Jewish Federation here for diverting \$100,000 from Jewish Agency funds to its own Israel programs.

WASHINGTON -- Israel's foreign aid and strong relationship with the U.S. survived the Iran-Contra hearings as the Jewish State was not linked to diverting funds to the Contras.

NEW YORK -- The International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC), based here, accepted an invitation to meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome by early September. The composition of the delegation would be at issue all month, and nine delegates and one spokesman emerged from the countless meetings.

MANCHESTER, England -- British Jews were concerned by the report that synagogue marriages there dipped to 1,097 in 1986, the lowest annual total in the century by one percent.

OTTAWA -- A secret appendage to the Deschenes Commission report on war criminals living in Canada was released -- heavily censored. The Rodal Report nevertheless showed that Canada sheltered suspected Nazi war criminals through 1983.

WASHINGTON -- Opposition to the Lavi fighter jet grew as the State Department officially urged its termination. That followed the identical request from two major Knesset committees. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the U.S. warning couldn't be discounted.

TORONTO -- A second trial was set for Jan. 4, 1988 for Ernst Zundel, the Canadian school teacher whose conviction of publishing lies about the Holocaust was overturned.

TEL AVIV -- Likud Minister-Without-Portfolio Ariel Sharon broke his five-year silence on the Lebanon war with a four-hour speech. The architect of the 1982 invasion as Defense Minister said the Cabinet had backed him all the way. In a rare show of unanimity, his former Cabinet colleagues all accused him of lying.

SAN FRANCISCO -- The American Bar Association voted to continue its controversial "Declaration of Cooperation" with the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

JERUSALEM -- The credibility of two documents experts testifying for the defense in the John Demjanjuk trial was weakened by prosecution questions. Demjanjuk is accused of crimes committed as the Treblinka guard "Ivan the Terrible."

JERUSALEM -- Israeli and Soviet officials talked secretly in Bonn, and the relationship was said to be improving.

TEL AVIV -- Forty-five people suffer from AIDS in Israel, 237 are carriers and 33 have died, the Health Ministry reported.

JERUSALEM -- The experimental introduction of Friday night movies in certain sections of the city prompted demonstrations from Orthodox Jews and counter-demonstrations from the secularists over several weekends.

NEW YORK -- Rabbi Isaac Neuman of Champaign, Ill., was appointed the first rabbi for East Berlin in 25 years.

JERUSALEM -- After myriad postponements, the Cabinet voted 13-12 to discontinue manufacture of the Lavi, against the wishes of Premier Yitzhak Shamir. Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the U.S. apparently had agreed that the U.S. would instead provide additional assistance to Israel, including a piece of the U.S. fighter jet pie. Israeli Aircraft Industry workers protested the decision by disrupting highways and runways and threatened to leave the country to seek aeronautical work.

ROME -- A nine-man Jewish delegation led by IJCIC president Rabbi Mordecai Waxman met with Vatican officials to prepare for their meeting the next day with the Pope.

September

CASTEL GANDOLFO -- The nine-man Jewish delegation met with the Pope at his summer residence to discuss the Vatican attitude on the Holocaust and anti-Semitism, its lack of diplomatic relations with Israel, the Pope's meeting with Waldheim and improving communications between the Pope and Jewish leaders. Not all issues were resolved, but the way was cleared for the previously endangered September 11 meeting with Jewish leaders in Miami.

JERUSALEM -- Minister-Without-Portfolio Moshe Arens (Likud), a former aircraft engineer, resigned from the Cabinet over the Lavi decision.

VIENNA -- An ostensibly independent international commission convened by the Austrian government began its investigation of Waldheim's wartime service behind closed doors.

NEW YORK -- The Soviet Union told several prominent, long-time Jewish refuseniks -- including Iosif Begun, Viktor Brailovsky, Vladimir Lifshitz, Arkady Mai, Lev Sud and Semyon Yantovsky -- they could emigrate. It later gave the same permission to five more of them, including Lev Elbert.

BONN -- Rabin made the first visit of an Israeli Defense Minister to West Germany.

MIAMI -- The Pope's meeting with 196 Jewish leaders -- the first Papal meeting with Jews on U.S. soil -- came off warmly and frankly. The Pope spoke of the unique Jewish experience in the Holocaust and condemned anti-Semitism, but supported the work of Pope Pius XII during World War II. Holocaust scholars have argued that Pius capitulated to the Nazis. The Pope encountered Jewish protestors here, and would later in San Francisco.

GENEVA -- Israel and Hungary agreed to establish interest sections in each other's country, the lowest level of official diplomatic relations.

UNITED NATIONS -- Expectations of the upcoming General Assembly included the long-hoped-for opening of the files compiled by the UN War Crimes Commission.

TEL AVIV -- Alexei Magarik, the last Prisoner of Conscience, was released from a Soviet labor camp.

WASHINGTON -- The State Department said it would close the information office here of the PLO; however, the UN observer office in New York would remain open.

JERUSALEM -- Israel announced it would impose economic sanctions against South Africa that affect trade, investment, cultural exchanges and tourism.

PERES, SHULTZ HAVE ONE HOUR MEETING
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- The peace process in the Mideast and the prospects for an international peace conference was the key topic in an hour-long meeting Wednesday morning between Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting was held at the United Nations Plaza Hotel here across from the UN, where both officials were attending the General Assembly.

"We discussed the upcoming visit of Shultz to the Mideast," Peres said after the meeting. "I told the Secretary that I am glad that his trip to Israel takes place prior to his visit to Moscow, where we would like him to discuss with the Soviets the Mideast peace process and the issue of Soviet Jews."

Shultz is expected to visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt, in that order, starting Oct. 16. He is scheduled to arrive in Moscow Oct. 22. In Israel he will receive honorary doctorates from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot and Tel Aviv University.

Peres said that he also raised with Shultz the Administration's intention to sell new American arms to Saudi Arabia. The Foreign Minister said he told Shultz that Israel will not change its mind and will continue to oppose the sale of arms to the Saudis. Shultz responded, according to Peres' aides who participated in the meeting, that the proposed arms sale to the Saudis should be seen as part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen U.S. interest and influence in the Persian Gulf region.

The two officials also discussed ways to help Israel's aviation industry following the Israeli government's decision to scrap the Lavi jet fighter project. According to Peres' aides, Shultz and Peres touched on the issue of finding new employment for the thousands of workers who lost their jobs as a result of scrapping the Lavi project.

Peres also met Wednesday late afternoon with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuegian and Egyptian Foreign Minister Abdel Esmat Meguid. The meeting with the Chinese official is the first-ever open meeting between Israel's and China's Foreign Ministers.

SHAMIR IS HAPPY OVER SHULTZ VISIT
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday that he will be "very happy" to welcome Secretary of State George Shultz when he comes to Israel next month but made clear that nothing will alter his adamant opposition to an international conference for Middle East peace.

Shamir said he had "not heard" anything from the U.S. State Department to indicate that Shultz is coming here to discuss prospects for an international conference. "No doubt all the various possibilities will be discussed," he told reporters during a visit to tourism facilities near the Sea of Galilee. But, he added, Shultz "is not coming here to argue. He knows my views... The

State Department people know my position. They certainly aren't coming here to argue."

The Prime Minister said he was "always ready to hear all views" but his opposition to an international conference, strongly advocated by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, "was long held and not temporary."

Shultz is due in Israel on October 16, before he goes to Moscow for arms control talks. State Department spokesman Charles Redman announced his trip at the United Nations Monday.

Shultz's visit to the region has raised speculation among observers here and abroad as to what the Secretary of State hopes to accomplish. Shultz has said repeatedly over the last four years that he would not return to the Middle East unless there was concrete progress in the peace process.

At the moment, the process is stalemated, with the Israeli government sharply divided over an international conference. King Hussein of Jordan refuses to move without the conference umbrella. There is no agreement on the nature of Palestinian representation at peace negotiations and even those parties advocating such a forum have differing ideas on how it should be set up and what authority if any it should have in formulating peace agreements between the Israelis and Arabs.

Shamir said he did not believe Shultz coordinated his plans with Peres who is presently in New York for the United Nations General Assembly's 42nd session. Peres has met twice with Shultz but Shamir said he was certain they did not make any arrangements behind his back. "This (the Mideast visit) is Shultz's own initiative," the Premier said.

Nevertheless, observers here see Shultz's personal re-engagement in Mideast diplomacy after a long lapse as a diplomatic and political success for Peres. The latter had been urging Shultz to come to the region to promote the peace conference scenario. But until now he preferred to stay away. He dropped tentative plans to tour the region last June.

ISRAEL, S. AFRICA IN BARTER DEAL
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Israel has entered a barter deal with South Africa to exchange non-military aircraft for coal, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal announced Monday. Israel Radio said a South African coal mine would receive Astra executive jet planes manufactured by Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI).

Shahal insisted that the barter arrangement in no way contravenes the Inner Cabinet's decision of September 16 to drastically curtail trade with South Africa and impose other sanctions against the apartheid regime.

About 250,000 tons of South African coal will be sold by the Israel National Coal Corp. to the Israel Electric Corp. The \$7 million paid for the coal will be debited to the South African mine and credited to IAI. Shahal said this was not a "new sale to South Africa" but a new form of barter payment for the continuation of existing contracts for South African coal.

He said a similar Astra jets-for-coal deal is being negotiated with an Australian mine.

ISRAEL REJECTS SOVIET OFFER

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Israel rejected an offer by the Soviet Union that the two countries open "interest offices" in Tel Aviv and Moscow, respectively, as a temporary substitute for the re-establishment of full diplomatic relations which the USSR broke 20 years ago, Maariv reported Wednesday.

According to Maariv, the offer was made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when he met with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in New York last week. Interest offices, the lowest level of diplomatic representation, were established by Israel and Poland earlier this year and soon will be established by Israel and Hungary.

Shevardnadze told Peres it would be a "step to improve relations" between their countries, Maariv reported. But Peres turned him down, saying Israel-USSR relations must be on a higher level than relations with Poland and Hungary.

Sources here said the Soviet offer indicated a positive change in Moscow's attitude but was an attempt nevertheless to circumvent Israel's demand for full diplomatic ties, a pre-condition for Soviet participation in the proposed international conference for Middle East peace.

BEATEN BODY OF IDF SOLDIER FOUND

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Police are investigating the possibility that terrorists were responsible for the death of an Israel Defense Force soldier, Hanoch Steve Denman, whose badly beaten body was discovered in a field of Kibbutz Farod near the Acre-Safad highway Monday night.

He was the second IDF soldier slain this month. Alexander Arad, 43, was fatally stabbed September 24 while trying to hitch a ride near Meggido. A suspect, arrested shortly after the crime, proved to be a Palestinian Arab from the West Bank with a previous record of terrorist offenses. He reportedly confessed.

But Denman, a member of the Army Corps of Engineers, was missing over a week before his body was found by Bedouin shepherds. Born in Holland to Christian parents, he came to Israel six years ago, converted to Judaism and joined the IDF. He lived alone in Acre and was not reported missing until he failed to return from leave to his military base on the Golan Heights. His parents have come to Israel.

The police offered few details of the murder save to say Denman was beaten around the head. Police sources said that he is believed to have been the victim of a terrorist attack but other lines of investigation are also being pursued.

ISRAELI CABBIE ATTACKED BY ARABS

JERUSALEM, Set. 30 (JTA) -- Police are searching for three Arabs who attacked an Israeli taxi driver in Beit Safafa village south of Jerusalem Monday. The victim suffered multiple stab wounds in the chest but was not seriously hurt. Police are uncertain whether the attack had political motives or stemmed from a quarrel over

the fare. Meanwhile, a military court in Nablus has indicted Suleiman Mustafa Zuheiri, 29, on charges of conspiracy to park a booby-trapped car near government offices in Jerusalem. Zuheiri, a resident of the Nur Shams refugee camp near Tul-karm in the West Bank, is alleged to be a member of the Islamic Jihad wing of El Fatah. He was trained in Pakistan. The police say he prepared the booby trap with ammunition stolen from Israel Defense Force training camps. The car was to have been driven by an Arab woman from Bethlehem.

WARTIME SLAVE LABORERS TO BE COMPENSATED BY GERMAN AUTO FIRM By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- The Daimler-Benz Co. of West Germany, manufacturers of the Mercedes, will pay compensation to slave laborers it employed during World War II when it built tanks and other mobile equipment for Hitler's army, a company spokesman announced in Haifa this week. Many of the slave laborers were Jews.

Bernd Gotschalk, chief of public relations for Daimler-Benz, spoke at ceremonies at Haifa University inaugurating the Gottlieb Schumacher Research Center, established at the university with a quarter-million-dollar grant from Daimler-Benz.

The center will study the Christian contribution to the development of Palestine in the 19th century, particularly the Templars. Gottlieb Schumacher, for whom it was named, was the son of a Templar who worked in Palestine as an engineer in the last century.

Daimler-Benz is headquartered in Stuttgart in the federal state of Wuerttemberg where the Templar movement was founded more than 100 years ago. The Templars came to Palestine on extended pilgrimages. They established many "German colonies" in Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa. One of the best known, which lasted until the outbreak of World War II, was Sarona, in what was then the outskirts of Tel Aviv. It is presently a government and Israel Defense Force General Headquarters complex.

THAT'S THE TICKET

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- A rabbi believed by his Moroccan disciples to possess supernatural powers beat a traffic ticket last Friday by implying a curse of sorts on the police officer who was writing it.

As the story unfolded, Rabbi Baruch Abuhatziera of Netivot, known to his followers as Baba Baruch, had his car stopped on the highway because his driver was not wearing the mandatory seat belt. The rabbi emerged from the car, introduced himself, and politely asked the policeman to tear up the ticket. The latter refused, whereupon Baba Baruch expressed the wish that he not return home safely.

The cop, himself of Moroccan origin, apparently had second thoughts. He contacted his superior officer by radio to explain the situation, remarking that "after all, such things happen." The superior advised him to use his own discretion. The ticket was torn up and Baba Baruch bade the officer a jolly "Shabbat Shalom."

THE JEWS OF ARGENTINA: NOT STRANGERS IN THE LAND

By Aviva Cantor

(Last Part In A Series)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- The central struggle Argentine Jews are involved in, says Conservative Rabbi Baruj Plavnick, is that "until now our community has been either/or: either you're Orthodox or non-religious; either Zionist or (Jewishly) uninvolved; either Argentinian or Jewish. We want to find ways to be both Jewish and Argentinian."

Many young Argentine Jews, Plavnick among them, feel that for them to be "both Jewish and Argentinian," they need a communal structure which addresses the problems of Argentine society as Jews. They warn, in the words of Hebraica Community Center executive director Alberto Sendrey, that "if we don't express opinions about the whole society, the youth will have no option but to go to other parties" outside the community.

Attorney Paul Warshawsky, who is involved in human rights causes, feels that Jewish youth want "to enter into engagement with current problems." But the official communal structure, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, "has not succeeded in putting before the youth a coherent and moral behavior pattern."

The Disappeared And The DAIA

Discussions about the current policies of the DAIA, the officially recognized political umbrella organization for Argentine Jewry, tend to segue very quickly and easily into bitter criticism of what it did and did not do during the junta's reign of terror to help save the estimated 30,000 "desaparecidos" (disappeared), among the 1,500 Jews -- and into the horror stories that everybody has to tell about their own relatives and friends who disappeared at the time. (These are documented in "Nunca Mas: The Report of the Argentine National Commission on the Disappeared," New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1986.)

Many continue to accuse the DAIA of not being supportive of the parents of disappeared children. Matilda Mellibowsky, whose daughter Graciela was a 29-year-old translator at the Ministry of Economic Affairs at the time she was kidnapped in the middle of the street on the Sabbath, September 21, 1976, said, "they should have turned the world upside down" to save the desaparecidos.

Graciela's father, Santiago Mellibowsky, said many parents were told by the DAIA, "you didn't give your children a Jewish education and that's why they were kidnapped." Jacobo Fiterman, a former president of the Zionist Federation, said the DAIA's attitude toward the desaparecidos was that "they must've done something."

He and many other Jews pointed out, however, that many of the young Jews who disappeared were apolitical -- psychologists, teachers, doctors and scientists. The latter include the five Jewish members of the 11-member Atomic Energy Commission, among them 26-year-old Daniel Bendersky. His parents, Fany and Jose Bendersky, are involved with an effort to create a Museum of the Desaparecidos.

There were also people kidnapped for ransom, an estimated 30 percent of whom were Jews. One of them, banker Osvaldo Sivak, still has not returned even though his family paid the ransom.

Said Rabbi Efraim Rosenzweig of Cordoba, "Many people closed their eyes. They didn't want

to see what was happening, like in Nazi Germany." Hans Levin, head of the German Jewish congregation in Cordoba, said this behavior was especially painful for Jews like himself, who lost 95 percent of his family in the Holocaust.

A former official of the DAIA told JTA of his unsuccessful attempts to get them to take action. "If the junta had demanded from them lists of Jews, they would have turned them over," he said.

DAIA president Dr. David Goldberg, queried about the charges, told a visiting North American delegation of Jewish journalists and communal leaders that "the Jewish community did a lot but not enough. Even with one disappeared, one death, we could say we did not do enough. But was more possible?"

Asked by this reporter whether the DAIA had undertaken since 1983 an evaluation of its actions, he said it had been tried once, unsuccessfully -- "immediately there was the passion, the accusations, the differences." An analysis must be done responsibly and such a "cold analysis" was not possible now, he said.

Filmmaker Aida Bortnik believes that "in Latin America, to look at the past and to try to understand it is very dangerous." She attributed the poor reception Jews gave to her latest film, "Pobre Mariposa" (Poor Butterfly), which deals with anti-Semitism in Argentina in the 1940's and 1950's, to their not wanting to be reminded of their bad experiences in that period.

Contrasting the behavior of the DAIA with regard to the desaparecidos, which they refrain from evaluating, and its present involvement with strictly "Jewish" issues, Warshawsky said:

"The Jewish community cannot use a double standard regarding Jewish and non-Jewish issues and expect to have the youth (remain) in the community. There's no sense in fighting for Soviet Jewry when they are killing people two meters from your own home."

Jewish youth, being more sensitive to social injustice, tend to look outside the community for what they cannot find inside it. "Every day, we're closer and closer to assimilation," said Fiterman, an engineer who now heads the Public Works Department of the Buenos Aires municipality. "No one sends a message as to why to be a Jew. All we have is our roots."

Element Of A Greek Tragedy

The DAIA has for the past half-century seen as its mandate defending Jews against anti-Semitism and upholding Jewish dignity. It has considered its fulfillment of this mandate a success precisely because of its refusal to "interfere" in the domestic politics of Argentina.

"This has elements of a Greek tragedy," Warshawsky told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "You cannot expect the Jewish community to be engaged in general problems the way they should be, but you cannot expect the Jewish youth to have a double standard."

There are young communal leaders, however, who do not share Warshawsky's pessimism and who feel the community should be expected to be involved with the problems of the country. They seek to break out of the mental ghetto the community has been enclosed in, now that democracy has made possible the open expression of views and ideas and active participation in the society's struggles.

What young leaders like Plavnick, the rabbi of Comunidad Bet El, Conservative Rabbinical

Seminary Rector Daniel Fainstein, the officials at the Hebraica community center, and Jewish Human Rights Movement (JHRM) president Herman Schiller seek is to create a way for Jews to be Argentine Jews, committed to both their Jewishness and their nationality, not simply Jews who happen to be living in Argentina.

"We are looking for Jewish identity, commitment to the Jewish tradition, openness to the world, and interaction between universalism and particularism," said Fainstein. A similar sentiment was expressed by Hebraica executive director Alberto Senderoy: "We're a pluralistic institution interested in Argentine affairs, giving its opinion in defense of Jewish ethics and the interests of the Jewish people."

They seek, in short, to create a "new Argentine Jew" who is "not dichotomized" between these two parts of his or her identity, but rather, has made a synthesis between them; and a new Jewish community, which is also both Jewish and Argentinean and does not feel that one has to be committed only to one or the other identification.

Schiller's statement of the impetus for the JHRM defines the goals of all these "new Jews" of Argentina: "We are trying to give a new character to Jewish identity," he said. "We are struggling so that people will know that we have an involvement in the society, in its daily life, that we are part of the society, and can hold up Jewish pride that we fight for democracy. We want everyone to know that we are not strangers here."

WIESENTHAL DENIES WITHHOLDING INFORMATION ABOUT WALDHEIM

By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal denied here Monday that he ever withheld information regarding Austrian President Kurt Waldheim's wartime activities. At the same time he referred to Waldheim as "a burden for Austria" and thought he should resign even if it is determined he was not personally involved in Nazi atrocities but had knowledge of them.

Wiesenthal spoke at a press conference called to reply to media allegations that he withheld information about Waldheim. The matter was raised after an Italian newspaper, L'Epoca, published a handwritten letter to Wiesenthal from British historian Gerald Fleming, alluding to documents on Waldheim's involvement in the interrogation of British prisoners of war who were later handed over to the SS and executed.

Fleming, a member of an international commission of historians probing Waldheim's past, asked Wiesenthal not to publish the documents.

According to Wiesenthal, Fleming wrote to him two weeks after the West German news magazine Der Spiegel reported on Waldheim's alleged involvement in the interrogations. Waldheim has denied he was present but the British Foreign Office considers the allegations a fact.

Wiesenthal said Fleming's request came during the Austrian Presidential elections in the summer of 1986 when there was an upsurge of anti-Semitic sentiment in Austria because of the World Jewish Congress' exposure of Waldheim's past. Fleming thought the documents should be published by non-Jewish sources, Wiesenthal said.

Wiesenthal, who heads the Nazi war crimes documentation center here, has been criticized in the past for his position that Waldheim, an intelligence officer in the German army occupying the

Balkans during World War II, must have known about atrocities but had no power to order them.

At his press conference Monday, he said "If there was personal guilt and the Commission (of historians) finds out, he (Waldheim) has to take the consequences. If not, which I think, if the Commission finds out that he was one of the best informed officers on the Balkans without any personal, individual guilt, he may decide to step down from his office, for the good of Austria."

Meanwhile, the first publicly acknowledged meeting between a leading Austrian political figure and the World Jewish Congress took place here Monday in an apparent effort to ease the strains which have developed between Austria and the Jewish organization.

Former Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, a Socialist and current President of the Austrian Parliament, conferred for nearly three hours with WJC president Edgar Bronfman and other WJC officials. He spoke in the name of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. The participants said later that the meeting was an important move toward repairing Jewish relations with Austria.

5 U.S. ORTHODOX GROUPS PROTEST 'RADICAL DESECRATION' OF JERUSALEM

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Five major Orthodox organizations in the U.S. issued a joint statement Tuesday vigorously protesting what they called the "radical desecration" of the unique religious status of Jerusalem by the screening of films there on the Sabbath. Their statement also condemned "the action of the minuscule group of irresponsible hotheads who stoop to stone-throwing in violation of Jewish law."

The latter reference apparently was to ultra-Orthodox residents of Jerusalem who have resorted to violence to force the closure of cinemas.

The statement was issued by the Agudath Israel of America, National Council of Young Israel, Rabbinical Council of America, Religious Zionists of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

It stressed that "Respect for the Sabbath was embodied even in the non-Jewish by-laws of Jerusalem under the British mandate which forbade Sabbath desecration in public facilities of the kind now being perpetrated."

The statement noted that "This policy was maintained as the 'status quo' after the formation of the State of Israel. From the inception of the State, in fact, it was well recognized by all groups in Israel from the right to the left, from the religious to the non-religious, that it was mandatory to preserve the status quo in regard to religious practices -- especially as it relates to the public observance of the Sabbath, kashrut, and matters of personal status -- if Israeli society was to avoid a 'kulturkampf' which bore the seeds of self-destruction."

The Orthodox groups claimed that "the Friday night opening of movie theaters was initiated by a tiny group of secular extremists and commercial interests with the intent of provoking extremists on the other side in order to rally public sentiment in their favor."

The statement emphasized, however, "that the entire Orthodox Jewish community in Israel, including all Orthodox organizations, parties and yeshivos, as well as the entire Orthodox community in the United States, are absolutely opposed to any attempts to solve public disputes through violent or illegal acts"

SHULTZ WINDS UP MIDEAST VISIT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz is winding up his visit to Israel in a mood more contemplative than confident of a breakthrough toward Middle East peace in the near future.

While he conceded at a news conference here Sunday that he could point to no "big sign of progress" following a series of talks with Israeli leaders on ways to advance the peace process, he expressed hope that "we gradually (will) get somewhere" and observed that "there has been considerable progress" in the past.

The main issue confronting Shultz is Premier Yitzhak Shamir's apparently unbending opposition to an international conference for Middle East peace. His carefully formulated news conference remarks seemed to underscore his oft-repeated insistence that he would not press the Premier on this matter.

But some observers detected a note of annoyance with the Israeli leader's adamancy. Together with Israel, he told reporters, he would try "to find some avenues" with which Shamir could be "more comfortable than he obviously is with the international conference."

'Obligation To Offer Something Different'

His words were more pointed when he spoke at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot and at Tel Aviv University after receiving honorary doctorates from both institutions earlier Sunday. "Those who are reluctant to explore new ideas, or even revisit old ones, have an obligation to offer something different as an alternative to the status quo," Shultz said.

The Secretary arrived in Israel Friday afternoon and was greeted at Ben-Gurion Airport by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Later he met for his first working session with Shamir and later with Peres.

On Saturday, he flew to Saudi Arabia, returning to Jerusalem by evening for further talks with Shamir and Peres. Shultz had a final round with Shamir scheduled for Sunday night. He was to fly to Egypt Monday morning. According to American sources, Shultz focussed his attention on the Persian Gulf situation during his brief stay in Saudi Arabia.

Shultz is visiting the region before going to Moscow for nuclear arms limitation talks and some observers attached significance to his timetable. But Shultz himself asked Israelis to view his visit in the context of the "continuing discussions going on all the time." He referred to Shamir's forthcoming visit to the United States and to the state visit by President Chaim Herzog next month.

Shultz said his talks here were "thorough, intense . . . constructive and beneficial." He noted that "We all believe that the way to get to peace is through direct negotiations. Now, how do you bring that about?" he asked. "We continue to scratch our heads about that . . ."

Shultz's visit to Israel, his first since 1985, has been overshadowed by other events. Tension is escalating in the Persian Gulf following damage

inflicted on an American reflagged Kuwaiti tanker, presumably by Iranian-fired Silkworm missiles Friday.

Almost lost in the news was Shultz's announcement of a \$10,000 personal donation, the first toward a \$1 million scholarship fund to be established in his name by Tel Aviv University for doctoral students in political science, economics and business management.

EX-REFUSENIKS PRESS SHULTZ ON FREEDOM

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Four prominent former refuseniks, now living in Israel, urged Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday to make the issue of freedom for Soviet Jewry "one of the central topics" at the summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev expected to be held, in Washington later this year.

An open letter to Shultz on this matter was announced at a news conference by Yuli Edelstein, Viktor Brailovsky, Yosef Mendeleovich and Natan Sharansky. They declared they would "neither rest nor be silent until every Jew in the Soviet Union who asks to return to Zion is granted his request."

The letter to the Secretary of State, who is presently visiting Israel, welcomed him as a "friend of the Jewish people and the State of Israel." They observed that "this is a fateful moment and that decisions made now will have a crucial effect on the future of Soviet Jewry."

The four, all former Prisoners of Conscience, stressed that the problem was not the personal plight of individuals, family reunifications or refuseniks, but "a general problem of the repatriation of a people."

They told Shultz that "Throughout their history, the Jewish people have remembered leaders of other nations who helped them attain their national aspirations. For years to come, our people will cherish a President of the United States, a leader of the Free World, who succeeds in achieving the return to Zion of Soviet Jewry."

They concluded with an appeal to Shultz, saying they relied on him to convey their message to President Reagan.

GRUELING FIRST WEEKEND FOR NUDEL

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Ida Nudel, who proclaimed, "I am a free person among my own people" when she arrived from Moscow Thursday night, spent a grueling first weekend in Israel after being reunited with her sister, Elana Fridman, whom she had not seen for 16 years.

The seemingly endless round of official visits and media interviews was physically and emotionally exhausting for the diminutive 56-year-old former refusenik and Prisoner of Conscience. She let it all out on her first visit to the Western Wall Friday where, comforted by her sister, she pressed her face to the massive stones and wept.

Every step of her way has been dogged by reporters and television camera crews since she landed at Ben-Gurion Airport board the private

jet provided by American industrialist Armand Hammer. On Friday she called on Premier Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and former Premier Menachem Begin. On Sunday she was to meet with President Chaim Herzog and Secretary of State George Shultz whom she telephoned earlier in Washington.

Shultz said on his own arrival in Israel Friday that Nudel's first words to him were "I'm home." Shultz added, "It was a most moving moment."

Nudel spent her first night in Israel at the Tel Aviv Hilton. She told reporters the next morning she was amazed by the color of the sky -- Mediterranean blue, not Moscow grey -- and the masses of food available.

Asked what she had brought with her from the Soviet Union, Nudel replied, "My faithful dog, Pizer, who has been my constant companion since she was brought to me in Siberia as a five week-old puppy; my boots, and the very warm blanket which I cannot do without."

She said her immediate plans were to learn Hebrew and continue working for the freedom of other Jews seeking to leave the USSR.

'A Slave In Moscow'

Nudel's most moving words were spoken when she descended from her plane and set foot for the first time on Israeli soil. "A few hours ago I was almost a slave in Moscow. Now I'm a free woman in my own country. It is the moment of my life. I am home at the soul of the Jewish people. I am a free person among my own people."

On hand to embrace her were Elana; her husband and son; Shamir; Peres; and Hollywood screen star Jane Fonda, who has worked hard for the cause of Soviet Jewry in recent years, especially in behalf of Nudel.

Also on hand was Hammer, the head of Continental Petroleum, who told of his part in effecting Nudel's release.

Hammer said he had met Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York in September "at the same time Shimon Peres was meeting him" and had been asked by the Soviet official to fly to Afghanistan in a bid to settle the problem there by negotiating with both sides.

Hammer, who has been friendly with all Soviet leaders since and including Lenin, told the audience: "I said I'd go, but you must give me Ida Nudel in return. He (Shevardnadze) immediately replied: I promise to."

Two receptions awaited Nudel at the airport, and the emotional proceedings stretched for three hours, despite appeals for short speeches due to the late hour and Nudel's fatigue.

The first was an official welcome, including the presentation of an Immigrant Certificate and Israeli Identity Card by Absorption Minister Yaacov Tsur. He said: "Welcome home to Israel. Your years of loneliness are over."

Shamir and Peres both stressed that the nation's joy at seeing Nudel step onto Israeli soil was coupled with anguish at the plight of Soviet Jews wishing to leave for Israel. The Premier said that the fight for freedom was not just a fight for the rights of individuals, but a Jewish struggle for the return to their homeland.

Peres noted that Nudel's struggle had united Israelis of all walks of life and in all generations.

Fonda, who came with her husband Tom Hayden, from Los Angeles especially to welcome Nudel, explained how and why "a Protestant like

me" had become involved in the struggle to effect Nudel's exit from the Soviet Union. She learned of Nudel's case during a visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem some eight years ago, when she had met Elana Fridman.

"I took material home, read up extensively, and went to Russia to meet with her. Her courage and boundless hope inspired me. Ida Nudel has become a role model for me," Fonda said. "I always hoped, but never believed, she would ever be allowed to leave and come to Israel. She was most hated by the KGB. She was a woman fighting not just for herself but for all Jews in the Soviet Union who want to leave," the actress added.

"She would not stop despite ill health and terrible difficulties. Ida is little, but she is beautiful," Fonda said as the two women held each other in a lengthy embrace.

Messages of welcome were read from British Premier Margaret Thatcher and French Premier Jacques Chirac.

On the airport dais, Nudel sat flanked by her sister and Shamir, a broad smile on her spectacled face showing a number of typical Soviet style metal teeth. She looked tired, but did not show signs of the 16 years of hardship she had undergone. Her greying hair was tied in a ponytail.

Speaking in halting English, and apologizing for not speaking in Hebrew "Which I promise to learn quickly," she said that only the night before, at a farewell party in Moscow, her friends were happy for me, but they were also a little sad about my leaving because they were a bit disappointed that it wasn't their turn. I promised them that their moment will come, and I will put all my strength into winning their freedom. I will try in every way I can."

Hundreds of local and foreign reporters were present at what had been described as an "official reception and press conference," but the late hour and Nudel's fatigue allowed for only a few questions.

To the first, about how she had found her sister after a 16-year parting, she replied: "My little sister has grown up, but it's the same eyes and face."

A Second Reception

From the official reception in the airport's VIP lounge, Nudel and some of the official hosts went to the nearby parking lot of Israel Aircraft Industries, where a mass "Reception and Salute to Ida Nudel" had been organized by the Israel Women's Committee for Ida Nudel and the Public Committee for Soviet Jewry.

Despite appeals by Avraham Harman, president of the Soviet Jewry Committee, for brevity because of the late hour, spokespersons for a number of organizations made speeches intermingled with folk singing by the largely religious crowd.

An estimated 5,000 to 10,000 people turned out for the "public reception-- far less than the up to 100,000 who had been hoped for by the organizers.

The proceedings were broadcast live by Israel Army Radio, which is not affected by the on-going strike of the Israel Broadcasting Authority radio and TV journalists.

Nudel told IDF Radio Friday morning that she did not remember much of the proceedings Thursday night. "But I slept better last night than I have for a long time," she remarked.

**REFUSENIKS LEARN OF PERMISSION
TO EMIGRATE ON US-SOVIET TV PROGRAM**

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- A Soviet Jewish emigre living in the United States learned on television Wednesday night that his grandparents have received permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Leonid Fridman of Boston heard the good news during "Capital to Capital," an unusual program allowing American and Soviet journalists and government officials to exchange views via satellite.

The live discussion, broadcast by ABC News in the time slot usually reserved for "Nightline," began with prerecorded news clips, including one of Fridman describing the plight of his grandparents, Natan and Etya Tkach, who for 10 years had been refused permission to emigrate for reasons of "secrecy."

Leonid Zolotarovsky speaking from the Kremlin itself, informed ABC host Peter Jennings, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, that the clip was "outdated" because "they have left." "Are you sure they can leave?" asked Jennings. "Because if you are, I assure you this is the first he has heard of it or anyone has heard of it," Jennings replied, the "he" referring to Fridman.

The telecast was the second such program between members of Congress and the Kremlin, although unprecedented in frankness. The Soviets, who saw the over-one-hour broadcast Thursday morning beginning at 6:30 a.m., got the entire telecast, including the American commercials.

Press reports from Moscow indicate the Soviets were rather startled to awaken to an unexpected, uncensored American condemnation of their human rights record, emanating from the floor of the U.S. Senate, and being responded to in precise detail by members of their own government.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), seated adjacent to Jennings, slammed into the Soviet human rights record with marked directness. "We all know perfectly well that for most of this century the Soviet Union has been a hell for human rights," he said.

Lynn Singer, executive director of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, said refuseniks Lev Elbert in Kiev, Vladimir Slepak in Moscow and Aba Taratuta in Leningrad were "very impressed" by the program, especially by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission, who enumerated individual cases of refuseniks who were not yet permitted to leave.

Hoyer asked why the Soviets wouldn't let refuseniks "like Leon Charny" leave, mistaking the younger brother living in Needham, Mass., for Benjamin Charny of Moscow, who suffers from cancer and heart disease, among several ailments.

Several relatives of refuseniks were present in Congress for the television program, including Galina Welishina, a Soviet emigre whose husband, Pietris Belphin, has been denied permission to emigrate 17 times on the basis of "state secrets."

A deputy minister from Lithuania said he was familiar with this case and said "it is a case of state secrets."

Rep. Clay Shaw (R-Fla.) referred to the five-year limit on "secrecy," which Gorbachev himself attested to in 1985. The Lithuanian's response was that "Gorbachev said five, 10 years, sometimes even more. I was there when he said it. I remember it well."

Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) enumerated cases of Jews who have over the years applied to leave the USSR. "Since 1968, we have 670,000 affidavits from Israel and 200,000 from the United States. I have a list of 383,000 who have requested emigration visas." Gilman also referred to the "tightening up of restriction to only blood relatives." During the live telecast, Deputy Minister Vladimir Zagladin said that 10,499 cases of Jewish refuseniks were "being examined" as of Oct. 1, and "everyone who has the right to will leave, although everyone will not want to exit."

In Moscow, meanwhile, a demonstration by 69 persons, including Iosif Begun, in front of the Soviet television offices was broken up and 21 were taken away, some badly beaten, Singer reported. The group included Alia Zonis, 21, whose nose was reported broken in the melee.

Singer also reported that more permissions to emigrate were granted to long-term refuseniks late last week, including two Leningrad Jews, Joseph Radomizilsky and Boris Fridman, who was on a hunger strike, and Slava Schifrin and Lev Yusefovitch.

SWASTIKAS STRIKE PROVIDENCE

By Allison Kaplan

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- The Jewish community here has been the target of extensive anti-Semitic graffiti over the past week.

Fluorescent orange swastikas were discovered over the Columbus Day weekend. The swastikas had been spraypainted onto the walls of two synagogues and two Jewish-owned businesses. Last Friday, another swastika was chalked onto the entrance to Providence's Jewish Community Center. All of these incidents took place in the heavily Jewish East Side neighborhood, in the environs of Brown University.

The anti-terrorism division of the Providence Police Department is investigating the incidents. The major clue as to the identity of the perpetrators is the fact that alongside the swastikas painted on the CVS Pharmacy on Thayer Street, was the phrase "Skins Rule." This has led some to believe that there may be some association between the graffiti and a local version of the type of gang known as "skinheads".

Jewish leaders here expressed concern about the extensive coverage that the anti-Semitic incidents have received in the local news media. Samuel Shlevin, chairman of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said he suspects the chalking of the swastika on the Jewish Community Center on Friday was a direct result of the news attention that the earlier graffiti received.

Concern mounted after the Boston Chapter of the Jewish Defense League announced plans to stage a demonstration here Sunday protesting the appearance of the swastikas. Some Providence Jews fear that the appearance of the JDL would heighten the tension in the neighborhood rather than alleviate it.

Spokespersons for the JDL have announced that they plan to form neighborhood watch patrols in the East Side neighborhood, in order to prevent further incidents.

The JDL demonstration was scheduled to take place outside of the Conservative synagogue, Temple Emanu-El, one of the sites of the recent graffiti. The other targets were the Orthodox Temple Beth Sholom, the CVS Pharmacy and the East Side Prescription Center.

IDAHO HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE WILL FOCUS ON PREJUDICE IN AMERICA

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Attempts by rightwing racist vigilantes within the past several years to make the Pacific Northwest an all-white bastion through violence and the proliferation of racial hatred appear to have boomeranged.

On Friday, hundreds of representatives of religious and racial civil rights organizations, including the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, will convene for a three-day convention on human rights in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, site last year of several bombings of federal buildings and the home of a Roman Catholic priest.

The overall theme of the conference will be prejudice in America today, and its impact on the Northwest.

It is no accident that Coeur d'Alene was chosen for the conference, the first assembled by the Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment, which was formalized in April in response to the bombings.

This small tourist town in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains was the focus of the Aryan Nations-Church of Jesus Christ-Christian, a violently racist, anti-Semitic group that adheres to the tenets of the Christian Identity movement, claiming that the Jews are the children of Satan. The group is equally hateful of Blacks, Orientals, American Indians and Roman Catholics.

Members Facing Changes

Two members of the group, David Dorr and Edward Hawley, are currently facing charges for their part in the Coeur d'Alene bombings, and have already been convicted of counterfeiting. Other members of this and related hate groups have this year been convicted of crimes ranging from counterfeiting to murder.

The goals of the hate-filled Aryan Nations, however, appear to have turned upon themselves. Coeur d'Alene has instead become known for its involvement in the cause of human rights, manifested through the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations, and its outgrowth, the Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment.

The Coalition pushed for, and won in July, the most powerful anti-terrorist legislation in the United States, as well as additional pieces of legislation: on anti-domestic terrorism, observance of Martin Luther King Day in Idaho and an amendment to previously enacted malicious harassment legislation that enables civil lawsuits to be filed by victims of racist or terrorist attacks.

Father Bill Wassmuth, whose rectory was firebombed by members of the Aryan Nations and who barely escaped with his life, chairs the Task Force.

Sending A 'Clear Message'

Wassmuth credited Idaho Attorney General Jim Jones for the turnaround in events in that region. Wassmuth said that by enabling the passage of the Terrorist Training Act, Jones "sent a clear message to the Aryan Nations that terrorists will not be tolerated in Idaho."

Next weekend's three-day human rights conference is expected to reinforce that message. Among those scheduled to speak at the conference is Bethine Church, widow of Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) who has long been involved in human-

rights causes, including that of Raoul Wallenberg, the Righteous Gentile who some believe is languishing in a Soviet prison.

Also present will be a host of representatives of groups of Blacks, native Americans (American Indians), Hispanics, and Japanese Americans and other Orientals.

Harold Applebaum, assistant to the executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee in New York, also will address the conference. Applebaum oversees program development in the area of anti-Semitism and extremism for the AJCommittee.

Three Discussion Topics

There will be three overall areas discussed at the conference, all under the umbrella topic of the state of prejudice in America. They are the rise in violence against minority groups, the need for corrective legislation and the need for "active responses from society's institutions and communities."

The convention will include two workshops. Leonard Zeskind, research director of the Center for Democratic Renewal in Atlanta, will speak on "The Current Status of Hate Groups: A National Perspective." Marjorie Biller-Green, Western states education director of the ADL in Los Angeles, will discuss "Prejudice-Reduction Education: An Action Response to Bigotry."

Conference coordinator is Tony Stewart, who is head of the political science department at North Idaho College. Stewart said that "As far as I know, this has not been done before, to gather such people together, both public and private groups concerned about civil rights."

Wassmuth said, "We're hoping that the mingling and elbow-rubbing of people from all these organizations will build some real energy and some real strength in terms of the human rights effort in the Northwest. Many groups and organizations have done their own thing and have done it well, but we hope that bringing them together into the coalition will strengthen the movement even more."

HEAVENS UNLEASH STORM OVER ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (JTA) -- Israel was battered by its first storm of the season during the weekend, with fierce thunderstorms dumping from one to three inches of rain in various parts of the country.

Two Arab farmers here killed by lightning near Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip Sunday morning, and two others were treated for shock. They had been harvesting peppers in fields in the Gaza Strip.

Eilat was isolated from the rest of the country when nearly an inch of rain -- the annual average -- was dumped on the town in a few hours on Saturday.

Tourists trying to return north after spending the Succoth holiday in the Red Sea vacation center were marooned when the main roadway north was cut by flash floods rushing down what had been dry valleys.

The southern town was shaken Sunday morning by an earthquake, centered some miles south in the Red Sea off Nueba, which registered 4.7 on the Richter scale. There were no casualties or damage. Elsewhere in the south, hailstones as big as golf balls fell.

SHULTZ STOOD UP BY PALESTINIANS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz ended his three-day visit to Israel Monday suggesting that the Palestinians may be their own worst enemies.

It was "contradictory" for the Palestinians to demand that their views be heard and yet refuse to meet with him, Shultz said at a final news conference before departing for Egypt. He was referring to the select group of Palestinian politicians and business people from the administered territories invited for a talk at his Jerusalem Hilton Hotel suite Sunday afternoon.

The secretary waited in vain. None showed up. Some may have been deterred by threats, Shultz said, adding, "that only reminds us that peace has its enemies." The list of invitees, carefully put together by U.S. consular officials in East Jerusalem, included former Gaza Mayor Rashad A-Shawa, Dr. Khatem Abu Ghazzala of Gaza and Mayor Hannah el-Atrash of Beit Sahur in the West Bank.

A-Shawa, who is pro-Jordanian, said in an interview later that he did not wish to deepen divisions in the Palestinian camp by meeting with Shultz at this time. He and the others also may have wanted to avoid the small group of Palestinian students picketing Shultz's hotel during the time set for the meeting.

They carried placards comparing restrictions in the administered territories with those in force against Jews in the Soviet Union. Shultz, who observed the pickets, told reporters, "I don't know of any limitations on emigration" from the territories.

The East Jerusalem Arabic press, which has considerable influence with West Bankers, had advised the Palestinian leaders not to attend the meeting. They said the recent escalation of violence in the territories was good reason to boycott Shultz.

Other reports indicated the Palestine Liberation Organization had pressured representatives from the territories not to meet with Shultz, because of the secretary's involvement in recent moves to close the PLO's Information Office in Washington.

SHAMIR PLEASED WITH SHULTZ VISIT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir told the Knesset Monday that he was very pleased with the visit of Secretary of State George Shultz because it demonstrated anew that the United States will never apply pressure on Israel and "our thoughts and ideas flow through the same channel."

Shamir addressed the opening of the winter session of Parliament hours after Shultz departed for Cairo following three days of talks here with the Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

In a clear reference to the proposed international conference for Middle East peace, which he adamantly opposes, Shamir praised the United States, "refusal to listen to the advice of certain

states and other parties to abandon this path of direct negotiations and to apply pressure on us to agree to ideas whose real purpose is to impose solutions upon us that contradict our basic interests."

But circles close to Peres, the government's most vocal advocate of an international conference, said Monday that Shultz had in fact sought to persuade Shamir to agree to some kind of international forum as a launching pad for Middle East peace talks. They said he and Shamir parted at odds over the issue.

Shamir acknowledged in his Knesset speech that "there are certain differences on certain issues" between Israel and the U.S., adding, "let us discuss such differences as friends and allies."

He also conceded that "others in government" favor an international conference, an allusion to Peres and his Labor Party. "Would that these differences be settled soon so that Israel can appear united on this issue too," Shamir said.

Shamir referred at length to the Soviet Union. He said Israel "recognizes that the USSR has legitimate interests in this region" but was "sure" that Moscow felt that the absence of normal relations with Israel was "an anomaly" which brought it "no advantages."

He said Israel was willing to discuss policy issues involving the region with Moscow, provided there are normal diplomatic relations and a change of Soviet policy on Jewish rights in the USSR and emigration.

The issues is "at the heart of Israel's existence and destiny. The state of the Jews arose in order to gather together the Jewish exiled," Shamir said.

NUDEL PHONES REAGAN

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 -- Ida Nudel spoke with two presidents Sunday, starred in a festive concert in Tel Aviv, and considered ideas for a coast-to-coast lecture tour of the United States, which industrialist Armand Hammer wants to arrange for her.

"I was a little nervous: he is only the second president I have ever spoken to," Nudel said after her four-minute phone call to President Ronald Reagan from Jerusalem to the hospital in Maryland where his wife, Nancy, is recovering from surgery.

With Secretary of State George Shultz at her side, Nudel thanked the president for his personal involvement in her case and wished his wife a full recovery.

Earlier, she lunched with President Chaim Herzog -- and sat in a chair bearing her name that had been kept symbolically vacant at the president's residence for the past five years.

In the evening, escorted by Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, Nudel joined the Herzogs and other dignitaries at the Israel Philharmonic's festive concert in Tel Aviv marking the 13th anniversary of the opening of the Mann Auditorium, the city's main cultural center. Guest soloist was pianist Maurizio Pollini. Nudel spoke to the audience briefly from the stage -- and was greeted with sustained applause.

HERZOG, SHAMIR PLAN U.S. VISITS

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- President Chaim Herzog and Premier Yitzhak Shamir of Israel are both scheduled to arrive in the United States next month and meet with President Reagan at the White House.

Herzog's arrival Nov. 10 will mark the first time an Israeli head of state has paid a state visit to Washington.

Herzog, who will be accompanied by his wife, Ora, will meet with Reagan on Nov. 11 and will travel to New York the following day for meetings with Jewish leaders. He is scheduled to conclude his visit and return to Israel Nov. 14.

Shamir will meet Reagan at the White House on Nov. 20, according to Israeli officials here. The meeting between the two leaders will be brief -- "no more than 20 minutes" -- and will not deal with any major issues, the officials said. Reagan is expected to meet with Shamir again in January for a "working session," according to the officials.

Shamir will begin his U.S. visit in New York on Nov. 15, only a day after the Israeli president will have completed his state visit. The Israeli premier will meet in New York with Jewish leaders and then fly to Miami to address the Council of Jewish Federations General Assembly on Nov. 19.

A number of Israeli Cabinet ministers, meanwhile, are expected to arrive in the United States in the coming weeks, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has learned.

Ariel Sharon, Israel's minister of commerce and industry, arrived in Washington on Monday for talks relating to trade between the United States and Israel.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will come to New York for a short visit on Dec. 13.

And three other ministers are expected to arrive in New York next month. They are Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino, Economic Coordination Minister Gad Yaacobi and Welfare Minister Moshe Katzav.

In addition, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel will arrive here at the end of November.

ISRAELI ARMY REJECTS STUDENTS' APPEAL NOT TO SERVE IN THE TERRITORIES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- The Defense Ministry indicated Monday that young Israelis entering the Israel Defense Force will have to serve wherever they are assigned regardless of their personal views.

The ministry was responding to a letter from 34 high school seniors, all at the top of their class, who said they do not want to serve in the administered territories for reasons of conscience. The letter was identical to one sent the defense minister by 16 other high school seniors on Sept. 28.

The issue has polarized the student population, as well as Israeli society at large. The earlier letter drew sharp responses from young rightwing nationalists who declared it was an honor to serve in areas "liberated" from Arab rule that were part of the Jewish national heritage. The students' letter, sent Sunday, stated: "We Israeli young people before induction into the IDF see Israel's rule in the occupied territories as a real danger to the future of Israeli

democracy and society and a barrier to peace. The students noted they were born after the 1967 Six-Day War "which has turned the IDF from a defense army into an occupying repressive army." They stressed that "service in the IDF is very important to us. We therefore ask you, Mr. Defense Minister, to allow us to serve within the Green Line (pre-1967 border) and not to compel us to participate in acts of oppression and occupation in the territories, because it is against the dictates of our conscience... If we are ordered to take part in acts of oppression, we will be forced to refuse."

Defense Ministry spokesman Eitan Haber said that he has not yet seen Sunday's letter and could not respond directly. But, he stressed, the law requiring compulsory military service applies to all equally and that all soldiers must serve wherever the army needs them.

DUTCH WILL CONTINUE TO COMPENSATE HOLOCAUST VICTIMS FOR LIFE

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- The Dutch cabinet has decided that compensatory payments to victims of Nazi or Japanese persecution during World War II will continue to be paid, but the government will not consider applications from the so-called second generation of victims, it was announced Monday.

The existing payments will not be reduced, despite a general freeze on government expenditures, and there will be no time limit for applicants. An advisory committee has proposed that applications may be made until the year 2010, when children born during the Nazi occupation of Holland and the Japanese occupation of Dutch colonial territories will have reached age 65, entitling them to old-age pensions.

The burden of proof of "physical or mental" suffering will not fall on the applicant. The authorities will have to prove the absence of any link between the applicants' condition and their experiences during the occupation.

Nevertheless, the advisory committee's report has been sharply criticized by representatives of the victims and by psychiatric and social workers.

LIKUD M.K.S MAY JOIN PALESTINIANS IN FORUM ON PEACE

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- Two prominent Likud members of the Knesset, Ehud Olmert and Dan Meridor, are "considering" invitations from former president Jimmy Carter to speak for Israel at a high-powered peace seminar in Atlanta, Ga., where a Jordanian minister, Palestinian political figures and Iraqi diplomats will also attend.

The two M.K.s' names appear in print in a preliminary program issued by the Carter Center of Emory University for the conclave, scheduled for mid-November. Other participants include Adnan Abu Oudeh, the minister of the Royal Court in Jordan's government; Iraqi Ambassador to the U.S. Abdullamir Al-Anbari; Iraqi Ambassador to the U.N. Ismat Kittani; East Jerusalem editor Hanna Siniora; Egyptian presidential aide Osama El-Baz; and ranking Soviet and Chinese officials.

The official designation of the two-day event is a "consultation."

Israeli Labor Party sources said that Knesset member Abba Eban and former diplomat Gideon Rafael are also invited to the consultation. Their names, however, do not appear in the program.

**BEHIND THE HEADLINES:
EVEN NOMINEE'S BACKERS SAY UNESCO
NEEDS MORE THAN MODERATE LEADER**
By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- The nomination Sunday of Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain to be the director general of the embattled United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was seen by Western diplomats as easing the organization's internal tensions, including its anti-Zionist, anti-Israel tendencies.

But even combined with the withdrawal from the race of the incumbent director general, Amadou-Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, the nomination was not expected to provide the overhaul of UNESCO that many Western states seek.

The 50-member UNESCO executive board voted 30-20 to propose Mayor. His election must be ratified by UNESCO's 158-member ruling general conference, which is scheduled to meet November 7. This vote is generally considered a formality.

Mayor was supported by Western Europe, Latin America, some Asian countries including China and the Soviet bloc. Israel is not a member of the executive, and the United States and Britain withdrew from UNESCO in 1984 and 1985, respectively.

Mayor, 53, a native of Barcelona, taught biochemistry at the universities of Madrid and Granada. He also served as minister of education in the center-right government of Adolfo Suarez. Well known as a moderate, his campaign for the post of director general was supported by a petition signed by 100 scientists and intellectuals including 11 Nobel Prize winners.

Mayor is friendly with many Israeli scientists. Members of the Spanish Jewish community say that as minister of education he was "friendly and very helpful" in assisting the community to set up Jewish day schools and the Spanish Institute of Jewish Studies.

Relieved By M'Bow's Defeat

Western diplomats were actually more relieved by M'bow's defeat than by Mayor's nomination. The 67-year-old former director general came to symbolize the political bias, the anti-Western tendencies, the pro-Arab and Third World stance and the financial and administrative waste and chaos which marked UNESCO's last 15 years. It was during M'bow's 13-year directorship that UNESCO adopted some of its most anti-Israel resolutions including one equating Zionism with racism. It routinely condemned Israel for its renovation work in Jerusalem and its administration of the territories, backed "liberation movements" and tried to muzzle the free press. Several Western countries including West Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands and Australia -- as well as Japan -- have said they might withdraw if M'bow was reelected to a third term. All accused him, in the words of the last American representative, Ambassador Jean Gerard, of "having let his anti-Western prejudices move him to open hostility towards the basic values and ideals of the free world."

Mayor's election and M'bow's defeat are not enough in Western eyes, however, to spell an end to UNESCO's anti-Western policies. Both the United States and Britain have already announced that it will need more than a new director general to bring them back to the UNESCO fold.

UNESCO has all the political trimmings of the United Nations without any of its restraints. Its 158 member-states shape its policies free from the veto power which the U.N. Security Council's five permanent member states wield. UNESCO's atmosphere, described by veteran Western diplomats as "carefree and irresponsible," is partially attributed to its automatic Third World majority.

One required reform, according to Laura Genero, the U.S. State Department official in charge of international organizations, is a mechanism whereby major financial contributors would get a bigger voice in the way the organization is run.

Amidst the electoral struggle, financial difficulties caused by the withdrawals of the United States and Britain and the fall in the exchange rate of the dollar, the UNESCO executive board spent part of its time studying "the academic freedom in the (Israeli) occupied territories." It adopted a resolution calling "on the occupation authorities" to respect the Geneva and Hague conventions. It also asked the new director general to launch an appeal for international support "for the preservation of the Islamic and religious heritage of Jerusalem."

Next month, two of the general conference's committees will study special reports on the territories and Jerusalem and will most likely adopt a new set of anti-Israel resolutions.

**ONLY U.S., ISRAEL AGAINST
U.N. CALL FOR CLOSER
TIES TO ARAB LEAGUE**
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- and the United States were the only countries to vote last Friday against a resolution calling for greater cooperation between the United Nations and the countries of the Arab League.

The resolution was adopted in the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of 153 countries. There were no abstentions.

The resolution, sponsored by Libya on behalf of the Arab states, said increased cooperation between the U.N. and Arab League states would help achieve the implementation of U.N. resolutions on the questions of Palestine and the Middle East.

Clovis Maksoud, chairman of the Arab League at the U.N., told the General Assembly that cooperation between the U.N. and his organization has broad implications for development projects and for the closing of the gap between the developed and developing worlds. He asserted that U.N. programs in the Arab world -- such as those of the U.N. Children's Fund, the U.N. Development Children's Program and the World Health Organization -- had a far-reaching impact.

The representative of Israel, Jeremy Nissim-Issacharoff, charged that activities of the Arab League violated the U.N. Charter because its "raison d'etre" has been to deny the existence of the State of Israel.

Ambassador Herbert Okun of the United States, explaining his vote against the resolution, said it called for implementation of U.N. resolutions on the Mideast which the U.S. voted against. General Assembly resolutions on the Mideast have called for the establishment of a Palestinian state and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 1967 Six Day War, including East Jerusalem.

**BROADCAST STRIKERS FINDING
LITTLE AUDIENCE SUPPORT**

By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- Radio and television journalists, in the second week of their strike for higher pay, are not getting the public support they had hoped for.

The reason does not seem to be public resentment over being deprived of daily news programs and bulletins. Although the Israel Broadcast Authority's main evening newscast, "Mabat," draws more than a million viewers, a random street poll last week elicited few positive comments about the state-owned IBA.

There are plenty of other broadcast news outlets in Israel, and the striking IBA employees are beginning to realize the bitter fact that they are not only considered expendable but, as a group, are not too well liked by the public.

The IBA has always been a whipping boy. The left believes it is too government-oriented. Right-wingers charge it is run by a "leftist Mafia." This despite the fact that Israel TV news reporting has been favorably compared to television news in the United States, England and West Germany for high standards and fairness. The IBA journalists say their unpopularity is the price of their professionalism.

There are other reasons why many Israelis are unconcerned by the IBA news blackout. Cinema owners, cafe proprietors and operators of video cassette libraries are positively delighted--their business has improved.

Alternatives Abound

Moreover, electronically wired households--the majority in this country of a little over four million -- still have a substantial menu of entertainment and information to choose from. The IBA's four radio bands continue to provide wall-to-wall "good" music and "pop" music, talk shows and documentaries. For television viewers there are the usual reruns of American sitcoms and action-adventure programs.

Educational television, privately funded by the Rothschild family, broadcasts from dawn to dusk using Communications Ministry transmitters. Children's television is unaffected by the strike. An Israeli version of "Sesame Street," produced under license from U.S. Public Broadcasting, continues to delight kids whose favorite puppet characters speak dubbed-in Hebrew.

The slack in newscasts has been taken up by the Israel Defense Force (Army) radio station, staffed largely by regulars and reserve soldiers. It scored a major newsbeat with three-hour live coverage of the arrival of longtime refusenik Ida Nudel in Israel last Thursday night. IBA coverage was aborted by the strike.

Israelis may also tune into the news and music mix of Abie Nathan's radio ship anchored just outside of territorial waters. Similar "pirate" radios have sprung up in recent years and the authorities are at a loss to silence them.

Advertisers are pleased that the IBA strike has given impetus to the experimental "second channel," which will become Israel's first commercial television outlet once the Knesset agrees on appropriate legislation. Last weekend it broadcast a full-length, first-run movie in cooperation with the Cinema Owners Association.

The IBA's all-day Arabic radio and television service has not been interrupted by the strike.

Inasmuch as almost every set-owner has installed antennas capable of picking up Jordan's two television channels, Israelis are not at a loss for music, movies and news, albeit with an Arab cast.

These many alternatives, and the negative public attitude, may well defeat the strikers, no matter that their demands seem fair to many. They are asking for the same pay scale enjoyed by their print colleagues. They are members of the same Journalists Association.

But while Israel's daily newspapers and magazines are privately owned, except for a few political party organs, the electronic journalists, employed by a state agency, are considered civil servants.

The Finance Ministry has refused to consider pay raises for any one group in the public sector lest all demand the same treatment. The IBA management says its hands are tied.

Costing Large Sums Of Money

But, meanwhile, the strike is costing the government large sums of money. The IBA is paying \$1,500 an hour to the government's telephone and postal engineering company, Bezek, to display an identification pattern on television screens during the strike, now in its 13th day.

So far the IBA has laid out \$490,000 to Bezek, Hadashot reported Monday. An IBA spokesperson explained that "If we clear the frequency, someone else could grab it."

Meanwhile, some Knesset members and Israelis in the West Bank have expressed concern that curtailment of the IBA Arabic language news service due to the strike works to the advantage of the Arab world media, which disseminate false reports on recent incidents in the administered territories.

**TABA ARBITERS SET
NEW ROUND IN FEBRUARY**

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (JTA) -- The international panel of arbiters deciding whether Egypt or Israel owns the Sinai territory of Taba will hold a new round of talks in February and hear oral testimony at the end of that month. Later, the panel will view and visit Taba, which sits at the Sinai border between Israel and Egypt.

These actions were decided at meetings between the panel and Israel and Egyptian representatives October 12-14. Robbie Sabel, chief legal adviser of Israel's Foreign Ministry and the head of Israel's Taba delegation, said the talks were held in a "business-like atmosphere" despite recent violence in the Gaza Strip.

In addition to official meetings, Sabel held informal talks with Nabil El-Arabi, his Egyptian counterpart who represents his country at the United Nations here.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- President Hafez Assad of Syria ordered the release of five Syrian Jews imprisoned for allegedly spying for Israel and they have since immigrated to Israel, according to the Cairo magazine October, quoted here by Davar Monday.

The Egyptian news weekly indicated their release was engineered by former President Jimmy Carter when he met with Assad in Damascus six months ago.

**JOFFE BEGINS WORK AS JTA EDITOR**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- Mark Jonathan Joffe has assumed responsibility as editor of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, William Frost, president of the international Jewish news service, announced this week.

Joffe, 27, directs the agency's daily and weekly reportage of news affecting Jews around the world. He previously served as news editor of the Jewish Exponent of Philadelphia, an award-winning Jewish weekly newspaper and one of the largest.

JTA, founded in 1917, has bureaus in Jerusalem, Paris and Washington, in addition to New York, with reporters stationed in Montreal, Toronto, Tel Aviv and the major European capitals.

In addition to providing news and analysis directly to some 100 weekly Jewish newspapers six days a week, JTA publishes a Daily News Bulletin, the weekly Community News Reporter, feature stories and the Weekly News Digest. JTA also distributes weekly editorial cartoons and news photos from Israel.

JTA is organized as a non-profit corporation whose board of directors includes representatives from dozens of Jewish communities around the world.

The new editor said he is "hoping to build on JTA's 70-year tradition of excellence in Jewish journalism. I'd like JTA to be thought of as a communications link for Jewish communities around the world and as the most authoritative source of Jewish news anywhere."

To do so, in Joffe's view, means attention to more than facts. "I feel JTA ought to provide not only moment-to-moment coverage of Jewish news, but also stories that provide context and analyze the impact of these developments on the Jewish community around the world," he explained.

Broader Coverage

The new editor also said he intends to broaden the scope of JTA's coverage. "I would like to expand coverage of North American Jewish news, but this will require the cooperation of the Jewish weekly newspapers," he said.

He envisions a more formalized cooperative arrangement in which JTA would serve as the conduit for distributing stories written by individual newspapers to JTA subscribers throughout the world.

Joffe said he also hopes to expand news services provided on the electronic wire. "That means Jewish newspapers who have not computerized their operations ought to think more seriously about doing so," he said. "Otherwise, they'll simply be missing out on some of the best copy JTA provides."

Joffe was born in New Brunswick, N.J., and grew up in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where he served as chapter president of the local Young Judaea group.

He attended Haverford College in Philadelphia, where he edited the campus newspaper and earned a bachelor's degree in political science. In 1981, he won the James A. Finnegan Fellowship Foundation Award, the top prize in a statewide competition for internships in Pennsylvania state

government. A college intern at the Jewish Exponent, Joffe was hired full-time as organizations editor in 1982 and became news editor in 1984.

In more than five years at the paper, he covered assignments in Philadelphia, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Toronto, Israel and the Soviet Union.

In addition, he served as manager of the Exponent's computer systems, helping guide the company through two technological transitions. He also used that expertise in implementation of the re-design of the newspaper, accomplished this summer.

Joffe said he is excited to be assuming a post vital to the international Jewish community. "It's a responsibility I take seriously," he said, "and it's one that I share with a staff that fortunately includes many capable individuals."

DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC SETBACKS SEEN AS LIMITING PROGRESS ON PEACE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- American efforts to advance the Middle East peace process appear to have suffered because of diplomatic setbacks sustained by the Reagan administration and the uncertain economic situation in the United States, according to reports in the Israeli news media Monday.

Akiva Eldar, diplomatic correspondent of Haaretz, reported that Secretary of State George Shultz told Israeli leaders during his visit here a week ago that the administration has set far-reaching goals in the areas of foreign relations and the economy for its last 15 months in office.

Shultz said President Reagan ordered his advisers to come up with programs to refute the claim that his lame-duck administration will be impotent during its final year. These include a Middle East settlement, as well as attempts to resolve the situations in Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf and Central America.

Concern About Stock Market

But, according to Haaretz, officials in Jerusalem believe the recent stock market crash reflects an acute crisis of confidence in the American economy. This, coupled with Shultz's failure to arrange a Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting and the difficulties encountered by Shultz in gaining agreement over Middle East peace talks, makes it unlikely that Reagan's 15-month plan will achieve success, Haaretz reported.

At the same time, Foreign Ministry sources have expressed concern that a superpowers agreement would delay or sidetrack American peace efforts in the Middle East.

Laborite Minister-Without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman said Sunday that there is a new American-Israeli proposal for Middle East peace negotiations.

Speaking on the army radio, he implied it hinged on U.S.-Soviet co-sponsorship of Israeli-Arab peace talks as an alternative to an international peace conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Since both formats would involve the Soviet Union, there is hardly any

difference, Weizman maintained. Soviet officials appear to be giving some thought to Moscow's involvement in the peace process. Yossi Beilin, political director-general of the Foreign Ministry heard from British Foreign Office sources that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov spoke in London last week about various options for Palestinian representation at peace talks. Vorontsov also stated that the renewal of Soviet diplomatic relations with Israel is a stage in the comprehensive framework of the Middle East peace process, Haaretz reported.

Meanwhile Cabinet ministers are complaining that Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have failed to brief them on their talks with Shultz, Davar diplomatic correspondent Yossi Melman reported Monday.

"Cabinet ministers are frustrated," Energy Minister Moshe Shahal was quoted as saying. "It is simply absurd that journalists receive a report on the content of the talks, government officials know, but only the Cabinet is not told. As ministers, legally we have joint responsibility for things we are not told about," Shahal said. Several ministers are expected to raise the issue at the next Cabinet meeting.

IN WAKE OF U.S. DEFICIT PRESSURES, ISRAELIS CONSIDER CUTS IN U.S. AID

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- There is a growing inclination in Israel to voluntarily forgo some \$80 million in U.S. military aid next year in view of accelerated efforts by the Reagan administration and the Congress to pare the huge federal deficit.

But the matter is being hotly debated, it was reported here Monday. Some senior political figures believe it is better for Israel to accept a small reduction as a gesture of good will toward Washington than to wage a struggle. Others however, insist Israel must not agree to cuts.

"Israel will have to decide within a short time whether to agree or fight it," sources in Jerusalem noted Sunday. Maariv reported Monday that the Americans are feeling out Israel on the matter and in fact contacts between the two countries on this issue have already begun.

The \$80 million constitutes 4.5 percent of the \$1.8 billion in U.S. aid to Israel in the coming year. But the Gramm-Rudman bill may force an overall cut in foreign aid. Israelis fear that in light of President Reagan's statement about budget cuts at his nationally televised news conference last week, there would be an unpleasant reaction in Washington should Israel balk.

But Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin seems to be in the camp of those Israelis who would fight any cuts. "I am depending on the administration to fulfill its commitments," he told military correspondents Sunday. He maintained that "the problem is in Congress."

Rabin Deeply Worried

Rabin said he was deeply worried about Israel's ability to pay for its future military needs. He noted there has been a real drop in the value of the U.S. dollar over the past two years, and this contributed to increased personnel costs in Israel's weapons development programs, which are financed largely by American military grants. He said that while the U.S. Congress has tradi-

tionally been friendly to Israel, maintaining current levels of aid would be difficult if there is a downturn in the American economy. He noted that the amount of American aid to Israel will be decided by Nov. 20 and until then there is no certainty how much Israel would receive.

"In any event," Rabin said, "the top priority is the signing of the deal for the third consignment of F-16Cs, which we will be receiving in the early 1990s." The second consignment is presently being delivered to Israel.

The F-16Cs will replace the Lavi, Israel's second generation jet fighter plane which the government cancelled last August. According to Rabin, "If we had not dropped the Lavi, the (Reagan) administration would not have backed us."

Abandonment of the project was not without high price to Israel. Israel Aircraft Industries employed 6,000 engineers and aircraft workers to build the Lavi. Rabin said about 3,000 could be absorbed by other divisions of IAI, but the remaining 3,000 would lose their jobs. He said of that number, 800 temporary workers can be dismissed without any loss to IAI. About 400 over age 55 who have at least 15 years of seniority will be induced to take early retirement and 1,800 will be offered higher severance pay to leave, Rabin said.

Impact On Fund Raising

Israelis are also concerned that the Oct. 19 Wall Street crash may have repercussions on fundraising for Israel in the U.S. But Naftalie Lavie, head of the Israel office of the United Jewish Appeal, seems to believe there is no cause for worry.

He was quoted by Hadashot Monday as saying that in wake of the stock market debacle "there is no indication today as to whether there has been a withdrawal in everything connected to Jews who contribute to the UJA."

He recalled there have been fluctuations in the stock market in the past without in any way affecting Jewish contributions to Israel.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The Israel Defense Force killed two terrorists at the edge of the security zone in southern Lebanon Sunday. There were no Israeli casualties, a military spokesman announced.

The clash occurred when an IDF patrol surprised a band of armed terrorists attempting to infiltrate the security zone, apparently to plant mines and boobytraps on roads used by the IDF and the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The Orthodox minority in the town of Netivot, east of the Gaza Strip, would deny their secular neighbors a close shave. They are boycotting shops that sell razor blades on grounds that Jewish tradition forbids the use of blades to remove or trim beards.

The Orthodox insist there is no organized boycott but refuse to patronize shops that sell anything they regard as an "abomination." Shopkeepers have disguised packs of razor blades by wrapping them in old newspapers so as not to offend the eyes of the pious.

**U.S. OFFICIAL PLEDGES TO PRESS
SOVIETS ON THOUSANDS OF REFUSENIKS**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- With most longtime refuseniks expected to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union in the near future, the United States will now concentrate on pressing Moscow to grant exit visas to the hundreds of thousands of other Soviet Jews who want to emigrate, a senior State Department official said Monday.

"The challenge before us is to see whether we can persuade" the Soviets "to live up to their international commitments" under the Helsinki Accords, Richard Shifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told more than 150 persons attending the United Jewish Appeal's Washington Connection III.

Shifter, who accompanied Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow, said he personally discussed emigration during a working session on human rights with Soviet officials, and that it was the first issue raised by Shultz in his meetings with Soviet Foreign Secretary Eduard Shevardnadze.

'Hang In There'

Shultz dropped in at a meeting of some 60 refuseniks last Thursday night and, with his eyes "glistening," told them "hang in there because you know we'll hang in with you," according to Shifter.

The secretary of state has expressed confidence that progress is being made on emigration, particularly toward a systematic method of dealing with applications. The Soviets have set up a commission to review the cases of those refused emigration visas.

But Shifter said that while progress is being made, it is moving slowly. He said the Soviets accepted a list of refuseniks from the United States last January and since then have been allowing an average of 800 Jews a month to leave. While this is almost as many who left in all of 1986, it is less than half the monthly emigration figures in the 1970s, Shifter stressed.

He said the Soviets also published a list in January of those who would "never" be allowed to emigrate, the most prominent of them being Vladimir Slepak.

Slepaks Arrive In Vienna

Shifter said that last Thursday he also attended a farewell party for Slepak and his wife, Maria, who had been granted permission to leave after an 18-year effort. The Slepaks arrived in Vienna Sunday on their way to Israel.

"Never say, never," Shifter said.

The assistant secretary said that about 8,000 Jews have emigrated from the Soviet Union so far this year, of which 25 percent went to Israel. Asked about the U.S. position on the Israeli demand that Soviet Jewish emigrants be denied refugee status in the United States so that they would have to go to Israel, he replied, "we are in support of freedom of choice."

The Washington Connection is a major gifts event of the UJA with those attending pledging a minimum of \$10,000.

The participants attended a black tie dinner at the Israel Embassy Sunday night and had lunch at Capitol Hill Monday where they were addressed by senators and House members.

**NEW POLL FINDS ISRAELI YOUTHS
STILL HARBOR ANTI-DEMOCRATIC VIEWS**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- Israeli youths increasingly internalize the concept of democracy as a general human value, but when asked specific questions, most of them continue to exhibit anti-democratic views, according to Dr. Nina Zemach of the Dahaf Institute and Alouph Hareven of the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem.

They were referring to the results of a public opinion poll Zemach conducted for the Van Leer Institute last May among 612 Jewish high school students, aged 15-18. The results were published in full in Haaretz Monday.

While only 6 percent of the respondents said they would vote for Rabbi Meir Kahane's extremist Kach Party, down from 11 percent in a 1984 survey by Zemach, a third or more agreed "with the ideas that Rabbi Kahane and the Kach movement stand for." A similar number would support a private organization dedicated to avenging Arab attacks on Jews, the poll found.

According to the findings, 31 percent of those questioned believe an Arab found guilty of nationalistically motivated murder should receive "more severe punishment" than a Jew found guilty in the same circumstances.

About 35 percent believe Israeli Arabs should not be free to express support for a Palestinian state in the news media, and about 50 percent believe the rights of Israeli Arabs should be curtailed generally.

While 40 percent would grant Israeli Arabs full civil rights, the same percentage would ban them from voting in Knesset elections, the poll found.

On the issue of the administered territories, 60 percent of the respondents hold that Jews have virtually full right to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while 30 percent think the Arabs have almost complete right to the territories.

A third of those questioned think Israeli Arabs are loyal to the state, a significant departure from the last Zemach poll in 1985, in which only 13 percent did not question Arab loyalty.

On other matters, Israeli youths consider people in business to be the "least trustworthy" of all groups in society, followed by journalists and political parties. They place their greatest confidence in the Israel Defense Force, the courts and medical doctors in that order.

CABINET SHUTS DOWN ISRAEL RADIO, TV
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- The Cabinet agreed Sunday to close down Israel radio and television for 90 days, pending legislation that would allow the government-owned Israel Broadcasting Authority (IBA) to reorganize under new regulations with a reduced staff.

The proposal was introduced by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon in view of the strike by IBA journalists, now in its third week with no signs of a settlement. During the closure, legislation would be introduced in the Knesset to amend the broadcast law. About 600 of the 1,800 journalists and technicians now employed by the IBA would be dismissed and the several unions representing them would be reduced to a single work committee. The strikers have received no pay for the last two weeks.

ANTI-HARASSMENT COALITION URGES STRICTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Susan Birnbaum

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Oct. 26 (JTA)--The Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment utilized its first-ever convention, a three-day conclave here that ended Sunday, to examine the one issue on which its disparate membership agrees: the need to develop and promulgate practical means to battle prejudice in the United States.

To this serene resort town near lakes and gentle mountains came 225 people, among them Montana farmers, Hispanic war veterans, urban radical blacks, Asian Americans, gay students, Moslems interested in Palestinian rights and members of several American Indian tribes.

They represented 120 organizations including the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee, both charter members of the coalition.

Tony Stewart, head of the political science department at the local North Idaho College and organizer of the conference, described the coalition as a "fragile crystal."

Oscar Eason Jr., conference vice president, gave a similar appraisal at the conference's closing plenary. "Each of us has one thing in common: We want to fight racial and religious harassment. We agree on that," he stated. Eason acknowledged that any number of groups present had "only that one single issue in common."

"What you need to know," said Larry Broadbent, a local deputy sheriff who is acknowledged nationally as an intelligence specialist on hate groups, "is that the concerns you have in New York are the same concerns we have in Idaho. There are good people all over the United States and there are hate groups, too, all over, that we all oppose."

The conference was marked by plaintive descriptions of specific hurts against the various ethnic groups, perpetrated by racist extremists or, in the case of the American Indians, by a long history of government indifference.

Conference participants were silently respectful of all speakers, and vibrant dialogue followed almost every presentation on responses to harassment and prejudice.

A Natural Site

This Idaho town, about 50 miles east of Spokane, Wash., was a natural site for the conference. In recent years it has been the site of attacks by the ultraright-wing Aryan Nations movement, whose compound is located just north of here in the vicinity of Hayden Lake.

The Aryan Nations and allied groups have declared their goal of making the Pacific Northwest an all-white bastion.

Although the Aryan Nations recently has been quiet in the immediate area, conference speakers noted the ongoing underground and sporadic activity in the Northwest and throughout the entire country by loosely aligned, right-wing neo-Nazi groups.

Many of the speakers called for state legislatures to increase the powers of law enforcement officials to combat violence and latent prejudice.

Attorney General Jim Jones of Idaho cited the importance of stronger law enforcement, coupled with strict legislation. Idaho recently enacted laws severely penalizing acts leading to violence or even training for violence.

Idaho and Washington both enacted laws against malicious harassment. Montana, through its Human Rights Commission, has established strict rules that provide for civil rights of all groups.

Deputy Sheriff Broadbent said an important goal is to include hate crimes reporting in national legislation enacted by Congress. Just such a bill was passed by the House Judiciary Committee last week.

Jones said law enforcement officers must advocate the dignity and equality of all citizens. "Too often we assume that when the Bill of Rights was written, when the Constitution was approved, that the job had been done. Well, certainly it hasn't," he said.

Referring to the Aryan Nations' "separate estate" in Idaho, he said "law enforcement officers at all levels have the responsibility to step forward and say, 'that is something that is completely counter to our way of life, and certainly it ought not to be permitted.'"

Attacks On Democracy

The activities of organizations such as the Aryan Nations are more than just ethnic attacks, according to Leonard Zeskind, research associate for the Atlanta-based Center for Democratic Renewal and a leading expert on right-wing extremism in America. He said "attacks by hate groups are part of cutting edge of attacks on democracy."

In a workshop on the status of hate groups, Zeskind emphasized his "job is not to find out what the groups have done, but what they're going to do next, because if we organize around what the Aryan Nations did in 1985, we are not going to be prepared for 1990."

Marjorie Biller Green, ADL's western states education director, presented a workshop featuring written and audio-visual material she develops and disseminates to educators, businesses and community groups.

In her view, "an aging and predominantly white" population in the United States confronts a "baby boomlet of increasing minority population" that is "beginning to impact the schools," coupled with a "service-based rather than manufacturing-based economy and the increasing movement of women into the work place, all of which create a change (that) is often frightening."

Bob Hughes, mediator for the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Dept of Justice in Seattle, received the coalition's first Bayard Rustin Civil Rights award at the conference's closing dinner.

'Great Deal Of Silence'

During the conference, he told of his meetings with children of Holocaust survivors in Port Angeles, Wash., following anti-Semitic vandalism. When he asked them how they felt, he recalled, he was met by "a great deal of silence. They didn't know how to react yet."

He told JTA he has learned that "one precipitating incident usually brings out other unresolved problems or grievances from other areas of community life. And hopefully once addressing one, a group will go on to address others and establish not just a reactive mode to these problems, but become proactive in developing preventive measures on through to education programs, and develop new, creative, innovative approaches to anticipate problems and resolve them before they become critical."

SOVIETS BALK AT NEW PROPOSALS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz indicated Friday that he was unable to get the Soviet Union to go along with a new proposal for negotiations between Israel and Jordan under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"We haven't made any particular progress in the varying concepts we have about that," Shultz said at a press conference in Moscow following two days of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The press conference was seen here as it was held over the Cable News Network (CNN).

Shultz was apparently referring to the latest proposal to have Moscow and Washington jointly host negotiations between Jordan and Israel, as well as the earlier proposal for an international conference which would include the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The Soviets have backed Jordan and other Arab countries in pressing for the international conference. The issue has divided the government of national unity in Israel, with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Labor colleagues supporting the concept as the only way to bring Jordan into the negotiations while Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Likud are vehemently opposed because of a belief the Soviets would use it to press anti-Israel actions.

During Shultz's visit to the Middle East en route to Moscow, Shamir and Peres apparently agreed to allow Shultz to raise the new concept with the Soviets.

However, Shultz has never publicly acknowledged that there is such a proposal. Shamir told Israel Army Radio that it was agreed not to disclose the plan while the U.S. official was in the Soviet Union.

The proposal is aimed at avoiding the term "international conference" since it calls for direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under U.S.-Soviet auspices.

Opposition From Tehiya

But the existence of the proposal became public in Israel and has already drawn fire from some members of Likud and the rightwing Tehiya Party, which has submitted a non-confidence motion in the Knesset.

Shultz's response on the Mideast process came in an answer to a question from a Soviet reporter. The secretary stressed that the United States has been a "helpful partner" in seeking peace in the Mideast.

He added that in addition to seeking peace, "We have made many efforts to improve the quality of life" for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza. He said during his recent visit he discussed what is being done on this with both Israel and Jordan.

Meanwhile, the major obstacle to either an international conference or to the new proposal is the insistence by both Israel and the United States that before the Soviet Union can participate in the Middle East peace process it must

restore diplomatic relations with Israel and allow Soviet Jews to emigrate in greater numbers.

Shultz indicated Friday that he was pleased that efforts on human rights were being developed "carefully and systematically." He noted it was a major issue in his talks with Shevardnadze and had been discussed by a working group of U.S. and Soviet officials.

Meets With Refuseniks

The secretary met briefly Thursday with about 60 refuseniks, which included persons seeking to immigrate to Israel or to rejoin spouses in the United States. Many were the same people who attended a Passover seder hosted by Shultz at the U.S. Embassy when he was in Moscow last spring.

Richard Shifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said the Soviets had set up a commission, promised last spring, to review the cases of refuseniks and will announce decisions within six months.

According to reports from Moscow, Shifter stressed that while progress is being made on Soviet emigration policies, "we still have a very, very hard road ahead."

Emigration from the Soviet Union increased this year to 5,403 by the end of September and has included some well-known long-time refuseniks like Iosif Begun, Ida Nudel and Vladimir Slepak. But Soviet Jewry activists in the United States note there are nearly 400,000 Jews who want to emigrate and new applicants are being discouraged by a strict new law.

Meanwhile, Shultz ended four-and-a-half hours of talks with Gorbachev Friday without the Soviet leader accepting President Reagan's invitation to a summit in Washington this year. The announcement of a date for the summit had been widely expected before Shultz went to Moscow.

Shultz said Gorbachev told him he would write a letter to Reagan, and the disappointed secretary added, "we'll be checking the mail."

If Gorbachev does come to Washington, thousands of American Jews and non-Jews are expected to greet him with a massive demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

NOBEL PRIZE TO TWO WITH JEWISH ROOTS

By Marlene Goldman

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- This year's Nobel Prizes have so far been awarded to two men with Jewish roots: U.S. economist Robert Solow and Soviet-born American poet Joseph Brodsky.

Solow, a 63-year-old professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, won the Nobel Prize in Economics Wednesday for what the five-member selection committee described as a development of a mathematical model that long-term growth depends on technological progress, not only on capital and labor.

According to Prof. Assar Lindbeck of the University of Stockholm, a member of the selection committee, Solow's studies, dating back to 1956 and 1957, pioneered the theory that "tech-

nology meant much more for the growth rate than increases in labor and capital." These results induced governments to "push higher education and technological research."

His emphasis remains on the increase of knowledge in improved technology and human skills.

Solow is the 16th American to win or share the economics prize, which this year totals \$330,000, since it was first given 18 years ago.

Born in New York in 1924, Solow refers to himself as an "old-fashioned Jewish boy from Brooklyn." Although his Jewish past consists of more cultural ties than religious, according to his wife, Barbara, she said "his Jewish background has given him values and standards that he adheres to." Solow is also a financial supporter of the Peace Now movement in Israel.

Brodsky, 47, won the Nobel Literature Prize Thursday. He said he hoped the prize would expand knowledge and exposure to Russian poetry and help the liberalization process in the Soviet Union.

Brodsky was born in Leningrad to a Jewish family, but there is no indication that he now lives Jewishly. He dropped out of school at age 15 and became a manual laborer, writing poetry in his spare time. But his poems upset the authorities and in 1964 he was convicted of "social parasitism" and sentenced to five years' hard labor in an Arctic labor camp.

His strife in the labor camp sparked international interest in his poems and an international protest that led to his early release after serving 18 months. In 1972, he was deported from the Soviet Union.

Literary connoisseurs said he was latest in a line of great Russian independent-thinking, modernist poets. Brodsky is the first Russian-language writer to win the prize since Alexander Solzhenitsyn in 1970. The Academy said that "for Brodsky, poetry is a divine gift."

His first volume of poetry in English translation was published in 1973 and the second, "A Part of Speech," appeared in 1980. Brodsky's volume of essays, "Less Than One," won the U.S. National Book Critics Award for criticism last year.

SECRET REPORT URGES STEPS TO CURB ARAB SEPARATISM

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- A secret report containing recommendations aimed at thwarting Arab separatist tendencies within Israel will be presented to Premier Yitzhak Shamir soon, Haaretz reported Sunday.

The report, whose authors detect a growing trend among Israeli Arabs to establish their own autonomous institutions and split away from the state, contains recommendations calling for special budgets of 235 million shekels (\$147 million) over the next five years to be allocated directly to the minorities sector.

Some 85 million shekels (\$53 million) would be directed to the development of Arab municipalities, according to the report, which is titled "Principles of Government Policy Toward the Minorities Sector in Israel." According to Haaretz, which obtained a copy of the document, the report was prepared by former Likud-Herut Cabinet Minister Moshe Arens and his Arab affairs adviser, reserve Brig. Gen. Amos Gilboa.

Arens, interviewed on the "Erev Hadash" (New Evening) program, which winds up daily broadcasts of educational television, said he "knew nothing" of the secret report, which was also published by Maariv.

But he later admitted under pressure that work had started on such a report when he was defense minister. Arens became defense minister in 1983, succeeding Ariel Sharon.

'Laundered Funds'

The report, as published in Haaretz, alleges that "laundered funds from abroad," whose source is Palestine Liberation Organization bodies, are conveyed to a portion of the minorities population -- mainly elements that do not identify with the state.

The report recommends that "the defense establishment examine ways to encourage minorities to volunteer for the Israel Defense Force, and draw up programs accordingly, placing the emphasis on Bedouins and Christians (Arabs) in the first stage, and preparing the organizational and other tools for their integration into the various IDF units."

Since the state was founded, Israeli Arabs have been exempt from military service on humanitarian grounds -- that they should not be forced to fight against Arabs in Israel's wars-- and because Arabs in the armed forces are considered a security risk. As a consequence, Arabs are excluded from the various benefits to which IDF veterans are entitled. However, Druze and Circassian Moslems are permitted to serve.

The report recommends that "the establishment of an independent Arab party with an affinity to the PLO or to bodies working for the realization of autonomy for the Arabs of Israel be prevented."

It refers specifically to such bodies as the National Committee of Arab Local Councils, the Student Committees, High School Student Committees and the Committee for Safeguarding Arab Lands, among others.

"The existing national Arab bodies (should) be integrated into the framework of existing state and public institutions and, should this prove impossible, they should not be granted official recognition," Haaretz quoted the report as stating.

Thwarting 'Subversive Activity'

"Illegal subversive activity, and activities whose goal is to realize aspirations of splitting off from the State of Israel, (must) be prevented and thwarted," the report says.

It recommends "working toward creating a state of equality and integration between the minorities population and the majority Jewish population, through the allocation of the required resources and the creation of an atmosphere that accords the minority population a feeling of belonging to the state, and of their being an inseparable part of it."

According to demographic forecasts, minorities in Israel, chiefly Arabs, will total 1,183,000 by the year 2000, or 29 percent of the population, compared to 17 percent today. The Jewish population is projected at 4,126,000 by 2000.

The percentage of Druze and Christians is expected to drop while the percentage of Moslems rises, especially the Bedouins, whose annual natural rate of increase is between 4.5 and 5 percent.

ORGANIZATIONS PLEASED BY BORK DEFEAT

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- American Jewish organizations have expressed keen satisfaction with the Senate's 58-42 vote last week against seating Judge Robert Bork on the United States Supreme Court.

President Reagan's nominee was repudiated by 58 Democrats and six Republicans. Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, hailed the decision as "a victory for the Constitution."

Anne Foss, vice president of American affairs of NA'AMAT USA (formerly Pioneer Women), said her organization believes the Senate exercised its constitutional responsibility when it rejected Bork.

Siegman said it was clear after three weeks of exhaustive hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee that Judge Bork "would have disabled the Supreme Court from interpreting the Constitution to meet the changing needs of our ever-expanding democracy."

He urged President Reagan to "act quickly" to nominate to the high court someone "who is within the mainstream for American legal thinking."

The president has yet to make a new nomination. About a half dozen names have been mentioned as his possible choice, all of them members of the federal bench. They include at least one Jew, Laurence Silberman, 52 of Washington, a former deputy attorney general and ambassador to Yugoslavia, now on the U.S. Court of Appeals.

NA'AMAT USA noted in its statement that its national president, Gloria Elbling, was one of the first leaders of a major American Jewish organization to speak out publicly against Bork's nomination.

She based her opposition on Bork's positions on church-state separation, civil rights, rights of privacy and equality, which differ sharply from those of her organization.

**HATE CRIMES DATA BILL
PASSES HOUSE PANEL**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- A bill requiring the Justice Department to collect data about crimes motivated by racial, ethnic, religious and anti-gay prejudice was approved by the House Judiciary Committee by a 21-13 vote last week.

The Hate Crime Statistics bill would require the FBI to publish an annual report similar to the Uniform Crime Statistics it now provides.

A similar bill was approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee two years ago, introduced by Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.), but never was voted upon by the full House. Kennelly and Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.) reintroduced the bill this year.

However, the bill adopted by the committee was introduced by Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.), adding the concern for anti-gay prejudice.

There is some fear that including crimes against gays in the hate bill might endanger its passage in Congress. But David Brody, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, stressed that it was important to gather statistics on hate-motivated crimes in order to make the public aware of the extent of such crimes.

The House recently adopted a bill, introduced by Glickman, that would impose federal crim-

inal penalties for damage to religious property and injury to persons in the free exercise of their religious beliefs.

**U.S. AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER
TO SUE ISRAEL OVER LAVI CONTRACTS**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- Pratt and Whitney, a major American manufacturer of aircraft engines, is about to file suit in New York against the Israeli government for \$350 million in compensation for violation of contracts related to the joint development of the Lavi, Israel's second generation jet fighter plane, the Israeli news media reported Sunday.

The Lavi project was abandoned by decision of Israel's Cabinet last Aug. 30 because of excessive costs. The Reagan administration had been urging such action for more than a year. The Lavi was financed by U.S. military grants.

Hadashot reported Sunday that the Defense Ministry has offered Pratt and Whitney proposals for future cooperation that would make up the losses sustained from cancellation of the Lavi. The ministry thereby hopes the American company will withdraw its suit, Hadashot said. In a related item, the newspaper reported that the defense establishment has decided to buy F-16C fighter planes from the General Dynamics Corp. as a substitute for the Lavi. According to the report, the F-16s will not be modified with components developed in Israel. Israel Aircraft Industries, manufacturer of the Lavi, will not enter into joint production arrangements with General Dynamics, Hadashot said.

**WALDHEIM DENIES HE WAS RECRUITED
BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**
By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- President Kurt Waldheim has denied overseas media reports that he was recruited by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), precursor to the CIA, after World War II. A spokesman for Waldheim called the reports "untrue and fabricated."

According to the reports, the OSS began recruiting German officers who had held key intelligence posts during the war. Waldheim served as an intelligence officer in a German army unit that carried out atrocities in the Balkans, including the deportation of Greek Jews. He dealt with information about the Yugoslavian resistance, British commando activities in the Mediterranean and later Soviet armies in the Balkans.

The OSS was said to have sought German intelligence personnel familiar with Soviet, communist and other leftist activities.

Meanwhile, the Austrian Foreign Ministry announced that it would ask the U.S. State Department, on behalf of Waldheim, for the president's CIA file, which the Central Intelligence Agency has refused to make public so far.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Stock prices dropped by 5 to 10 percent in lively trading on the Tel Aviv exchange Sunday. Orders to sell exceeded buy orders by a wide margin. Officials spoke of "undue nervousness" and expressed hope for an upturn Monday.

ON RETURN TO USSR, EX-REFUSENIK FINDS HOPE FOR JEWISH LIFE

By Andrew Silow Carroll

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (JTA) -- Alex Goldfarb says the circumstances of his return to Moscow were indeed remarkable, but not nearly as remarkable as what he found there.

During a virtually unprecedented eight-day visit in the Soviet Union, the former refusenik and current Israeli citizen was surprised to find signs of optimism among Jews who are, in his words, "in the system."

In a telephone interview Sunday, Goldfarb spoke of the large number of Soviet Jews who, having no immediate plans to emigrate, believe Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness, may allow them to identify historically, culturally and politically as Jews, without the hostility or oppression of the past.

It was glasnost, of course, that allowed Goldfarb, once one of the most vocal and officially disliked Jewish dissidents, to travel back to Moscow after 12 years to visit with his sister Olga. Although a growing number of former Soviet citizens have been allowed back for visits, Goldfarb believes he is the first holder of an Israeli passport to be allowed to do so.

Optimism And Despair

Arriving in Moscow on Oct. 12, Goldfarb, a professor of microbiology at Columbia University, found a familiar mix of optimism and despair among refuseniks. News that Ida Nudel and Vladimir and Maria Slepak were to be granted exit visas was overshadowed by awareness of harsh restrictions, established in January, that seem to make Jewish emigration even more difficult.

What he had not expected were signs of "a certain promise of health within unofficial Jewish life." Among the Jews he visited were those, like scientist Mikhail Tchlenov and his daughter Irene Shapiro, a law student and Hebrew teacher, who are testing the limits of glasnost by openly protesting anti-Semitism and by organizing to promote authentic Jewish culture.

Although no one can provide exact numbers, said Goldfarb, movements like theirs represent the feelings of a clear majority of the Soviet Union's Jews. Of the country's 1.9 million Jews, Goldfarb estimates that fewer than 10 percent have a desire to emigrate.

"Although they recognize Israel as the spiritual and cultural center of Judaism, these people are trying to test the limits of glasnost outside the emigration movement," said Goldfarb. "They see their role as getting some form of Jewish life acceptable by the rules of glasnost."

Cultural Movements

Goldfarb said he spoke with a wide spectrum of both Jewish and non-Jewish Soviets during his week in Moscow, including members of three distinct Jewish cultural movements. Their efforts include recent demonstrations against anti-Semitism and in memory of those killed at Babi Yar, gatherings at a small Jewish "library" and "community center" in the home of a Col. Sokol and the establishment of the Moscow Jewish Cultural Association.

During an evening at Sokol's "library," Goldfarb discussed the current political climate with Jewish intellectuals, American visitors and current refuseniks, including Iosif Begun.

They find encouragement, said Goldfarb, in signs like a relaxation in university admission policies toward Jews and the reactions of the Soviet authorities to openly "ethnic" activity. Although Soviet police broke up the recent anti-Semitism demonstration, the leaders of the protest were not arrested. Goldfarb remembers fellow dissidents being given sentences of five and seven years for participating in similar demonstrations in the 1970s.

In addition, articles have been appearing in the Soviet press casting Jews in a positive light, including two Jewish journalists in the Ukraine who were depicted as being arbitrarily persecuted by the local KGB earlier this year.

Finally, while the number of applications for exit visas has dropped since January, the treatment of those applying has been said to be improving. Goldfarb said applying for a visa does not automatically result in surveillance, harassment or the loss of a job.

But even while emigration is not the highest priority among many of the Jews Goldfarb met with, it is seen as the option of last resort, he said, should their movement be crushed.

Jews "in the system" harbor no illusions about the Soviet bureaucracy and how much openness it will tolerate. They have no intention that their budding organizations become Soviet "showpieces" and vehicles for propaganda, as they consider Moscow's Great Synagogue and various official Yiddish newspapers to be.

Evidence Of Anti-Semitism

And they still find evidence of strong anti-Semitic sentiments prevailing within the Communist Party apparatus, and are concerned about the rise of anti-Semitism at the grass-roots level. That rise is embodied by Pamyat, a far-right movement that Goldfarb said claims the highest membership among the alternative organizations that have sprung up in the wake of glasnost. Pamyat has risen to prominence on an anti-foreigner platform that includes fears of a "world Zionist conspiracy."

Ironically, members of organizations like the Moscow Jewish Cultural Association owe their optimism to the same relative tolerance that has allowed Pamyat -- and groups as diverse as Ukrainian Catholics, punk rockers and abstract artists -- to come forward. "These are Jews, but not political Zionists. The authorities do not know what to do with them," said Goldfarb.

The presence of a culturally-aware Jewish community that does not list emigration as a first priority proposes new questions for Soviet Jewry movements in the United States and elsewhere, said Goldfarb.

"Without taking the emigration issue off the agenda, there should be a very furious political effort to insist that there...be some sort of Jewish life in the Soviet Union," he said.

Goldfarb said that groups outside the Soviet Union can probe the limits of glasnost by attempting to pass money or materiel to the Jewish cultural movement, or by establishing a Jewish organizational presence -- an office or library-- in the Soviet Union itself.

Goldfarb said he recognizes that a viable Soviet Jewish movement may represent wishful thinking. "My view is very skeptical," he said. "But at the moment, it exists. At this moment, it is possible. And I think it is our duty to support these people."

**JEWISH GROUPS TAKING NEUTRAL STAND ON LATEST SUPREME COURT NOMINEE**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Jewish organizations are expected to maintain their traditional neutral position during the confirmation process for U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Anthony Kennedy, whom President Reagan nominated for the Supreme Court last week.

Washington representatives of Jewish organizations told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that there does not appear to be any reason to take a stand on the nomination of the 51-year-old Sacramento, Calif., native, unless something unexpected is revealed at Kennedy's Senate confirmation hearings.

Many Jewish organizations broke from the practice of not commenting on Supreme Court nominations when Reagan named Judge Robert Bork of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to succeed Associate Justice Lewis Powell, who resigned from the court this summer.

Bork's extensive written opinions on privacy and social issues caused many Jewish organizations to oppose the conservative judge vehemently.

After Bork was rejected by the Senate, Reagan nominated Bork's appeals court colleague Douglas Ginsburg, who, if confirmed, would have been the sixth Jew in history to serve on the high court.

But Jewish officials stressed that Ginsburg's Jewishness would not gain him support in the Jewish community if his opinions on church-state and social issues, which were for the most part unknown, were not acceptable. They also expressed the belief that the Jewish community does not accept the concept of a Jewish seat on the court.

Ginsburg withdrew Nov. 7 after revelations about some of his past conduct, including that he smoked marijuana when he was a law professor at Harvard. Reagan then named Kennedy, who has been on the U.S. Appeals Court for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco since 1975.

David Brody, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said he believes that there will not be any particular Jewish reaction to the Kennedy nomination.

Brody noted the favorable response to the nomination from both liberals and conservatives. He said Kennedy appears to be "highly regarded as a pragmatist" who judges each case on the facts rather than from an ideological viewpoint.

He added that while many Jews may have "legitimate disagreements" with some of Kennedy's opinions, he does not appear to be "outside the mainstream of judicial thought" as many believed Bork was.

David Harris, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, said his organization does not take a stand on judicial appointments unless there is a question of competence.

The AJCommittee and the ADL did not publicly oppose the Bork nomination.

Mark Pelavin, Washington representative of the American Jewish Congress, one of the organizations that led the Jewish opposition to

Bork, said that while many Jews may not agree with all of Kennedy's views, there is nothing so far to warrant opposition to his nomination.

Pelavin said he made this assessment after examining most of the approximately 400 opinions written by Kennedy while on the appeals court. None of these opinions dealt with the church-state issue, he noted, although he expected Kennedy would be questioned on this during the confirmation hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Experts consider Kennedy to be right-of-center, but believe he may provide the same swing vote as Powell did on the court, now evenly divided between conservatives and liberals.

U.S. CHECKING REPORTS THAT ISRAEL IS STILL SELLING ARMS TO IRANBy David Landau (Jerusalem),
Hugh Orgel (Tel Aviv) and
Howard Rosenberg (Washington)

Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Reports of undisclosed origin that Israel continues to supply arms to Iran have become a source of irritation between Israel and the United States. Officials in Jerusalem fear they may cast a shadow on Premier Yitzhak Shamir's upcoming visit to Washington.

Israeli officials have flatly denied the reports. State Department spokesman Charles Redman confirmed Monday that the United States has confronted Israel with the allegations that surfaced in the media.

He said it was American policy to follow up any news reports claiming that Iran has imported weaponry. He declined to comment on their veracity, except to note that Israeli officials "find no credibility" in them.

The Israelis have "investigated them and they find no evidence that in fact such shipments have occurred," Redman said. He added that "this particular story has been reported widely over the past several weeks."

Israeli officials are nevertheless anxious. They said Monday that Shamir would deny the reports totally if the issue is raised with him in Washington, because there is no truth whatever in them.

Both President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz brought the matter to the attention of President Chaim Herzog during his state visit to the United States two weeks ago, the first ever by a president of Israel.

According to a Davar report Monday, Herzog promptly consulted by cable and telephone with Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. His conversations prompted an immediate investigation in Israel, the conclusions of which enabled Herzog to inform Shultz that "no proof has been found that these reports are correct," the paper reported.

Davar said that Washington also has begun a comprehensive investigation of the matter. The paper said the questioning of the Israelis by the Americans stemmed in part from reports in the Kuwaiti and British press that several Israeli arms dealers, including former Israel Defense Force officers, are involved in a \$750 million arms deal with Iran.

**ENCOURAGED BY ARAB SUMMIT, PERES
TO PUSH PEACE IDEAS IN EUROPE;
SHAMIR WELCOMES EMBRACE OF EGYPT**
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Political debate in Israel this week is focussed on the recent Arab summit meeting and its possible effects on the Middle East peace process.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and other Labor Party spokesmen argue vigorously that the summit, hosted in Amman by King Hussein, provided a rare opportunity to move toward Arab-Israeli peace negotiations through an international conference.

This assessment stems from the apparent victory of the moderate Arab states over the hard-liners, resulting in the rehabilitation of Egypt's position in the Arab world. All but three Arab states broke off relations with Egypt, the largest of Arab states, on the heels of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The Amman summit lifted the ban on relations, and seven Arab countries resumed full diplomatic ties with Egypt in the week since the summit ended -- Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and the latest and most important, oil-rich Saudi Arabia.

Peres and his Labor colleagues can thus argue that by returning Egypt to the fold, the Arab states are signalling, indirectly, their acceptance of Israel.

Likud leadership takes a diametrically opposed view. Michael Eitan, speaking for the party in a Knesset debate Monday, contended that the reconciliation with Egypt was just another stage in the Arab struggle to eradicate Israel.

He noted that the summit reiterated all of the United Nations resolutions favoring the Palestinians, including the Nov. 29, 1947 partition resolution. According to Eitan, that in itself is sufficient to eliminate Hussein as a serious negotiating partner. And the summit went on to re-endorse the Palestine Liberation Organization as an equal participant in any future negotiations, Eitan pointed out.

His appraisal was considerably more negative than that of Premier Yitzhak Shamir, leader of Likud, who was quick to welcome the Arab rapprochement with Egypt and expressed hope for favorable political consequences in terms of the Arab world's attitudes toward Israel.

Shamir is going to Washington this week for meetings with President Reagan and top administration officials.

Peres will be in Brussels Wednesday to begin a visit to Belgium, France and Britain. According to political observers, he will try to give new impetus to his proposals for an international conference as a harbinger for Mideast peace talks-- as he did on trips to Western Europe earlier this year -- and may offer some new ideas.

He will lunch with King Baudouin of Belgium Thursday and receive an honorary doctorate from Brussels Free University. On that occasion he will meet with President Mario Suarez of Portugal and President Abou Dif of Ivory Coast, both of whom will also receive honorary doctorates.

He also will confer with his Belgian counterpart, Leo Tindemann, and representatives of the European Economic Community.

Peres will arrive in Paris Thursday for meetings with President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raymond. He goes

to London Monday for talks with British Premier Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, and will return to Israel next Wednesday.

Israeli officials say Peres will suggest a peace conference under joint American-Soviet auspices, without the participation of the other three permanent members of the U.N. Security Council -- France, Britain and the Peoples Republic of China. This would be followed by direct Israel-Arab negotiations.

The view here is that Mitterrand and Thatcher will back his proposal. It is uncertain whether the Reagan Administration actively favors that approach and if Secretary of State George Shultz will seek Shamir's support for it during their meeting in Washington.

It is also not clear whether the Soviets would be interested in co-chairing a superpower "umbrella" for Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Peres surely speaks of his own interest in movement on the peace issue. Addressing the Knesset plenum Monday, he asked rhetorically, "Are we to try and make diplomatic progress now, or are we to wait for the Messiah?"

While he acknowledged that the kind of international conference envisaged by the Arab summit differs sharply with Israel's concept, the basic premise was the same: that the Arab-Israel conflict can be resolved by political means and that direct talks should take place after an "international opening."

Responding to Likud hecklers, Peres demanded to know, "Would you favor negotiations even if there were not an international opening?" His implication was that Likud and its allies want no political dialogue with the Arabs lest it involve relinquishing some territory for peace.

He also noted that the Amman summit explicitly did not call for the creation of a Palestinian state, and he maintained this was no accident. He said that both Hussein and President Hafez Assad of Syria assured that no such reference was made in the summit's final resolution.

FOUNDER OF TZOMET FACTION QUILTS TEHIYA
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Reserve Gen. Rafael Eitan, who was chief of staff during the Lebanon war, announced Monday that he is quitting Tehiya, the right-wing ultranationalist party he joined five years ago.

He gave as his reasons personal differences with his former political ally, Geula Cohen, a leading Tehiya activist. He asked the Knesset presidium to recognize him officially as a one-man Knesset faction.

Eitan made his announcement after his Tzomet faction list was defeated by a vote of 133-118 in elections to Tehiya's central committee. His departure was seen as a victory for Cohen and Tehiya leader Yuval Neeman.

But it was clearly a blow to the party, which split from Herut nine years ago after Menachem Begin, then premier, signed the peace treaty with Egypt.

Prior to the internal crisis that precipitated Eitan's departure, Tehiya did well in public opinion polls, and political observers had predicted the party would enlarge its four-member Knesset representation in next year's elections.

Now they believe Tehiya will lose votes to Likud and Rabbi Meir Kahane's extremist Kach party.

**SHAMIR TO MEET TOP U.S. LEADERS,
JEWISH LEADERS, CONGREGANTS**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Israel Premier Yitzhak Shamir has four-plus days of meetings scheduled with national leaders and rank-and-file Jews in the United States this week.

He will meet with President Reagan at the White House Friday. Shamir, who is scheduled to arrive here Thursday night from Miami, where he will address the annual General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations, will go from the White House to the State Department for a luncheon meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz.

The two official meetings will be followed Friday afternoon by an address sponsored by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

The Israeli premier, who has asked to meet with a cross-section of the Washington Jewish community, also is scheduled to speak at B'nai Israel Congregation, in Rockville, Md., on Saturday night. The event is sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Washington and the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

Shamir will leave for New York Sunday afternoon, where he will address students at Queens College and be honored at a dinner that night by the Zionist Organization of America.

On Monday, Shamir is scheduled to address the Greater New York Board of Rabbis, the Foreign Policy Association and the Conference of Presidents of American Jewish Organizations before leaving for Israel Monday night.

**KNESSET SPEAKER SPEAKS UP FOR
JEWISH PROPERTY LEFT IN ARAB LANDS**

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Knesset speaker Shlomo Hillel contends that Israel, in any future negotiations with Arab countries, must insist on compensation to Jews whose property and belongings were left behind or confiscated when they left their Arab homes for Israel.

"As a matter of fact, I think that we made a mistake when we did not include the subject in the peace negotiations with Egypt," Hillel said. "It created a precedent which does not help the cause of Jews from Arab countries." Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979.

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the Iraqi-born Hillel, 64, conceded he cannot provide an estimate of the value of property and capital lost by the Jews who fled the Arab countries. But according to various sources, the amount is \$2-\$3 billion.

Hillel said that about 40,000 Jews now live in the entire Arab world, compared to more than one million before the State of Israel was established in 1948. Describing the current situation, he noted that about 25,000 Jews live in Morocco, where they enjoy "peace and freedom"; 4,500 Jews live in Syria, where they are "oppressed and their movement is limited"; and the rest live in small Jewish communities throughout the Arab world.

Asked about the plight of Syrian Jewry, Hillel asserted that only international pressure will ease their oppression and enable them to leave Syria. He said this is the method that was used to release the Jews of Egypt after the 1967 Six-Day War.

"Syria holds the Jews as if they were hostages," Hillel charged. "Recently we have been told that the Jews in Syria are not oppressed as before, but the reality is that their freedom of movement within the country is still limited, and most important, they are not allowed to leave the country at all."

First elected to the Knesset in 1953, Hillel served as a minister in the Labor governments headed by Golda Meir and Yitzhak Rabin.

But Hillel occupies a special place in the history of modern Israel because of his pivotal role in the mass emigration of 125,000 Iraqi Jews to Israel from 1947-52. That story is told in Hillel's book "Operation Babylon" (Doubleday, \$19.95), the publication of which has brought Hillel here.

According to Hillel, for all practical purposes there is no Jewish community in Iraq today. "There are about 200 individual Jews in all Iraq who chose to stay there for personal reasons, mainly intermarriage," he said, recalling that the Jewish community there was the oldest in the world, with a tradition spanning 2,600 years.

Hillel contended that the story of the Iraqi Jews must be told, albeit 40 years later, because the contributions of Sephardic Jews to the establishment of Israel have not been acknowledged.

He also pointed out that Israel has failed to emphasize during all these years that more Jews left and were expelled from the Arab countries than the 600,000 Palestinian refugees who lost their homes and fled from Israel in 1948.

"We have to stress that what really happened in reality is an exchange of population between Jews of Arab countries and Palestinian refugees," Hillel said.

His book was a national bestseller in Israel ("We are going into the 15th edition," he noted) and won the country's most prestigious literary awards.

**COURT RULES NO OPEN TRIAL
FOR ACCUSED SPY VANUNU**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- The Jerusalem district court ruled after a brief hearing Sunday that accused spy Mordechai Vanunu may not conduct his defense in open session.

The 33-year-old former technician at the Dimona nuclear facility has been charged with giving the Sunday Times of London data on Israel's alleged nuclear weapons capability and photographs of the Dimona plant. His trial, which began last August, has been held in closed court, a restriction vigorously protested by the accused, his family and supporters.

The trial was adjourned 10 weeks ago after Judge Zvi Tal, one of the panel of three judges hearing the case, suffered a heart attack. It is scheduled to resume Dec. 1.

The court also ruled Sunday that Vanunu's defense counsel will not be permitted to call top Israeli political figures to the witness stand to testify about the country's nuclear policy.

Vanunu, who converted to the Anglican faith when he left Israel for Australia a few years ago, disappeared from a hotel in London on Sept. 30, 1986. Israel initially denied any knowledge of his whereabouts. But six weeks later, it acknowledged that he was in custody in Israel.

Although the Israeli authorities insisted he returned voluntarily, Vanunu apparently was seized by Israeli agents in Rome on Oct. 1, 1986.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES:
ADL SAYS AMENDMENTS TO ITS POLICY ON QUOTAS ARE "NOT STARTLING"

By Andrew Sirow Carroll

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith will continue to argue against quotas and "preferential" treatment in the work place based on race, gender or ethnicity, despite recent amendments to its long-standing policy of opposition.

According to ADL officials here, recent actions taken by the agency's National Executive Committee represent only "modifications" of the organization's basic opposition to quotas as a means of ensuring equal opportunity.

The group will continue to support "non-preferential" affirmative action plans, which call for programming other than "setting aside" a set number of positions for members of a particular minority group or gender.

Two resolutions amending ADL's affirmative action policy were adopted at a meeting of the agency's National Executive Committee meeting in Chicago Oct. 26-Nov. 1.

One resolution says that court-ordered preferential relief, which ADL traditionally has opposed, is appropriate under certain limited conditions.

These include cases where there has been a long history of "systematic and egregious discrimination" and where training, recruitment and other "non-preferential" remedies have been unsuccessful.

A second resolution says that in situations where there is a "substantially segregated" workplace, the ADL will uphold a private sector employer's consideration of race, gender or ethnicity as one factor in choosing among equally qualified applicants.

Codifies 'Operating Policy'

The policy amendments are "not a startling departure," according to Justin Finger, associate national director of ADL. The first resolution "codifies what has been operating policy," he said.

Finger cited the ADL's support during the 1970s of the court-ordered integration of the Alabama State Troopers, which had been found to be systematically excluding blacks from its ranks. Finger describes that practice as an example of "egregious" discrimination.

Regarding the private sector resolution, ADL officials cited as an example their support of a recent Supreme Court ruling in favor of Diane Joyce, an employee of California's Santa Clara County Transportation Authority.

In that case, a county employee named Paul Johnson claimed that he had become a victim of sex discrimination when Joyce had been promoted ahead of him, despite scoring lower in an internal rating. The court upheld Joyce's promotion, saying that the county's affirmative action plan addresses "a conspicuous imbalance in job categories traditionally segregated by race and sex."

According to Larry Levinsky, a member of the ADL executive committee and former chairman of the group's National Civil Rights Committee, Joyce's promotion could not be considered "preferential," because she and Johnson seemed equally qualified.

"Do we really want to be in a lawsuit where we say to an employer who hired his first woman, you discriminated against men?" said Levinsky.

Major Jewish groups have voiced their opposition to quotas since the 1960s, when courts first began to order employers to set aside positions for minorities as a remedy to job discrimination. As early as 1964, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council and other groups were calling quotas "anathema" while supporting other affirmative action programs.

The groups were responding in part to the historical use of quotas as a means to limit the number of Jews and other minorities in universities and professions. While quotas confer a benefit on one race, the groups argued, they impose a disability on another.

In 1974, NJCRAC amended its opposition when it called for "specific goals and timetables," in which employers must demonstrate "good faith" in recruiting minorities and women.

Other groups, including the American Jewish Committee and American Jewish Congress, followed suit. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations was more supportive of quotas. The ADL, however, remained intransigent in its opposition to quotas of any kind.

Two cases in the 1970s brought Jewish opposition to a head, precipitating an unprecedented collision between Jewish groups, on the one hand, and black leaders and civil rights groups on the other. In *DeFunis vs. Odegaard* (1974) and in *Bakke vs. University of California* (1978), Jewish groups filed briefs on behalf of white students at a law school and medical school, respectively, who claimed they had been victims of "reverse discrimination" due to the schools' admissions quotas for minorities.

'Ceiling' Or 'Floor' To Aspirations?

In 1984, Vernon Jordan Jr., former president of the Urban League, told the New York Chapter of the AJCongress, "Many Jews see quotas as a ceiling to their aspirations; blacks see quotas as their floor."

The ADL filed a brief opposing quotas as recently as 1986, in a case in which the Supreme Court struck down a program by the Jackson, Mich., school board in which white teachers were laid off before minority group members with less seniority.

But while opposing quotas and preferential treatment, the ADL has long called for affirmative action programs that stress training, education, vigorous recruitment efforts and court-ordered fines or penalties against employers who discriminate.

"Quotas are inimical to the merit system," said Levinsky. "They distract attention from the real problem, which is working with young people to see that they don't fall out along the way."

Civil rights groups maintain, however, that while they support all programs designed to allow minorities to compete on equal terms in the workplace, the government and private employers have failed to implement the sort of "non-preferential" affirmative action programs the ADL describes.

FIRE STRIKES NEGEV KIBBUTZ

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Fifty-one members of Kibbutz Urim in the Negev were treated for smoke inhalation as a result of a fire that gutted the kibbutz's carpet and blanket factory Tuesday. The factory was set ablaze by a short circuit in the glue department.

U.S. ENVOY WARNS ISRAEL TO EXPECT CUTS IN FOREIGN AID

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- United States Ambassador Thomas Pickering cautioned Israelis to anticipate possible cutbacks in American aid.

Speaking in Haifa Wednesday, the envoy said economic assistance to foreign countries may have to be reduced automatically if other methods fail to pare the huge federal budget deficit.

"I think the reality is that the United States is working hard, at the highest levels, to deal with this problem of its budget deficit," Pickering said. If the outcome is not satisfactory, however, it might force an automatic reduction in overseas economic aid, on an equal basis for all recipients.

Israel, which receives \$1.8 billion in U.S. economic and military grants each year, is the single largest recipient of American foreign aid.

Congress and the administration are presently meeting in efforts to reach agreement on a \$23 billion budget cut from the next fiscal year. So far both sides remain at odds and if this continues the Gramm-Rudman law will force automatic across-the-board cuts in every area of federal expenditures.

If the Gramm-Rudman provision were to go into effect, this would require an \$11.5 billion across-the-board cut in the U.S. defense budget and an equal cut in all other allocations, including foreign aid.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that this would mean a \$146 million reduction in military and economic aid to Israel, while the White House's Office of Management and Budget put the cut at \$140 million.

However, if the administration and Congress reach an agreement, there is a possibility that Israel might remain unscathed.

Pickering told his audience it is still too early to say what will happen.

SHIN BET REPORT CRITICIZED FOR IMPLIED SUPPORT OF TORTURE

By Gil Sedan

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JERUSALEM, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The Knesset has debated 10 motions this week on the report of a commission of inquiry that found that the internal security service, Shin Bet, used "physical pressure" to extract confessions from suspected terrorists and perjury to obtain convictions.

The report, submitted to Premier Yitzhak Shamir last Friday and made public in part, has drawn the fire of leftist Knesset members and others who believe oversight of the security service belongs to parliament.

The Cabinet will discuss the commission's report at its weekly meeting Sunday and is expected to defuse the issue by adopting the recommendations and most likely setting up a ministerial committee to watch over the Shin Bet.

The commission, headed by former Supreme Court President Moshe Landau, also was criticized for recommending that no action be taken against Shin Bet operatives who resorted to extra-legal behavior. While the report condemned perjury, it

allowed that "physical pressure," considered a euphemism for torture, was sometimes necessary, but should be applied under strict guidelines.

Knesset member Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights Movement faulted the Landau commission for failing to examine the legal system within which Shin Bet operated. The Shin Bet legal advisers who condoned lying in the courts have not lost their jobs, and no mention was made of the political echelons, she said.

Chaika Grossman of Mapam demanded the creation of a parliamentary body to oversee the activities of Shin Bet's investigative department.

Amnon Rubinstein of the Shinui party proposed that confessions alone should no longer suffice to convict. He also demanded revocation of the rule that prohibits appeal against decisions by military courts in the administered territories.

"Pressures Allowed -- Lies Forbidden" was the headline of an article published in Haaretz this week by its leading columnist, Yoel Markus. He wrote that physical pressure to overcome the stubbornness of a suspect must be accompanied by specific criteria and not left to the discretion of the interrogators.

No Point In Resuming Investigation

Meanwhile, Police Minister Haim Barlev said Thursday there was no point in resuming the police investigation of the Shin Bet operatives criticized in the report.

"The object of a police investigation is to establish whether there is evidence to bring someone to trial. But if it has already been established that they should not be charged or tried, there is no point to the whole (police) investigation," Barlev said in an army radio interview.

Nevertheless, the question of a police investigation remains in the hands of the attorney general, the police minister noted. "I presume there will be a decision along the lines of the report -- that the police can halt their inquiries."

REAGAN PLEDGES TO DENOUNCE U.N. ANTI-ZIONISM RESOLUTION

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- President Reagan has vowed to "continue to denounce" the U.N. General Assembly resolution of 1975 equating Zionism with racism "until it is repealed."

The president made the pledge in an Oct. 28 letter to Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. It was in reply to a letter Abram sent to the president on Sept. 22 thanking him for denouncing the anti-Zionism resolution in the course of his speech to the U.N. General Assembly on September 21.

"You are right that this administration has repeatedly condemned the 'Zionism is racism' resolution," the president wrote in his letter. "Moreover, we will continue to denounce that resolution until it is repealed. It may not be soon enough for you or me, but I know that the day will come when the United Nations rights the wrong that it committed."

Reagan's letter concluded: "In the meantime, I know that I can count on your support, as you can count on mine, to fight against any and all attempts to delegitimize the State of Israel."

The "Zionism is racism" resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on Nov. 10, 1975. Major Jewish groups and organizations have announced, on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the resolution, that they are undertaking major campaigns to denounce it and mobilize world public opinion to prepare the grounds for its repeal.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS EXEMPTS NAZI KULLE FROM GERMAN TRIAL

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A former SS guard deported from the United States last month to stand trial in West Germany is now a free man.

A trial has been ruled out for Reinhold Kulle, a former SS guard, because the statute of limitations has elapsed in his case, according to Alfred Streim, chief prosecutor of the Nazi War Crimes Prosecution Center here, the World Jewish Congress reported.

Kulle was deported on Oct. 26 for lying about his Nazi past when he was granted entry into the United States in 1957. His deportation capped a five-year legal effort by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

The OSI investigation resulted in a deportation order by the United States Immigration Court in Chicago in 1984. The ruling was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in August. The Supreme Court refused to hear Kulle's final appeal.

The OSI investigation determined that Kulle volunteered for service in the Waffen-SS in 1940. From 1942-45 he served as a guard and leader of guards in the SS Totenkopf (Death's Head) battalion at the Grosse-Rosen concentration camp in Sillesia. He participated in various forms of atrocities including the supervision of slave laborers.

Kulle, a German citizen, has relatives in Lahr, a city in southwest Germany. His present whereabouts are unknown.

ELBERTS EN ROUTE TO ISRAEL AS TARATUTAS RECEIVE LONG-AWAITED VISAS

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (JTA) -- Aba and Ida Taratuta, at 14 years Leningrad's reportedly longest-awaiting refuseniks, received permission to immigrate to Israel Thursday. And Lev Elbert, a former prisoner of conscience from Kiev who staged a 45-day hunger strike earlier this year, arrived in Vienna with his family Thursday.

Both developments were reported by Lynn Singer, executive director of the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry. The news about the Taratutas was also announced by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The Taratutas, both born in August 1930, first applied to emigrate in May 1973, and were refused that August for reasons of "secrecy." Both had to give up their jobs: Aba's in applied mathematics, Ida's as a translator of scientific material at the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute.

According to Singer, Aba became the "support system and one of the leading exponents of aliyah in Leningrad, known throughout the repatriation movement." In 1977, militiamen inter-

rupted his unofficial math seminar for Jews and demanded to see the participants' identification.

The couple's son, Mikhail (Misha), a talented artist, was denied entrance to a Leningrad university in 1979, despite an exemplary academic record at the secondary school level. But in August of this year, he was allowed to immigrate to Israel. Last month, he visited the United States to work on his parents' behalf.

The National Conference hailed news of the Taratutas' impending freedom. Noting that Aba was "vilified in the Soviet press as a 'Zionist conspirator' because he and his wife sought to immigrate to Israel," the organization said, "We hope that many others will soon be given permission to emigrate."

Lev Elbert and his family, who have waited 11 years to emigrate, are expected to arrive in Israel on Sunday, according to Singer.

Hunger Strike In Moscow

Elbert and his wife, Chana, staged a 45-day hunger strike in Moscow earlier this year to the great concern of Soviet Jewry activists, refuseniks and many members of Congress who visited them. Their son, Carmi, joined in the public fast for several days, but was dissuaded from continuing by friends both in the Soviet Union and the West.

They are joined in their exit by Lev's brother, Mikhail. Their father, Chaim, died of a heart attack exactly one year ago after hearing that his son had again been refused a visa because he purportedly had a "secret family."

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry said, "It's a terrible tragedy that the Soviets delayed and delayed so that Chaim had to die in Russia, instead of living in Israel."

Singer also reported that Viktor Fulmakht, a six-year refusenik, received permission to emigrate despite a "final refusal" in December 1982, on the grounds of "secrecy," along with his wife, Maya.

However, their decision to leave is colored by another recent refusal for their daughter, Miriam, who was turned down along with her husband, Misha Bialy, and their infant son.

There are now three generations of Bialys in refusal -- Misha, his son and his parents, Leonid and Judith. Judith Ratner Bialy's ailing 82-year-old mother, Ktziya Ratner, a Soviet emigre living in Rehovot, Israel, has traveled extensively as a representative of the Mothers for Freedom.

More Refusals

This week also saw more refusals for long-term refuseniks Benjamin Charny of Moscow, who suffers from cancer and heart disease, and whose daughter, Anna Blank, and brother, Leon, live in Needham, Mass.; Mark Terlitsky, also of Moscow, whose brother, Leonard, now living in New York, visited him and their ailing mother in September and chased down all reported authorities to ask for permission for his family.

These were cases supposedly being reviewed by the new Soviet re-examination committee.

On Nov. 2, 62 refuseniks sent a telegram to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and to Andrei Gromyko, Communist Presidium chairman and former foreign minister.

The group's members stressed that they had been waiting six months for answers to their latest emigration requests and that emigration authorities had reneged on one official's promise to respond to the requests by Oct. 30.

**STRONGER DIASPORA-ISRAEL TIES
PRIORITY OF NEW ADVISER TO PERES**

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The new special adviser on diaspora Jewish affairs to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres contends "there is an urgent need to strengthen the ties between Israel and the diaspora" because "the diaspora is distancing itself from Israel."

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Rabbi Mordechai Piron, the chief rabbi of Zurich appointed last month by Peres, said: "My first aim is to unite the Jewish people and accentuate the Jewish consensus. My second priority is to fight the alarmist growth of assimilation," which he sees as "becoming a national calamity."

He said he believed both problems could be solved "if the Jews of the world rally around Israel as their spiritual center."

Diaspora Jewry must be assured of always finding an attentive ear in Israel, and Israel must consider the opinions and ideas of the diaspora, he contended. Toward that end he has proposed the creation of a special forum of leading Jewish personalities from diaspora countries, including North and South America, to meet with and advise Peres and to exchange ideas.

He said Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs Zevulun Hammer has backed this initiative and that his ministry has assured its financing. Piron will go to Israel next month to set it in motion.

Furthermore, the rabbi stressed the need in Israel to avoid polarization among its religious factions and deplored the growth of extremism. "The spirit of Judaism is the unity of all Jews. We must make an effort to find a consensus which will draw each person to Judaism," he said.

The Vienna-born Piron served as a chaplain with the Israel Defense Force from 1948 to 1972, retiring as chief chaplain with the rank of general.

**BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY SKIPS
CELEBRATION OF BALFOUR DECLARATION**

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A celebratory luncheon here Wednesday marking the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration took place without representation from the British government.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe declined to attend, and the British Zionist Federation, which organized the function, had not invited anyone else from the Foreign Office.

The luncheon, held at the National Liberal Club, was attended by Lord Arthur Balfour, great-nephew and namesake of the famous Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour. On Nov. 2, 1917, he sent a 118-word letter to Lord Walter Rothschild promising a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Rothschild's great-nephew, Jacob Rothschild, was chairman of the commemorative gathering in the club's Lloyd George Room, named for David Lloyd George, who was Britain's prime minister when the Balfour Declaration was issued.

The event was largely ignored by the media, save for The Guardian. Its predecessor, The Manchester Guardian, played a major role in securing the declaration.

The Manchester Guardian's editor, C.P. Scott, introduced Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the leading British Zionist, to George. And two of its

journalists, Herbert Sidebotham and Harry Sacher, were among the founders of the Manchester-based British Palestine Committee, which beginning in 1916 campaigned for a British pledge to the Zionists and the incorporation of Palestine into the British Empire once it was captured from the Turks.

On Monday, the Guardian reprinted the leading article from its predecessor's Nov. 9, 1917 edition, welcoming Britain's decision in favor of a Jewish national home in Palestine. However, the Guardian seemed embarrassed by those activities.

The Guardian has often been critical of Israel and sympathetic to the Arab cause during the past 30 years, and it marked the anniversary with an article blaming the failure of Britain and the Jews to honor the rights of the Palestinian Arabs as pledged in the Balfour Declaration.

**U.N. OFFICER 'OUTRAGED' AT REPORT
SHE BACKS QUOTA ON HIRING JEWS**

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The head of the U.N. Department of Public Information (DPI), Therese Paquet-Sevigny, said Thursday she is "outraged" by a New York Post report that she supports a quota for Jews hired by the United Nations.

In a statement issued here on her behalf by a U.N. spokesman, the DPI director said she rejects "any suggestion that she endorses religious or ethnic background as a basis for hiring in her department or in the United Nations secretariat as a whole."

The statement stressed that in all instances of hiring, Sevigny, who assumed her post less than a year ago, "has acted and will act in accordance with the U.N. charter and General Assembly resolutions, which stipulate that hiring shall be based on the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

The Post paraphrased her Thursday as suggesting "there should be a quota for Jews hired by the U.N. -- whether they come from Palestine or from other nations."

**ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC COMMENCES
CONCERT TOUR OF POLAND, HUNGARY**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (IPO) left Thursday on an 11-day tour of Poland and Hungary that its conductor, Zubin Mehta, said he hoped would lead toward the Soviet Union.

The IPO will perform in Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice, culminating in Budapest on November 15. At that concert, and at one the evening before in Warsaw, Itzhak Perlman will be the soloist.

"I see this as a small window which has opened between us and Eastern Europe and I hope it will be a step towards our going to Russia," Mehta said before leaving.

"I also hope a few consciences in Poland will be pricked when they see what Polish culture would have been like if the Jews were still there."

The orchestra also will visit Auschwitz, where it will play Israel's national anthem, "Hatikva."

HOLTZMAN RIPS CANADA'S WAR CRIMES LAW FOR NOT SEEKING NAZIS' DEPORTATION

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (JTA) -- A leader in the effort to deport Nazi war criminals from the United States was critical this week of Canada's new war crimes law for seeking to prosecute suspected war criminals rather than deport them and then for not establishing a national authority to prosecute them.

"In choosing not to deport, but instead to prosecute, Canada may simply compound the original wrong (to allow war criminals to find haven within its borders)," said Kings County (Brooklyn, N.Y.) District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman.

She appraised Canada's new war crimes law during an international human rights conference, "Nuremberg 40 Years Later: The Struggle Against Injustice in Our Time," that opened Tuesday at the McGill University Law School here.

As a U.S. representative (D-N.Y.) in the 1970s, Holtzman sponsored legislation that established the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) of the U.S. Department of Justice, which has spurred the deportation of 19 Nazi war criminals from the United States.

The Canadian law came into effect when it received royal assent on Sept. 16. It allows the prosecution in Canadian courts of suspected Nazi war criminals living in Canada, even if their crimes were committed elsewhere.

"In cases where there is enough evidence for extradition or deportation," she said, "but not enough to warrant prosecution, the 'Canadian solution' policy would preclude deportation and the Nazi war criminals would remain in Canada."

She contended that the law is based on an incorrect assumption that "Canada's system of justice is better than that, say, in France, Holland, or West Germany."

The legislation stemmed from the recommendations of a commission headed by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes, after nearly two years of investigation into Nazi war criminals who found haven in Canada, many eventually becoming Canadian citizens.

Deschenes came up with a list of 20 definite war crimes suspects and 200 probable suspects, all of whom could face criminal prosecution. Canadian Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn, who played a major role in gaining parliamentary assent to Deschenes' recommendations, told the conference that all of the suspects are under continuing investigation.

Canadian Versus U.S. Approach

Holtzman contrasted the Canadian approach to that of OSI, which tracks down war criminals in the United States and then seeks through the courts to strip their citizenship and deport them.

She regretted that the Deschenes commission had opposed the creation of a similar body. "I urge your government to create a Canadian OSI," she said.

"The ability to undertake effective investigations and measures against Nazi war criminals requires the development of substantial historical and investigative expertise," she explained.

"Such expertise can be built up best by having a core of people who deal with these cases, learn the history and share the knowledge acquired by others."

The American prosecutor also took the Deschenes report to task for including "no specific recommendations on seeking evidence from countries in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union or Israel."

But Hnatyshyn announced Wednesday that Canada has in fact begun negotiations with the Soviet Union and the governments of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Israel to allow Canadian legal teams to search for evidence in those countries on the suspect under investigation.

The justice minister dismissed charges that evidence from the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries would be automatically tainted.

Impatient With The 'Slow Pace'

Nevertheless, Deschenes, a participant in the conference, said "I am impatient with the slow pace of procedures since my report was filed last December."

Another participant, David Matas, legal counsel to the B'nai B'rith League of Human Rights during the Deschenes inquiry, said he didn't think the government had any ulterior motive for moving slowly. "I don't think it is badly intended as much as badly organized," he said.

The Ottawa Citizen newspaper carried an interview Wednesday in which Pierre Elliott Trudeau, prime minister of Canada from 1968-79 and 1980-84, admitted that the Liberal government he headed had not done enough about war criminals living in Canada.

He explained that there were "other priorities" and "even Israel has limits in its pursuit" of Nazi war criminals.

Other participants in the conference included Nobel peace laureate Elie Wiesel; French lawyer and Nazi-hunter Serge Klarsfeld; Stephan Lewis, Canadian ambassador to the United Nations; and Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz.

Also Ram Jethmalani, a lawyer and former member of the Indian Parliament; Arthur Chaskelson, South African counsel for imprisoned civil rights leader Nelson Mandela; Gotsu Wolbe, a former minister in the Ethiopian government; and Chilean human rights activist Carmen Quintana.

Prof. Irwin Cotler of McGill University Law Faculty, who has worked for years on the issue of justice for Nazi war criminals, was the main organizer of the conference.

Wiesel gave the opening address on the occasion of the inauguration of the Raoul Wallenberg Lectureship in Human Rights at McGill, named for the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Hungary during the closing months of World War II, only to be arrested by the Soviet army in 1945. He has not been heard from since.

Wiesel characterized the Nuremberg trial of top Nazi war criminals as "the triumph of memory. We must all remember what happened, otherwise we lose our minds," he said.

He added that "those who dare say today that the Holocaust did not exist should be put to shame and treated as outcasts."

Wiesel, himself a Buchenwald survivor, also said, "What we must realize from Nuremberg is that neutrality is wrong. There can be no such thing as neutrality against evil."

He said that had the Nazi victims known when they were liberated that Allied leaders had been aware of the victims' fate during the war, "we could have committed suicide out of despair."

PAPAL ADVISER'S COMMENTS JOLT CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- The state of Catholic-Jewish relations was rocked this week with the disclosure that a major Vatican official said that Judaism "finds its fulfillment" in "the reality of Jesus Christ."

Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, a papal adviser and head of the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, was quoted as saying this, and more, in the Oct. 24 Italian weekly magazine *Il Sabato*.

On Tuesday, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB), meeting at its annual conference in Washington, released Ratzinger's remarks in German, as well as copies of the Italian magazine interview. A major ruckus ensued, prompting rebuttals and analyses by Jewish leaders, Catholic leaders and the press.

At issue is Ratzinger's assertion that "The Pope has offered respect, but also a theological line. This always implies our union with the faith of Abraham, but also the reality of Jesus Christ, in which the faith of Abraham finds its fulfillment."

The Jewish Interpretation

Jewish participants in Vatican relations are interpreting Ratzinger's statements as saying that Judaism can find purpose only in Christ, thus overturning all progress since Vatican Council II more than 20 years ago and especially since this summer's meetings between Jewish representatives and high Vatican officials and Pope John Paul II.

Eugene Fisher, executive secretary for Catholic-Jewish relations for NCCB, contended Tuesday that Ratzinger's remarks had been misrepresented because they were taken out of context and translated without a feeling for the "nuance" of the language.

On Wednesday, Ratzinger's Vatican office released what it said was a "clarification" of Ratzinger's remarks in response to a request from Jewish organizations. The response contained four points reported to represent Ratzinger's understanding of Catholic-Jewish dialogue. They are:

- A Christian should acknowledge his Old Testament heritage and know that according to the Christian faith the Old Testament was fulfilled in Christ.
- When Jews convert to Christianity, they should not forget their Jewish heritage.
- Christians should acknowledge and respect the Jews in "their own faith and expectations."
- Christians should aspire thorough dialogue to overcome misunderstandings and the "teaching of contempt" of Jews in order to "develop true knowledge, respect and love."

But the International Jewish Committee on Interfaith Consultations (IJCIC) decided Tuesday to postpone a meeting with Catholic representatives, scheduled for December.

The major factors, according to Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, were Ratzinger's statements and widespread concern in the Jewish community that the Vatican was approaching this meeting without an

honest assessment of its own actions during the Holocaust.

In September, Vatican officials had indicated the Pope would prepare a statement expressing remorse for the Shoah and addressing the Vatican's role during that time.

Steinberg explained that "now there is widening concern by the Jewish community that such a statement would be another whitewash of the role of the church in the period immediately thereafter."

Details of Ratzinger's interview are unclear. It is not yet known whether Ratzinger gave the interview in German or Italian, although Fisher said it was in German.

Discrepancies In Texts

This is important because of minor discrepancies between the German and Italian versions of Ratzinger's remarks. Although Fisher and Johannes Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Holy See's Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews, highlighted these differences as significant, Jewish observers do not seem to be convinced.

For example, in the German text, Ratzinger is quoted as saying "for us" -- referring to Catholics -- preceding the quotation about "the faith of Abraham finds its fulfillment" in Christianity. These words do not appear in the Italian version. The English versions that were quoted in the American Catholic press did not include the words "for us."

Alan Mittleman, program associate in the interreligious affairs department of the American Jewish Committee, believes that with these translations "a case is attempted to be built on the fact that the original was in German, that Ratzinger is somewhat relativizing it, saying that 'We Catholics believe this is true, but we are not trying to impose this on Jews.'"

"But Ratzinger is not a pluralist," said Mittleman. "For us, the words 'for us' hardly solves our problem." Mittleman said that Ratzinger's comments "really invade our faith" and "are caught in a contradiction."

Responding to reports of the explanation, Rabbi A. James Rudin, national interreligious affairs director of the AJCommittee, told JTA Thursday "that really the explanation is insufficient. This is so important that the Cardinal's remarks and explanations deserve much more than hanging on the two words 'for us.'"

Rudin explained why the issue so concerned him. "If the Cardinal's words that are read in fact truly represent retrogressive steps in Jewish-Catholic relations, it's very serious," he said.

Rudin said that Ratzinger's statements are significant because of his high Vatican office and his reputed strong influence on the Pope.

SENEGAL'S PRESIDENT SAYS HE'LL URGE AFRICAN RAPPROCHEMENT WITH ISRAEL
By Edwin Eytan

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said here Thursday that he would propose a resolution at the next summit

conference of the Organization of African Unity that would allow each member state to decide itself whether to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Diouf made the announcement after meeting for more than an hour with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Peres is visiting Belgium, France and Britain in an effort to promote an international peace conference for the Middle East.

Diouf's formula is the same as the one adopted at the recent Arab summit meeting in Amman to allow each Arab state to decide whether to renew diplomatic ties with Egypt, which they broke when Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel in March 1979.

Within a week of the Amman summit, seven Arab states renewed ties with Cairo. Abdou said that once the O.A.U. summit approves his resolution, Senegal will be ready to consider the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

He said that as a gesture of good will, Israelis henceforth will be able to visit his country and obtain visas like the nationals of all other friendly states. He welcomed increased trade relations with Israel and the creation of joint economic ventures.

After praising Israel's irrigation methods, the Senegalese president said he would like to see them for himself. Peres promptly invited him to visit Israel. "You will be a welcome guest," the Israeli foreign minister said.

Diouf did not accept or reject the invitation, saying "One day this will come about."

One Of Few Opposed

Senegal, with a large Moslem population, has been until now one of the few remaining African states opposed to diplomatic ties with Israel. Most black African nations broke relations during the 1973 Yom Kippur war in a gesture of solidarity with Egypt. Only Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland retained the ties.

But the ice was broken in 1982 when Zaire re-established relations with Israel, followed by Liberia in 1983, Ivory Coast and Cameroon in 1986 and Togo in 1987. Israel has interest sections in Kenya, Ghana and Gabon and, even before the thaw, maintained commercial relations with about two dozen African states.

In another development here, President Mario Suarez of Portugal promised Peres that he will raise the issue of Soviet Jewry "at all levels, including the highest," when he visits Moscow next week. He also said he would try to sound out Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on his intentions in the Middle East.

Peres, Diouf and Suarez were awarded honorary doctorates by the Free University of Brussels at ceremonies Thursday afternoon.

SHAMIR REPORTEDLY AGREED TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir agreed to a form of international peace conference under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union, but the idea was rejected by Jordan and Syria and aborted because of alleged American lethargy, according to reports in Haaretz and Hadashot Thursday.

If the reports are correct, they indicate a significant reversal by Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, who has opposed the idea of an internation-

al conference, strongly advocated by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party.

According to Haaretz, Shamir was prepared to attend the opening of an international conference sponsored by the two superpowers during the summit meeting in Washington Dec. 8-9 between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But he set certain conditions.

These included the start of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs on the day the conference opens, immediate dispersal of the conference, a commitment not to intervene in direct negotiations and a Soviet commitment to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, Haaretz reported.

Include Me, Shamir Says

Another condition was that Shamir himself be invited to represent Israel. Senior Likud sources said that condition was added because Shamir feared Peres would do to him what Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan did to Premier Menachem Begin at the Camp David negotiations in 1978 -- force a settlement behind Likud's back.

The late Dayan was foreign minister of Israel at the time and Weizman was defense minister. Both played major roles in the 17 days of talks at Camp David, hosted by President Jimmy Carter, that ended in an agreement between Begin and the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on peace treaty terms which included the return of Sinai to Egypt.

Many in Begin's Herut party were opposed, and Shamir himself abstained on the Knesset vote on the Camp David accords.

Hadashot reported that Secretary of State George Shultz raised the latest conference idea during his recent trip to the Middle East. Hussein rejected it pending the Soviet response, and President Hafez Assad of Syria, who received the proposal from the American ambassador in Damascus, turned it down flatly.

Hussein reportedly told the Americans he would not deal with Shamir, but preferred direct negotiations with Peres, in whom he had utmost confidence. Only Shamir agreed at the time to send an official representative to Washington.

Haaretz reported that Hussein has since expressed displeasure with what he called American "idleness" after additional details of the aborted plan were revealed. Ranking members of the Labor Party also accused the Americans of failure to back up the plan or bring it up in discussions with top Soviet leaders.

Mubarak Urges Conference

Meanwhile, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt sent a message to Shamir this week strongly supporting direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, but insisting that an international conference was the only way to achieve them, Haaretz reported Thursday.

The Egyptian leader stressed that no outside figure or international institution is capable of forcing a settlement in the region and there can be no substitute for an agreement reached by the sides directly involved in the conflict.

He complained that Israel is the only country with reservations about an international conference and that while he understands Shamir's fears, he can assure them they can be overcome.

Mubarak warned that perpetuation of the status quo is likely to cause an escalation of violence and would play into the hands of extremists on both sides.

UNITED STATES OPPOSES ISRAELI ORDER TO OUST PALESTINIAN ACTIVIST

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Israel and the United States are at odds over the impending deportation from Israel of Mubarak Awad, a Jerusalem-born Palestinian who is an American citizen.

The Interior Ministry has refused to extend his tourist visa and ordered him to leave the country by Friday, when it expires. But the U.S. Embassy has intervened on his behalf.

Awad established the Palestinian Center for the Study of Non-Violent Resistance in East Jerusalem when he returned there in 1985 after a 16-year absence.

The strong American interest in the case was underlined by the attendance by the deputy U.S. consul general in East Jerusalem, Edwin Cubbison, at a press conference held by Awad Wednesday to protest his expulsion. The American diplomat reiterated his government's concern. "We hope and believe that some way will be found to enable him (Awad) to remain here," Cubbison said.

(In Washington Wednesday, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that Awad is a "leading advocate of change through nonviolence" and has "served as a moderating influence in a potentially volatile area."

(Redman stressed that the United States has made its position "clear" to the Israeli government. "It would be regrettable if the Israeli government does in fact expel him," he said.)

U.S. Intervention Charged

Israeli sources told the Jerusalem Post that Cubbison's statement amounted to intervention in Israel's internal affairs. Nevertheless, officials here are aware that Awad's deportation Friday, coinciding with Premier Yitzhak Shamir's meetings in Washington with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, could introduce a sour note in American-Israeli relations.

Awad, 44, is perhaps the most prominent Palestinian advocating non-violent resistance to Israel's occupation of the territories it captured in the 1967 Six-Day War. He vowed that he would remain in Israel and, if forced out, would return as soon as possible.

Awad went to the United States in 1969 and obtained U.S. citizenship through marriage to an American. He was never a citizen of Israel. On his return to Israel in 1985, he said he intended to remain permanently.

His status as a resident alien was revoked last August on grounds that he had spent an extended period in the United States and acquired American citizenship.

When he visited the Interior Ministry last May, he was told his three-month tourist visa would not be extended and his right to remain in Jerusalem was no longer valid.

The center he directs advocates civil disobedience in line with the methods of the late Indian nationalist leader Mohandas Gandhi and the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the American civil rights activist.

Awad has called on Palestinians to refuse to work in Israel, pay taxes or fill out official forms, and to boycott Israeli products. He has urged Palestinians to lie down in front of bulldozers clearing land for Jewish settlements in the administered territories.

But the Foreign Ministry contends he has not limited himself to non-violent acts. In a letter to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv Wednesday, the ministry charged that written material circulated by Awad called for sabotage, such as cutting telephone and power lines and severing water pipe lines.

Awad has won enthusiastic support from Israeli peace activists. But his views have gained few adherents among Palestinians in the territories, who are predominantly influenced by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Supporters of Awad note that thousands of American Jews who retain their U.S. passports live indefinitely in Israel, many of them in the administered territories. Large numbers of American immigrants hold dual U.S.-Israeli citizenship.

LEWINSKY SAYS HE'S STILL RUNNING FOR JEWISH AGENCY-WZO EXECUTIVES

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Akiva Lewinsky, the Labor Party's candidate for chairman of the World Zionist Organization-Jewish Agency executives, said Wednesday he would not withdraw his candidacy despite his recent rejection by diaspora Jewish fund-raisers.

Speaking at a meeting of high-level Labor Party leaders convened by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Lewinsky said he saw his candidacy as an undertaking on behalf of the party, since the party nominated him unanimously.

Peres, the Labor Party leader, did not speak up for Lewinsky at the meeting. Stressing that it was important for Labor to win the chairmanship of the WZO at the forthcoming World Zionist Congress here, Peres said it was also important to avoid a confrontation with the fund-raisers.

A six-member committee headed by Peres was appointed to resolve the issue of the candidacy and is expected to report back next week.

Other Labor Party possibles for the job are former Health Minister Mordechai Gur and former Ambassador to the United States Simcha Dinitz.

JEWISH IDENTITY SHOULDN'T BE DECIDED IN ISRAEL'S KNESSET, REITERATES OUTGOING CJF PRESIDENT AT ASSEMBLY

By Mark Joffe

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Legislation defining "who is a Jew" in Israel would "wreak deep divisiveness and widespread disaffection" in the world Jewish community if it ever passed the Knesset, the outgoing president of the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF) said Wednesday night.

"The political parties of Israel should not deal with this matter through the Knesset," Shoshana Cardin told some 3,000 delegates attending CJF's 56th General Assembly here.

Speaking at the assembly's opening plenary session, Cardin affirmed that it is not CJF's role to "comment on what are and what are not appropriate conversion procedures, nor do we represent any specific ideology."

But likewise, she said, Israel's major political parties should not exploit the longstanding controversy over whether people converted to Judaism by non-Orthodox rabbis should be recognized as Jews in Israel.

"This issue must not be used for political trading by the major parties either to fashion or to topple a government," Cardin said.

"Our hope," she added, "is that both major parties will reject any such attempt, for we have good reason to fear that such legislation will wreak deep divisiveness and widespread disaffection -- neither of which would bode well for Israel or for diaspora Jewry."

Cardin commented on the issue in the course of explaining CJF's extraordinary move earlier this year to urge Israel's top leaders to block passage of laws amending the definition of "who is a Jew" in Israel.

The move was criticized by some as an unwarranted intervention in Israel's domestic affairs and applauded by others concerned about an issue that Cardin said "has direct impact on diaspora Jewry."

Cardin also defended CJF's intervention in another area of Israeli public policy: "securing needed changes within the Jewish Agency," the body that receives and distributes funds raised for Israel in the diaspora.

She appeared to be referring generally to a series of reforms that North American philanthropists have been urging the Jewish Agency to undertake in recent years.

But she also may have been referring indirectly to a move made by American fund-raisers last month to block the candidacy of Akiva Lewinsky for the chairmanship of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization executives.

Lewinsky, who some feel represents the "old guard" in the Jewish Agency, is expected to be the Labor Party's candidate for the post, which is to be filled via elections at the World Zionist Congress, opening Dec. 6 in Jerusalem.

But because the agency's Board of Governors has the right to "advice and consent" on nominees elected to top agency posts, the diaspora fund-raisers were effectively able to block Lewinsky's election, though he may still run for the post.

(Lewinsky said in Jerusalem Wednesday that he would not withdraw his candidacy, despite the disapproval by the fund-raisers. See page 3.)

Helping Agency Is Avowed Goal

Cardin said that CJF's goal is to "help fashion that vital and unique international entity into the mechanism that will identify and respond to the human needs of Israel in the 21st century."

The Jewish Agency, she said, is the "designated instrument through which we collectively seek to be involved in creative nation-building in, and with, the people of Israel."

Cardin's address also focused on a number of domestic concerns, as well as such international issues as the plight of Jews in the so-called countries of distress: Ethiopia, Iran, Syria and the Soviet Union.

She spoke proudly of "Operation Moses," the effort to airlift thousands of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, which reached its peak in late 1984, but was then aborted when Israel's confirmation of the secret exodus made world headlines.

Cardin described the operation as "one of the greatest human and Jewish lifesaving efforts." But she also was careful to point out that the effort "will remain incomplete so long as there are Jews in the Gondar and elsewhere in Ethiopia who aspire to Jerusalem."

Three years ago, when the CJF held its General Assembly in Toronto, a session was interrupted by boisterous activists who denounced the fund-raisers for ignoring the plight of the

estimated thousands of Ethiopian Jews still trapped in their native land. Cardin's remark appeared to be aimed at reassuring skeptics that CJF is committed to working on behalf of those Jews who wish to leave Ethiopia.

Demonstrating a commitment to work on behalf of "our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union," Cardin called on her thousands of listeners to attend the Dec. 6 "Mobilization to the Summit" in Washington, D.C., a massive demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jewry planned for the eve of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

"We must demonstrate. We must let our people know, let America know, let our generation and the generations that follow know, that we responded to the plight and the inspiration of Soviet Jews," she said. "I expect to see each of you -- all of you -- in Washington on Dec. 6."

Cardin spoke of a meeting she and other national Jewish leaders had at the White House Tuesday with President Reagan. "He assured us of his unflinching determination to stress human rights and the plight of Soviet Jews when he meets with General Secretary (Mikhail) Gorbachev," she reported.

The plight of Soviet Jewry also came up during the opening plenary in a musical performance by the folk group Peter, Paul and Mary. In addition to singing such old favorites as "Blowing in the Wind," lead singer Mary Travers spoke of a visit she made to the Soviet Union in which she met with Soviet Jewish refuseniks.

On short notice, she learned the Hebrew words to the biblical song "Dodi Li" (I Am My Beloved), which she sang with the refuseniks. The group performed the song for the CJF crowd Wednesday night in a rendition that moved many to join the chorus and others to tears.

Busy Schedule

The General Assembly continues through Sunday morning with four additional plenary sessions, a business session, 20 forums and more than 100 workshops on topics representing a wide range of domestic and international concerns.

Highlights will include addresses Thursday night by Premier Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Sunday night by Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The convention, which is the largest annual gathering of North American Jews, also will hear addresses via satellite by recently released refusenik Ida Nudel, who is in Israel, and by Mendel Kaplan, newly elected chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, who is in Johannesburg.

Cardin is expected to be succeeded in the post of CJF president by Mandel Berman of Detroit.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY SANCTION FIRST HEBREW COURSE FOR JEWS By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- More than 70 Soviet Jews have signed up for the first officially-sanctioned Hebrew courses in the Soviet Union, according to information reaching the Soviet Jewry Information Center in Jerusalem.

The report was hailed by government sources here familiar with Soviet Jewish affairs as an important step for Jewish culture in the Soviet Union. The classes are to be held in the town of Baku, in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan.

**CABINET CONFIRMS CAREER DIPLOMAT
ARAD AS ISRAEL'S U.S. AMBASSADOR,
ENDING LONG SHAMIR-PERES DISPUTE****By David Landau**

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- The Cabinet Sunday confirmed the nomination of career diplomat Moshe Arad to be Israel's next Ambassador to the United States. Arad, 52, who is presently Ambassador to Mexico, was summoned home last week for meetings with Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

He will succeed Ambassador Meir Rosenne, whose four-year tour of duty in Washington expired on May 31. An official announcement will be made when the U.S. formally concurs with the appointment.

Arad's nomination ended months of wrangling between Shamir and Peres over who would fill Israel's most important diplomatic post abroad. Until now, each man's proposal was vetoed by the other. Shamir consistently supported Hanan Baron, a recently retired diplomat. Peres reportedly rejected him on grounds he would not go over well on television. Baron left the foreign service and is now vice president of the Weizman Institute of Science.

Arad served previously as Comptroller-General of the Foreign Ministry and as Assistant Director-General in charge of information. Earlier in his career he was an aide to Justice Minister Yaacov Shimshon Shapira.

Arad's nomination was opposed by only one Cabinet member -- Likud Liberal Gideon Patt, who is Minister of Science and Technology.

**JEWISH SETTLERS ATTACK REFUGEE
CAMP NEAR BETHLEHEM; SIX ARRESTED****By David Landau**

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- An unspecified number of armed Jewish settlers attacked the Daheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem Sunday night. Only prompt intervention by the Israel Defense Force prevented "a terrible tragedy," Gen. Amram Mitzna, commander of the central sector, said Sunday.

He said six of the assailants were arrested and others are being sought and will be prosecuted "to the full extent of the criminal law." Palestinian sources said 70 settlers were involved. IDF officers spoke of six carloads.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the incident caused him "deep grief. Let us not become like our enemies. Such actions only hurt us." Mitzna called the attack the most disgusting act ever perpetrated by Jews in the administered territories.

He said it was planned in advance that the assailants would storm the camp in the dead of night and open fire with rifles on homes and buildings. The settlers' claim that they "just happened" on the scene was "a disingenuous bad joke," Mitzna said. "They do not even have the courage to admit their own actions."

Reporters visiting Daheisha Sunday saw windows peppered with bullet holes. IDF officers

said it was evidence of intent to hit people inside their homes, including women and children. Cars were vandalized.

Condemned In Kiryat Arba

Mitzna met with camp leaders Sunday afternoon. He met separately with the communal leaders of Kiryat Arba, the Jewish town adjacent to Hebron, where most of the assailants live. Israel Radio reported that the Kiryat Arba leaders condemned the attack and told Mitzna they dissociated themselves from it.

The media attributed the assault on the refugee camp to Rabbi Meir Kahane's extremist Kach movement. Reporters said they were alerted by Kach in advance of an impending "military action" at Daheisha.

The IDF said it would confiscate the personal weapons of every man found to have participated. Daheisha has been a frequent trouble spot in the West Bank. Local youngsters often pelt passing Israeli vehicles with stones.

An Israeli bus was hit by stones Sunday at the Askar refugee camp near Nablus. The IDF placed the camp under curfew.

**IDF KILLS PALESTINIAN, WOUNDS SIX
DURING ANTI-ISRAEL RIOTS UPON
20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIX-DAY WAR****By Gil Sedan**

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- A 15-year-old Palestinian boy was killed and six people were wounded by an Israel Defense Force patrol in Nablus Friday as anti-Israel violence erupted in the administered territories on the 20th anniversary of the Six-Day War.

The victim, Azzam Al-Arandi, was killed when the patrol opened fire after coming under a hail of stones in the Nablus marketplace. An IDF spokesman said the soldiers fired into the air and Al-Arandi was hit by a stray bullet as he stood on an upper-story balcony.

His funeral later Friday became an anti-Israel demonstration. Mourners waved Palestinian flags, chanted slogans and threw stones at soldiers guarding the streets. Nablus was closed down by a commercial strike Saturday. Strikes called in Ramallah and East Jerusalem were only partly effective and attempts to organize strikes elsewhere failed.

But there were stonings and gasoline-bomb attacks throughout the territory over the weekend. An Arab was shot in the back outside the town of Kabatiya when he failed to halt at an army checkpoint, a military spokesman said. He was treated at a local hospital.

Two students were wounded in their legs at Abu Dis College near Jerusalem Saturday. Soldiers opened fire when students set up barricades, raised Palestinian flags and hurled rocks. Troops used tear gas to disperse demonstrators at the Islamic College in Hebron. The college was later closed by its administration.

ISRAELIS MARCH AGAINST OCCUPATION

TEL AVIV, June 7 (JTA) -- Several thousand Israelis demonstrated here and in Jerusalem

Saturday night for an end to the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The occasion was the 20th anniversary of the Six-Day War, when Israeli forces captured the territories.

The demonstration here was organized by a group calling itself "Committee Against Occupation." Speakers in Malchei Israel Square called for peace between Israel and the Palestinians. Herut counter-demonstrators who tried to disrupt the gathering were kept away by police. Earlier in the evening, police restrained two men who tried to attack peace marchers.

The demonstration in Jerusalem was by the Citizens Rights Movement (CRM) and Peace Now. They called for an end to the occupation.

MARKING SIX-DAY WAR ANNIVERSARY, U.S. SAYS IT'S EXPLORING CONFERENCE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, June 7 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration marked the 20th anniversary of the start of the 1967 Six-Day War Friday by vowing that it will "not relax" its efforts to achieve "a just and lasting peace" between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman stressed that this effort includes continuing to see if an international conference could be developed that would lead to direct negotiations.

The idea of such a conference, demanded by Jordan, has deadlocked Israel's government of national unity. Labor, led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, is pressing for it against the strong opposition of Likud, headed by Premier Yitzhak Shamir.

When Redman was asked to comment about the Six-Day War anniversary, he read the following prepared statement which restated the Administration's known position:

"Today, as in 1967, a just and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors remains the goal of the United States. Our efforts during the last 20 years have been and continue to be directed towards finding common ground between the parties and exploring all ways that could contribute to peace negotiations.

"The governments concerned and the Palestinians must participate in direct, bilateral negotiations to settle their differences, reduce tension and work out peace that would be fair to all.

"Today many in the region do not accept the status quo of belligerency and are prepared to build on the momentum of the past to open negotiations that would lead to a comprehensive Middle East peace. Current and future generations can expect no less from their leaders.

"We are currently working closely with the parties to see whether an international conference could be constructed to lead promptly to direct negotiations and peace, without interfering with those negotiations or imposing a settlement.

"Because peace is so important for the peoples of the Middle East and the United States, we will not relax our efforts toward the achievements of a just and lasting peace.

"We are trying to build upon the progress that has been achieved thus far to reach the goal of peace."

PERU RAPS UN ANTI-ZIONISM DECREE

LIMA, June 7 (JTA) -- The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies has repudiated the 1975 United Nations General Assembly resolution equating

Zionism with racism. Its action is considered significant by observers here in view of the government's left-leaning position which has been marked by pronouncements favoring the Palestine Liberation Organization, the World Jewish Congress reported.

The legislature has formally advised UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of its action. The WJC cabled the Peruvian Ambassador in Washington hailing "this most principled stand adopted by the Peruvian legislature."

CABINET MULLS MANDATORY PUBLIC LOAN TO FINANCE CONTROVERSIAL LAVI JET

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- The fate of the Lavi, Israel's second-generation jet fighter plane, was debated by the Cabinet Sunday for the third time, but no decisions were reached. Several Ministers, backed by leading industrialists, urged a mandatory public loan to finance the project, which may have to be abandoned because of excessive costs.

That idea was rejected by the Finance Ministry -- and reportedly by the Prime Minister's Office as well -- because it would amount to a new tax only weeks after the government reduced taxes for individuals and corporations.

Senior Israel Defense Force officers and Defense Ministry officials who attended the session presented differing assessments of the financial aspects and the military utility of the Lavi.

Creator Now Opponent

Minister-Without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who originated the project when he was Defense Minister in the late 1970's, was its most outspoken opponent. Weizman, a former Air Force commander, said when the plane was conceived it was intended to be a modest workhorse for the Air Force to replace the aging American-made Skyhawk. But it has since evolved into a costly high technology frontline aircraft, he said.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino, on the other hand, wants the Lavi built. She called for a mandatory loan or other means of public financing including a tax on the national lottery or a rise in the travel tax, which now stands at 200 Shekels per airline ticket.

Labor MK Dov Ben-Meir is also in the Lavi camp. He introduced a mandatory loan bill in the Knesset and is pressing for a debate this week.

MINE KILLS ISRAELI IN LEBANON

TEL AVIV, June 7 (JTA) -- An Israel Defense Force soldier was killed and an Israeli and a Lebanese soldier were injured when a road mine detonated near Taibe village in the south Lebanon security zone Sunday morning.

The IDF fatality, identified as Yaacov Bardas, was to be buried Monday at the military cemetery in Haifa.

The mine exploded as a joint IDF-South Lebanon Army (SLA) patrol passed the site where it was planted. Military sources were not certain whether it was struck by the vehicle or detonated by remote control.

The sources declined to say whether the incident was linked to the recent clashes between IDF and SLA forces and the extremist Shiite Hezbollah and mainstream Shiite Amal militia. They said, however, that terrorists plant mines

without apparent concern whether the victims are Israelis, SLA soldiers or Lebanese civilians. On Thursday, three members of a terrorist gang were killed in a pre-dawn clash with IDF and SLA forces in the northern sector of the security zone. An IDF spokesman said the IDF-SLA force suffered no casualties.

The skirmish began when the IDF force detected the terrorists south of the village of Hunch and opened fire. The fleeing terrorists drew the fire of an SLA force stationed nearby. The dead terrorists, with their weapons, were found in a subsequent search.

The spokesman also disclosed that IDF forces fired at a vehicle driven by two Norwegian members of the UN peacekeeping force. The soldiers, newcomers, had mistakenly strayed on to a road not usually used by the UNIFIL troops.

After firing warning flares, the Israelis shot at the vehicle, damaging it but not harming the Norwegians, the spokesman said. They were released after a few hours' detention.

ISRAELI 'SENIOR SOURCE' URGES PACT WITH MODERATE SHIITES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 7 (JTA) -- An unidentified Israeli "senior source" urged Israel to reach an understanding with moderate Shiite elements in Lebanon while waging unrelenting war against the extremists.

The source, quoted by Haaretz on Sunday, drew a distinction between Amal, the mainstream Shiite militia, and Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian militants inspired by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "If we don't fight Hezbollah with determination and resolution, we will contribute to the balance of the Shiite minority tilting toward this extremist organization at the expense of Amal," he said.

Hezbollah is an enemy, just like the Palestinian terrorists, the source said, claiming that both try to attack sites inside Israel. Amal's targets are in the south Lebanon security zone, he said.

"We must take into consideration the continuing process of erosion of Amal's power. In the long term, Amal is our only chance to reach a reasonable agreement or understanding with the population of southern Lebanon," he said.

Meanwhile, Maariv quoted a Beirut radio report Saturday that a booby-trapped car driven by a woman exploded Friday enroute to the security zone. According to Maariv, the incident is the first time this year that Syrian-backed leftist activists in Lebanon have attempted a car-bomb attack. Hezbollah abandoned them on orders of the Shiite religious authorities, Maariv said.

PALESTINIAN EDITOR SENIORA NOW MAY NOT RUN FOR JERUSALEM COUNCIL; ISRAELI MODERATES BACK HIS RACE

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- Hanna Seniora, the Palestinian editor who seeded a storm of controversy with his announcement Thursday that he would seek a seat in the Jerusalem City Council in the next elections, appears to be having second thoughts.

He told the English Sunday edition of his newspaper, the East Jerusalem Arabic daily Al-Fajr, that his decision to run was not final. He said his announcement was, in fact, intended to

shock the Israeli and Palestinian communities and force them "to think."

Seniora, 49, a leading intellectual and supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization though not a member, said his announcement was not coordinated with the PLO.

It drew fierce criticism from pro-PLO elements. The East Jerusalem daily A-Shaab, which reflects the views of the radical wing of El Fatah, called Seniora's plan naive and simplistic.

Al-Fajr published an article by Fayik Barakat, chairman of the Arab Chamber of Commerce in East Jerusalem, who accused Seniora of collaborating with the annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel and said his announcement was a "bad idea."

Talked Also Of Knesset

Seniora said Thursday that he intended to organize a Palestinian list to run in the Jerusalem election, which is scheduled for September 1988. On Friday, Seniora went a step further, telling an interviewer that he might seek a Knesset seat in the future.

He said that was not to be ruled out "if the occupation is prolonged." Seniora said he subscribed to the ideas of Dr. Sari Nusseibeh, a professor at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, who has exhorted Palestinians to use their demographic edge in Israel's democratic processes to achieve their political aim, which he said is "national liberation."

Seniora said this is just a theory at present, but could become the blueprint for a pragmatic political challenge. Nusseibeh, however, has dissociated himself from Seniora's initiative, calling it a "one-man show" that has not been sufficiently debated.

Nusseibeh told the Jerusalem Post Sunday that the plan could become realistic if two conditions were met. First is sponsorship of the PLO as part of a broader demand for political rights for Palestinians in the administered territories as a step toward the creation of a bi-national state.

Second, he said, is failure of the Middle East peace process. A stalemate could prompt a new Palestinian strategy whereby the PLO would be transformed into something like the African National Congress aspiring for equal rights under an Israeli administration.

Some Support Seniora

Seniora's only serious Palestinian backing came from Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, a moderate who has long urged Palestinian-Israeli cooperation.

The idea was welcomed by Israeli moderates, including Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem, who called Seniora's announcement a welcome development. Minister of Immigration and Absorption Yaacov Tsur, a Labor Party dove, also saw merit in Seniora's plans. He said it pinpointed Israel's future dilemma if it retains control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"If we were to annex the territories we would have to choose between abandoning the Jewish character of the state or abandoning its democratic character," Tsur said, adding "both are unacceptable to me."

Israeli hardliners denounced Seniora's possible candidacy. Hanan Porat of the Gush Emunim said the editor must be blocked because he is an avowed opponent of Jerusalem's status as Israel's capital.

**SEVERING FROM FAMILIES DEBILITATES
MANY YOUNG ETHIOPIANS IN ISRAEL**

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, June 7 (JTA) -- The remarkable exodus of 15,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel during "Operation Moses" in 1985 has already occupied its page in modern Jewish history. But their story is not finished.

Many of them, particularly the children and teenagers, suffered pain and trauma. For some, it never ceased.

Rabbi Nahum Cohen, director of the Youth Aliya absorption center for Ethiopian children at Hofim in northern Israel and himself a 1966 immigrant to Israel from Scranton, Pa., has witnessed the plight of many of the Ethiopian children.

"Until the remaining Jews of Ethiopia are brought to Israel and are reunited with their families, these Ethiopian youngsters are going to be in trauma," Cohen told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency recently while visiting here on a speaking tour sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal.

"As long as these children and youngsters are separated from their relatives and friends, who remained back in Ethiopia, their ability to function in society will be handicapped. They simply cannot study or work," Cohen asserted.

Official Israeli sources estimate that 12,000-14,000 Jews still live in Ethiopia. According to American and Israeli officials, the prospects are dim that they will be allowed to leave for Israel in the near future.

Cope With Grief, Separation

Cohen said the absorption center of Hofim has been serving as "a revolving door" for Ethiopian youth, who after completing various study and training programs are sent to other Youth Aliya centers in Israel.

According to Cohen, Hofim houses 211 Ethiopians ages six to 20, most of whom suffered tragedy. "The average child at Hofim lost more than four relatives in the course of the journey to Israel," Cohen disclosed. "We have in Israel 45 Ethiopian children who are orphans. Many, many others have lost one of the parents or a sister or brother and other relatives."

Cohen stressed that many of the Ethiopian children are still suffering from the trauma of their 10-month odyssey to Israel through the Sudan. "During that journey they were jailed, beaten, robbed and raped," Cohen said.

He noted that the combination of the journey with the shock of separation from family members has caused many of the Ethiopian youngsters emotional problems they are yet to overcome. "The kids who were separated from their families are still going to sleep crying every night," Cohen said.

In addition to the emotional problems, Cohen said many of the young immigrants required treatment for various illnesses such as malaria, typhoid fever and stomach parasites. Many suffered from malnutrition as a result of the Ethiopian famine. "Altogether we had to hospitalize in Israel 106 Ethiopian children since their arrival," Cohen disclosed.

Said To Be Happy In Israel

But despite all the hardships, none of Israel's Ethiopian Jews want to return to Ethiopia, Cohen said. "The children and youngsters say to

us, 'Bring our parents and our relatives to us.' They do not want to go back," explained Cohen.

Hebrew is spoken by all at Hofim, Cohen said, pointing out that after three months in the absorption center, "they know enough to be integrated." However, some of the Ethiopian kids still speak their mother-tongue, Amharic, Cohen noted.

According to Cohen, there are 2,495 Ethiopian children living in Youth Aliya centers all over Israel, where they are integrated with Jewish youth from other countries. They are mostly well adjusted and rarely experience prejudice, Cohen claimed. He said that the Ethiopian Jews, who live in about 68 different locations in Israel, can generally be considered as a success story.

**RAPOPORT, SCULPTOR OF HOLOCAUST
MEMORIALS WORLDWIDE, DEAD AT 76**

NEW YORK, June 7 (JTA) -- Nathan Rapoport, a sculptor whose monument to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising is probably the best known work of its kind, died here Thursday night of an apparent heart attack. He was 76.

Funeral services will be held Monday at the Magen David Adom Blood Center in Ramat Gan, Israel. There, his latest work, "Brotherhood of Man," a nine-foot-high bronze statue, was dedicated May 7.

Rapoport received the Polish government's Polonia Restituta Medal for his "Warsaw Ghetto Uprising" monument erected in 1948 on Zamenhoff Street in the Polish capital, where the doomed struggle began in 1943.

He was named Officier d'Academie by the French government and awarded the Joseph Handleman Prize in the Arts of the Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. On May 12, he received the Herbert Adams Memorial Medal for Achievement in American Sculpture from the National Sculpture Society. His work has been exhibited in 12 countries.

It includes a "Memorial to Jewish Fighters of World War II," erected in Paris in 1950; "Job" at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem; "Scroll of Fire" in the Judean hills near Jerusalem; "Monument to the Six Million Jewish Martyrs" in Philadelphia; and "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel" in Toronto.

One of his recent works, "Liberation," depicting an American GI carrying a concentration camp survivor to freedom, stands at Liberty State Park in New Jersey.

Rapoport was born in Warsaw in 1911 and began to study sculpture at the age of 14. He survived World War II at a labor camp in Siberia and went to Israel in 1948. He came to the United States in 1959 and was naturalized in 1965. He made his home in New York and Ramat Gan.

**KAHANE SAYS HE AGAIN WILL REFUSE
TO TAKE KNESSET ALLEGIANCE OATH**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 7 (JTA) -- Meir Kahane, the ultra-rightist Kach Knesset member, said Thursday he would again refuse to make his pledge of allegiance to the Knesset, as required by the Attorney General. A spokesman for Kahane said the Kach movement would fight Attorney General Yosef Harish's requirement in the high court of justice.

ISRAEL RECEIVES UN FILES WITH NAMES OF UP TO 40,000 NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AND COLLABORATORS

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, June 8 (JTA) -- Israel received Monday 489 files on Nazi war criminals from the confidential archives of the United Nations containing the names of 36,000-40,000 Nazi war criminals and their collaborators.

The files were handed to Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, who went with his aides to the UN archives in midtown Manhattan.

"This initial delivery is part of the files requested by the Israel government for the Yad Vashem Institute for Holocaust Research in Jerusalem," Netanyahu told a press conference here Monday afternoon.

The files are in addition to 349 files that Israel received and inspected in recent months. Netanyahu said the latest files contain the names of and information about senior Nazi officials, Gestapo agents, SS officers, death camp doctors, camp commanders and ghetto supervisors.

"The information contained in these files can shed important new light on the personnel, organization and crimes of the Nazi extermination machine," the Israeli envoy said.

He said that six countries that were members of the now defunct United Nations War Crimes Commission support Israel's demand that the UN archives be opened to the public. They are Australia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Greece and the United States. The Israel government will continue its efforts to convince the remaining member states to support opening the files, Netanyahu said. "It defies logical comprehension why these files should continue to be closed to public inspection," he explained.

Names Include Bormann

Netanyahu gave the press conference a sampling of the names contained in the files he received Monday. Among them are Martin Bormann, who was secretary of the Nazi Party, Hitler's personal secretary and signer of a protocol on October 2, 1940 which launched the Final Solution. He was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment at Nuremberg on September 30, 1946. If he is alive, he would be 87.

Another name was Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador to Vichy who deported 40,000 French Jews to death camps on July 2, 1942. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Paris court in 1949 but was released five years later. He died in an automobile accident in 1958.

Also among the names was Dr. Werner Vest, who represented the Third Reich in Denmark during the war and ordered the deportation of thousands of Danish Jews. Most were spirited by the Danes to neutral Sweden. Vest was sentenced to death in Copenhagen in 1946 but was released in August 1951. He was tried again in 1969 but released in 1972 for health reasons. He is still alive.

Another name was Dr. Otto Dreschler, the Nazi Governor of Riga, Latvia, who ordered 15,000 Jews deported to death camps on November 29-30,

1941 to make room for a transport of 18,000 Jews from Vienna, Hamburg and Prague. His whereabouts are unknown.

KAHANE LOSES KNESSET SEAT FOR REFUSING TO TAKE LOYALTY OATH

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Kach Party, was ousted Monday from the Knesset for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to parliament and the State as required by law.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel said Kahane would be barred from entering the Knesset building as a member and stripped of his right to speak or vote in Knesset deliberations.

The Knesset House Committee will decide later whether Kahane will lose other privileges such as free postage, travel, telephone and housing allowances. The Committee is waiting for the Supreme Court to rule on Kahane's appeal against his ouster.

If it stands, his privileges may be revoked retroactively to the date of his election to parliament in 1984. That means Kahane would have to reimburse the Knesset for allowances paid to him since then.

When Kahane entered the Knesset chamber Monday he was summoned to the podium by Hillel to take the oath. Holding a Bible open to the Book of Psalms, he said, "I do so undertake"-- the proper response -- but added "to admit the supremacy of the Almighty."

It was the second time Kahane refused to pledge allegiance to the State. When he was sworn in to the Knesset three years ago, he used the same formula. The oath at that time was administered by Yosef Burg of the National Religious Party, who said he heard the words "I do so undertake" and accepted them as satisfactory.

But Attorney General Yosef Harish ruled that if Kahane again refused to take the proper oath he should be removed from parliament. A month ago, MK Eliczer Granot of Mapam and several other MKs testified at an American court hearing that Kahane should lose his American citizenship because he has sworn allegiance to a foreign country. Kahane stated at the time that he had taken no such oath.

NAZI BARTESCH TO STAY OUT OF U.S., IN AUSTRIA - FOR NOW

By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, June 8 (JTA) -- Austria's attempt to return Martin Bartesch to the United States was thwarted, at least temporarily, over the weekend because no airline would issue a ticket to the former SS man who was a guard at the Mauthausen concentration camp during World War II.

The Rumanian-born Bartesch, 61, has been the center of a dispute between Austria and the U.S. since he arrived here last month with a valid U.S. passport, only to be stripped of his American citizenship as soon as he landed. The Austrian authorities were not informed in advance that Bartesch was about to be denaturalized for lying

about his Nazi past when he entered the U.S. in 1955. They charged the U.S. Justice Department with high-handedness and subterfuge. Bartesch was taken into custody pending deportation.

Strains with the Americans worsened when it became apparent that U.S. officials had warned all air carriers that if they flew Bartesch to New York they would have to take him back to Vienna at their expense because he would not be admitted. It was a slap in the face for the Austrian Interior Ministry, which had ordered a ticket for Bartesch and brought him to the airport under police guard.

Austrian Official Complains

Interior Minister Karl Blecha complained of "wild West methods." Bartesch, who is seeking resident's status in Austria, was released from custody in Linz. According to the District Attorney there he can be picked up at any time either to be deported or tried for murder. The District Attorney said Bartesch has confessed to killing a camp inmate during an escape attempt.

He also is accused of killing a resistance fighter in Vienna who was identified by the Nazis as a Frenchman, probably Jewish.

He may not have to stand trial because of the statute of limitations and because he was a minor at the time.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Ronald Lauder apologized Monday to Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock for failing to inform Austria of the Justice Department's action against Bartesch. He insisted, however, that the return of Bartesch to the U.S. is "not possible."

Austria signed an agreement in 1954 which gave the U.S. the right to deport refugees to the country they came from if it was determined that they gained entry to the U.S. illegally. But the agreement also required the U.S. to inform the country of origin in advance.

Mock said after meeting with Lauder that the matter has been cleared up for the time being. But he said there was no guarantee that similar cases would not occur in the future since Austria does not require visas of persons holding U.S. passports.

**GOVERNMENT POLICY, NOT WRITTEN LAW, MOST IMPORTANT FOR SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION; STATE DEPT.
By David Friedman**

WASHINGTON, June 8 (JTA) -- The State Department believes that Soviet Jewish emigration depends more on Soviet government policy than on the wording of the regulations adopted this year.

"It appears that political guidance from above will determine future long-term emigration trends and how existing procedures are interpreted and implemented, more than the specifics of the regulations," according to the Department.

This assessment was contained in the Reagan Administration's 22nd semi-annual report on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, released Monday. The report, which covers the period, Oct. 1, 1986 - April 1, 1987, was submitted to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitors compliance with the Helsinki Accords. Soviet Jewry activists in the United States and elsewhere have criticized the new emigration law, because it limits emigration to Soviet citizens who have close relatives abroad.

The State Department report takes note of this restriction, but says the regulations have "escape clauses" that will allow a more elastic interpretation of the term "close relatives abroad."

'Too Early'

"It is too early to make a final assessment of the new law's impact on Soviet emigration," the report concludes. "It is clear that since the resolution's passage, Soviet officials have reconsidered, and continue to reconsider, individual emigration requests, in a tangible effort to resolve family reunification cases.

"However, it is also true that many objectionable and obstructionist practices continue at lower levels."

The report notes that during the last three months of 1986, Jewish emigration was low, with only 282 Soviet Jews arriving in Vienna. The figure "increased significantly" during the first three months of 1987, with 714 Jews leaving by the end of March.

However, "many more" Soviet Jews are waiting to emigrate, the report stressed.

"Soviet emigration policies remained restrictive, and in some instances were applied callously," the report points out. "Moscow Helsinki monitor Naum Meiman was not allowed to join his wife (Inna) in the U.S. where she had gone for medical treatment; when she died there he was not permitted to leave the USSR to attend her funeral."

The report also notes that in February and March, six Hebrew teachers were released from prison before their term was up. A seventh, Zakhar Zunshain, was allowed to emigrate with his wife after completing a three-year sentence for anti-Soviet slander. Three other Hebrew teachers, Aleksei Magarik, Iosif Zisels and Leonid Shroyer, were still in labor camps at the end of March.

The State Department report also says that "Rumania's small remaining Jewish community has encountered no major new difficulties in the past six months." The report notes Jewish concern about anti-Semitic articles in two Rumanian periodicals during this period.

Concern is also expressed about a fire which damaged a synagogue in Buhusi, in northeastern Rumania, last October. "However, the government quickly denounced the act and within several days arrested four suspects who were later convicted on charges of robbery and arson," according to the report.

The State Department report also notes that the Rumanian government has "honored" its "formal assurances that no further Jewish facilities in Bucharest would be demolished in urban renewal projects." Earlier in 1986, Bucharest's old Sephardic synagogue had been demolished despite efforts to save it.

**ISRAEL REPORTS BETTER ECONOMY, LESS VIOLENCE IN TERRITORIES
By Hugh Orgel**

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- Economic and social conditions are improving in the administered territories and the incidence of disturbances and attacks decreased significantly between 1985-86, according to reports by Israeli officials this week. Brig. Gen. Ephraim Sneh, head of the civil administration in the West Bank, told reporters Sunday that the territory's exports rose by 23

percent in the last fiscal year and its agricultural revenue increased by 63 percent.

Sneh and Brig. Gen. Yeshayahu Erez, head of the civil administration in the Gaza district, reported that 98,000 of the approximately 1.5 million Arab residents of both territories work in Israel.

The security situation was dealt with in the annual report of the Association for Citizens Rights released Sunday. Disturbances in the territories declined by 30 percent in 1986 compared to 1985. There were 154 attacks in 1986 compared to 284 the previous year, a drop of 46 percent, the report said.

Only two Israelis were killed in shootings in 1986 compared to seven in 1985; 62 were wounded in 1986 compared to 99 the previous year. But fatalities among local Arab residents were up--22 in 1986 compared to eight in 1985 from shootings. Seven lost their lives from Israel Defense Force fire. Sixty-seven local residents were injured by knife attacks in 1986 compared to 51 in 1985.

Detention Decline Reported

Prof. Ruth Gabizon, chairman of the Association, reported a decline in the use of administrative detention in the territories and efforts to rehabilitate refugee camps. "So far, 10,000 families from refugee camps have been rehabilitated in the Gaza district," Gabizon said, and "Israel continues to be the only country in the world that is working for the rehabilitation of refugees." The remaining refugee camps near Jericho have been cleaned up and improved living conditions are planned.

Gen. Erez said improvements in the Gaza district will focus on refugee rehabilitation projects, but the main problem is the "widening gap between geography and demography."

He explained that the natural growth among Arabs in Gaza stands at 4.6 percent compared to 1.9 percent in Israel. There are about 650,000 Gaza residents living in an area about 1,500 square miles.

Erez said that according to recent surveys by the civil administration, about 75 percent of Gaza residents support the Palestine Liberation Organization, 25 percent favor a Moslem religious state and three percent identify themselves as leftwing extremists.

Erez estimated that the population of the Gaza district would reach between 900,000 and one million by the year 2000.

UCSJ, LAWMAKERS URGE LIMIT TO UNFETTERED LOANS TO SOVIET UNION

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, June 8 (JTA) -- The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews announced last week that it supports a Congressional letter urging the Reagan Administration to seek an international conference to restrict loans to the Soviet Union not linked to human rights or trade concessions. The "untied" loans exceeded \$4 billion last year.

Rep. Jack Kemp (R. NY) has written to President Reagan urging him to raise the issue of untied loans at the Venice Economic Summit.

"These untied cash loans free up scarce Soviet resources or make available funds that can be directly diverted to finance aggression abroad and oppression and the military buildup at home," the letter reads. The letter asks Reagan to seek an agreement to hold a ministerial level confer-

ence that would seek the voluntary adoption of more disciplined lending policies by Western banks to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The letter was signed by Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D. Az.), Gordon Humphrey (R. NH), Howard Metzenbaum (D. Ohio), Phil Gramm (R. Tx.), Malcolm Wallop (R. Wyo.), Robert Kasten (R. Wis.) and William Armstrong (R. Colo.) and six Representatives.

"I am very concerned that these loans could just be the tip of the iceberg," said Kemp in a press release. "There is every indication that the Soviet Union is preparing to enter the Eurobond market, which is also an untied loan market, thereby tapping American pension funds, insurance companies, and other corporations."

BUILD PROMISED SETTLEMENTS OR WE QUIT, TEHIYA WARNS LIKUD

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 8 (JTA) -- Tehiya, Israel's largest opposition party, warned Likud Sunday that it has one month to establish new settlements in the West Bank. Otherwise, Tehiya said it would support Labor Party efforts to dissolve the Knesset and call new elections.

Tehiya's ultimatum followed a meeting of the party's leadership, which is divided over the issue of early elections. Rafael Eitan wants the Labor-Likud unity government brought down immediately. His Knesset colleague, Geula Cohen, supports Premier Yitzhak Shamir's effort to preserve the coalition for the remaining 18 months of its term.

Likud sources pointed out in response to Tehiya that four of the six new settlements provided for in the coalition agreement have been built. They acknowledged there was little chance the unity government would establish more than those six.

The Labor Party and its allies have made clear they want to end the unity government because of the impasse with Likud over the peace process. So far they have been unable to muster the votes needed to dissolve the Knesset. Tehiya's five votes would give them the required majority.

'IVAN' JUDGES ARRIVE IN BERLIN TO QUESTION PROSECUTION WITNESSES

By David Kantor

BONN, June 8 (JTA) -- The three judges presiding at the Jerusalem trial of suspected war criminal John Demjanjuk arrived in West Berlin Monday to interview witnesses who may be able to identify the Ukrainian-born defendant as a guard at the Treblinka death camp.

Judges Dov Levin, Dalia Dorner and Tzvi Tal will question former SS man Otto Horn in a West Berlin courtroom, beginning Tuesday. Horn, who was a guard at Treblinka, is believed to have known Demjanjuk personally. He is presently retired and living in West Berlin.

The prosecution case hinges on establishing beyond doubt that Demjanjuk is the Treblinka guard who operated the gas chambers and earned the name of "Ivan the Terrible" for his brutality. The defense maintains that the former automobile worker from Cleveland, Ohio, who was stripped of his U.S. citizenship and became the first suspected war criminal to be extradited to Israel, is a victim of mistaken identity. In the three months since his trial opened in Jerusalem district court he has been identified by more than a score of Treblinka survivors as "Ivan." The defense has

sought to discredit their testimony on grounds that it is impossible to make positive identification more than 40 years after the events.

The prosecution is attempting to bolster its case with the testimony of former SS guards who supposedly are neutral with respect to Demjanjuk.

**ISRAELI LEADERS EXPRESS OUTRAGE
OVER JEWISH SETTLERS' ATTACK ON
REFUGEE CAMP; THIRTEEN ARRAIGNED**
By Gil Sedan and David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 8 (JTA) -- Israeli political and military leaders have expressed outrage over the armed attack by Jewish settlers on the Daheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem Sunday night. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin called the incident "a scandal of top magnitude" and condemned the "lawlessness" of settlers who used arms issued for their self-defense for such purposes.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the attack on the camp was "irresponsible and unacceptable." Chief of Staff Gen. Dan Shomron who visited Daheisha Monday called it "despicable."

Thirteen settlers from Kiryat Arba, the Jewish township adjacent to Hebron, were arraigned before a Jerusalem magistrate Monday for allegedly participating in the attack. Judge Aharon Simha said they would be charged initially with "illegal gathering." Additional charges may be forthcoming when the investigation is completed.

According to Palestinian sources, 70 settlers were involved in the attack. Israel Defense Force officers spoke of six carloads. The IDF intervened after the settlers stormed the camp in the dead of night, firing rifle shots through windows and damaging property. There were no casualties.

Gen. Amram Mitzna, commander of the central sector, called the assault the most disgusting act ever perpetrated by Jews in the administered territories.

Raps Vigilantism

Rabin said on a Voice of Israel Radio interview Monday that the attack was a case in point not to allow armed civilians to take the law into their own hands. "We shall do our utmost to prevent similar incidents and to assure that public order is maintained by the entire population in the territories."

Rabin criticized "certain political elements" who have been critical of military commanders. "This is an unprecedented development and all political factions should put an end to it," the Defense Minister said.

He was apparently referring to the sharp attack Monday on Mitzna by Yuval Neeman, leader of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party, who objected to the general's strong condemnation of the settlers. Neeman said he accepted the settlers' version of events -- that they happened to be passing the camp and were stoned by Palestinians.

Mitzna said all evidence pointed to a carefully planned raid. He called the settlers' story "a disingenuous bad joke."

Support For Mitzna

Shomron, touring Daheisha with a small army of reporters and television camera crews, supported Mitzna. He said the general spoke on the basis of "facts." Camp residents complained of lack of security. Some declared, "No one will scare us."

Settlers on a Jerusalem-to-Hebron bus taunted the Chief of Staff as they passed the camp. "What are you doing here?" they called out while workers repaired bullet-smashed windows.

The Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee adopted a resolution Monday affirming that law and order in the territories was the sole responsibility of the IDF. The resolution was approved by Labor and Likud members, but while the former condemned the settlers, Likud MKs criticized Mitzna for his caustic remarks.

NEW TRIAL FOR REVISIONIST

TORONTO, June 8 (JTA) -- The Supreme Court of Canada rejected Thursday a request for appeal by the Ontario government aimed at restoring the conviction against pro-Nazi propagandist Ernst Zundel. Following the Supreme Court's decision, Ian Scott, Ontario Attorney General, promptly announced Zundel will get a new trial on the same offense.

Zundel was found guilty in 1985 of breaching a "spreading false news" section of the Canadian criminal code by publishing a booklet denying the truth of the Holocaust. He was sentenced then to 15 months in prison and ordered not to publish anything on that subject.

Last January, the Ontario Court of Appeals unanimously rejected the conviction on grounds of irregularities in jury selection and not permitting certain items of evidence.

**LAVI BREAKS THE SOUND BARRIER,
BUT STILL FACES POLITICAL ONE**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 8 (JTA) -- A prototype of the Lavi, Israel's second-generation jet fighter plane, broke the sound barrier for the first time Sunday during its 49th test flight. But the question remains whether the Lavi would be able to break the economic-political barrier that has put its future in jeopardy.

Menachem Shmul, chief test pilot for Israel Aviation Industries (IAI), went "supersonic" with one of the two extant prototypes. Until now he put the aircraft through its paces at subsonic speeds. He reported that in each test flight, the plane outperformed its ground simulator.

Shmul wrote in the current edition of the IDF Journal that 1,800 test flights will be performed with five prototypes before the Lavi is put into production.

It may never get that far. Senior Israel Defense Force officers have complained that the Lavi is diverting funds from other badly needed weapons systems. The Cabinet debated the project for the third time Sunday, but reached no decision.

Maariv quoted Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin Monday as saying that "Even if a Cabinet majority decides to continue the project under current conditions, I will not be able to carry out the decision." He added, "I will not allow the Lavi to destroy the IDF."

Israel has been under severe pressure from the U.S. for the past year to abandon the Lavi project because of excessive costs, and instead buy the American-made advanced F-16 jets which are less expensive and already incorporated into the Israel Air Force.

**JEWISH AGENCY ASSEMBLY BACKS CURRENT LAW OF RETURN, PUSHES STRONGER FUND BAN FOR NON-ZIONIST GROUPS**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, June 28 (JTA) -- The Jewish Agency Assembly ended its week-long session here Sunday with adoption of a resolution affirming that the Law of Return be "retained in its present form."

The resolution, carried by a large majority despite vociferous protests by an American Orthodox leader, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, was a flat rejection of efforts by the Orthodox religious establishment and their parties in the Knesset to amend the law to invalidate conversions performed by non-Orthodox rabbis.

It referred to and reaffirmed the text first adopted by the Assembly in 1985 that warned that "any change in the Law of Return may fracture the unity of the Jewish people."

Another controversial resolution, adopted by a substantial majority Thursday, reaffirmed the Assembly's determination to channel funds only to Zionist educational institutions. It allows funding only "to those Jewish schools, programs, yeshivot and institutions...which recognize Zionist principles and support the State of Israel as the national and Zionist homeland of the Jewish people at this time."

Its Aim Apparent

The text did not cite any specific Zionist criteria, but was clearly aimed at ultra-Orthodox yeshivas which are non-Zionist or challenge Zionism on religious or ideological grounds.

A draft resolution critical of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors for not effectively enforcing a previous resolution on the subject was voted down.

But the adopted text implied strong dissatisfaction with the Board. It requires that "The appropriate Board of Governors Committee... should oversee the allocations so that ... this resolution will be carried out in a timely and appropriate way."

During an otherwise festive closing ceremony Sunday in the Knesset building, the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution deploring the meeting between Pope John Paul II and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim at the Vatican Thursday. It specifically condemned "the invitation to Waldheim," noting "that Waldheim lied about his activity in the service of the Nazis..." The Assembly resolved to send the resolution to the Pope.

ISRAEL, TERRITORIES TENSE AFTER WEEKEND OF TERRORISM, CLASHES

By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, June 28 (JTA) -- Following a weekend of terrorist incidents and Jewish-Arab recriminations, Israel and the administered territories were tense.

A Haifa-area woman, Hadassah Schechter, 28, had her left foot mangled Saturday, necessitating amputation. She stepped on an explosive charge

buried in the sand at Carmel Beach. Her seven-year-old son was slightly injured by the blast.

On Sunday, an Arab was fatally shot and four Arabs and a border policeman were wounded at Ibadiya village in the West Bank east of Bethlehem during a confrontation between the Israeli surveyors and villagers who suspected the survey was preparatory to expropriation of Arab land to enlarge Jewish settlements.

On Friday, five persons, three of them minors, were remanded in custody in connection with the fire-bombing of an apartment occupied by Arabs in Ramat Amidar, a suburb of Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv. There have been two arson incidents and several physical attacks on Arab workers in the neighborhood, which is near Bar Ilan University.

Also on Friday, an Israel Defense Force soldier, hitchhiking to his base near Netanya, was attacked by two men who gave him a lift. He managed to fight them off but suffered a leg injury when he fell out of the car and was struck by it. Police believe the assailants intended to steal the soldier's weapon, not kidnap him. It is not known whether they were Arabs or Jews. The car had been stolen earlier in Kfar Saba.

An Arab bus driver from Hebron, ending his run from Beersheba to Tel Aviv Sunday morning, found a bomb as he was cleaning out his vehicle at the central bus station. It was safely removed by police.

Haifa Bathers Angry

The incident at the Haifa beach drew the ire of bathers, who said the sand had not been raked as usual Saturday morning to clear it of debris and to check for mines. They also charged that no police were patrolling the sands.

A spokesman for the city council said outcroppings of rock at the section of beach where the incident occurred prevented the tractor-drawn rakes from covering the entire area. Police said most patrolmen at the beach were busy directing the heavy weekend traffic. Both complaints will be investigated by the authorities.

Emotions ran high at Ramat Amidar. Bar Ilan students claimed the trouble stemmed from a "neighborhood quarrel." Residents interviewed by Israel Radio said it appeared to be a clear case of racism. But the Residents Committee complained Arabs were responsible for the tension because they lived 10-to-a-room and allegedly brought drugs and prostitutes to their homes. "It won't end until all the Arabs are gone," one man said.

Kahane, Sarid Rebuffed

Rabbi Meir Kahane and members of his extremist Kach Party tried to visit the neighborhood, but were ordered by police to stay away. A planned visit by MK Yossi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement was called off at the request of police.

Israeli Arab students at Bar Ilan and Arab workers from the West Bank rent apartments in Ramat Amidar. Three were injured in the arson attack last week, requiring hospitalization.

Meanwhile, Arab mayors in the Bethlehem area protested plans to drill a well near Herodion,

southeast of Jerusalem, claiming it will deplete the Arabs' water supply.

They said that for the past 10 years Jewish settlements have drawn off disproportionate amounts of water while Arab communities usually are turned down when they apply to drill new wells.

REAGAN HAS CONTACTED SYRIA; TALKS ONGOING, SAYS STATE DEPARTMENT

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, June 28 (JTA) -- The State Department confirmed Friday that President Reagan has sent a letter to Syrian President Hafez Assad in an apparent effort to improve relations between the two countries.

"Syria is an important country in the region, and it has an important role to play in any Middle East peace settlement," State Department spokesman Charles Redman said.

Relations between the two countries weakened after the Syrians were linked with the attempted bombing of an El Al jet in London in April 1986. The Administration withdrew its Ambassador to Syria, Thomas Eagleton, last October in protest.

Redman said there were no plans to send Eagleton back. He denied assertions that the U.S. was hoping to use Syrian influence to free journalist Charles Glass who was taken hostage this week in Lebanon.

"There is no link between our concern for hostages and this broad question of U.S.-Syrian relations," Redman said.

Redman denied that the letter constituted the opening of new diplomatic channels to Syria. "We have had a contact through our Charge in Damascus for some time and this is a part of a continuing process of dialogue," he said.

Redman also reiterated State Department policy that Syria should play a role in a Middle East peace agreement

BRITAIN ENDORSES MIDEAST CONFERENCE; REPORTEDLY INVOLVED WITH U.S., SYRIA

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, June 28 (JTA) -- The British government has formally endorsed an international conference for Middle East peace with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the Soviet Union.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons Friday that convening such a conference would be one of the major foreign policy objectives of the newly re-elected Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

He said its purpose was to bring Israel and Jordan into direct negotiations, though the conference would not have the power to impose solutions or veto agreements between the parties directly concerned. He said Britain, as a member of the Security Council, would play a full part in the effort.

Howe addressed Parliament after a visit to London last week by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, a strong advocate of an international conference, which is vigorously opposed by Premier Yitzhak Shamir. Howe and Thatcher had lengthy discussions with Peres on the subject. The Israeli Foreign Minister stated publicly that his objective in visiting Western Europe was to solicit

the support of its leaders for an international forum. He visited France and West Germany after leaving Britain.

It was confirmed here meanwhile that Thatcher has been involved in promoting secret U. S. negotiations with President Hafez Assad of Syria. Britain broke diplomatic ties with Syria last year because of its involvement in an aborted attempt to place a bomb on an El Al airliner about to leave London's Heathrow Airport for Tel Aviv.

The United States promptly followed Britain's action. But now President Reagan has proposed sending the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters, to Damascus to meet with Assad. Thatcher, it is known, helped clear the way for this contact by confirming that Syria recently has taken steps to distance itself from terrorist activities.

Thatcher's next direct involvement in Middle East diplomacy will be her meeting with King Hussein of Jordan when he visits London shortly. She is expected to brief him on her two-hour conversation with Peres last Tuesday.

AJCOMMITTEE DENOUNCES REV. SMITH'S LATEST THEOLOGICAL 'ADVICE' FOR JEWS

NEW YORK, June 28 (JTA) -- The Rev. Bailey Smith, a fundamentalist Christian leader, has once again recommended that Jews be "born again."

Smith, a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, gained notoriety in 1980 when he said that "God Almighty doesn't hear the prayer of a Jew." He subsequently apologized.

Addressing the Conference of Southern Baptist Evangelists in St. Louis June 17, Smith said that "unless they (Jews) repent and get born again, they don't have a prayer."

Rabbi A. James Rudin, director of interreligious affairs of the American Jewish Committee, said: "Smith's recent statement clearly reveals that he remains where he was seven years ago: a self-imposed prisoner in a theological swamp of narrow triumphalism and religious imperialism." But, Rudin noted, "his negative views and limited understanding of Jews and Judaism are daily being repudiated by an increasing number of Christian bodies and leaders, including members of his own Southern Baptist Convention, and most recently the Presbyterian Church U.S.A."

According to a tape of Smith's remarks in St. Louis, the fundamentalist leader said: "I'm not against the Jewish people. Unless they repent and get born again, they don't have a prayer. You say, 'Man, that's going to cause you trouble.' I don't care what trouble it causes. I love the Jewish people and the greatest love you can have for the Jews or anybody else is to tell them without Jesus Christ you don't have a hope. That's the only hope there is. Through Jesus Christ."

CABINET SCRAPS TWO-TIER TUITION SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 28 (JTA) -- The Cabinet reached a compromise agreement Sunday on the issue of university tuition fees that apparently is acceptable to all parties. It reversed its most controversial decision to establish a two-tier system of lower fees for veterans of the Israel Defense Force, which much of the public saw as

direct discrimination against Arab students who are barred by law from serving in the military.

All students will now pay an annual fee of \$1,350, about \$100 less than the current fee. The government will provide a \$4.5 million subsidy for the financially hard-pressed universities to help reduce their deficits. The sum is less than the universities had asked for.

The Cabinet decision was a compromise between Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, who had pressed for lower fees, and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who insisted the Treasury could not afford additional subsidies.

The Cabinet acted under growing pressure from students and the universities. The Board of Governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel's oldest and largest institution of higher learning, voted last month not to open for the 1987-88 academic year unless a "realistic balanced budget" can be achieved for the next fiscal year.

The Governors said this was contingent on a "realistic commitment" of financial assistance from the government and "if deemed appropriate, a revision in the schedule of tuition fees."

The Hebrew University's budget for the current fiscal year, which ends September 30, is about \$124 million. Its current operating deficit is about \$20 million and the accumulated deficit for this year is estimated at \$83-84 million.

CABINET DISCUSSES LAVI AGAIN AFTER ECONOMIST SAYS ITS TOO EXPENSIVE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 28 (JTA) -- The Cabinet Sunday held its fifth meeting devoted to the Lavi jet fighter project. No decision is expected until next Sunday's session, but pressure on both sides of the issue has intensified.

As the ministers deliberated, several thousand employees of Israel Aviation Industries (IAI), which has built and is testing prototypes of Israel's second-generation jet fighter plane, demonstrated noisily outside the Prime Minister's Office. They warned this was "only the beginning" of their campaign and that abandonment of the Lavi would have dire consequences.

But Michael Bruno, Governor of the Bank of Israel, the country's central bank, delivered the most fierce and outspoken public attack yet against the project in an address to the Israel Management Institute in Tel Aviv Tuesday.

"There is no 'on the one hand and on the other hand.' On the basis of economic analysis, there is no justification whatsoever for continuing the project," Bruno said.

Threats Made

Likud Minister Moshe Arens, an aeronautical engineer by training and the strongest supporter of the Lavi in the government, threatened a "harsh reaction" inside Likud if Premier Yitzhak Shamir sides with the Lavi's opponents.

Probably the strongest opponent is Minister-Without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman of the Labor Party, a former Air Force Commander and, like Arens, a former Defense Minister. He has spoken publicly against the Lavi which he had originally supported as a "second line" aircraft to replace Israel's aging American-made Skyhawks. Since then, he has said, the Lavi has escalated to a highly sophisticated front-line combat plane which while technically worthy, does not warrant the huge development and production costs. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin argued at Sunday's Cabinet

meeting that as long as there are no additional funds, the Lavi project cannot be continued. He reflected the views of a growing majority within the defense establishment and the Israel Defense Force who contend that the Lavi is diverting funds from other urgently needed weapons systems.

Bruno argues in a similar vein. He said the fact that the Lavi represents a great technological achievement for Israel does not mean it "ought to be manufactured."

"Nor is it relevant if alternative sources of financing can be found, because these will only be at the expense of other possible uses for the money," Bruno said.

"The economy has no comparative advantage in producing the plane. It is only a substitute for imports, but these imports will cost less than producing the Lavi, even without taking into account the development costs. Nor will this project lead to subsequent ones," the Bank of Israel chief said.

Rips Job-Loss Defense

He addressed the problem of unemployment if the Lavi is scrapped -- the primary concern of the IAI employees. "From the employment point of view, any advantages of continuing the project would be only short-term," Bruno maintained. "Even the limited number of specialists employed on research-and-development work would be employed only for the next five years. Their tasks would then be completed and they would in any case have to find other employment."

Bruno warned that the long-term effects of the project would be less funds for other projects, less exports and fewer jobs available.

YOUNG DWARF TO RECEIVE SPECIAL STRETCHING TREATMENT IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, June 28 (JTA) -- A bone-stretching procedure offered only in Israel and two other countries will be performed at the Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer in an attempt to add to the height of eight-year-old Jon Gisselson, a child from Iceland who suffers from achondroplastic dwarfism, a genetic disease.

Young Jon, who is not Jewish, is on the government hospital's pediatric ward with three Israeli children with the same ailment. Doctors hope to add about two feet to his height.

The disease is not responsive to drugs. The long bones of the body fuse too early in life, stunting growth. Victims usually have normal intelligence but a sunken nose, small face and stubby, short limbs.

The procedure has been performed in Italy and Austria. Metal screws are inserted into the leg bones and turned slightly each day for about a month before they are withdrawn. Sheba Hospital has performed it successfully in other cases. While the patients do not attain normal height, they are much taller than untreated dwarfs.

Jon's parents heard about the treatment when he was an infant.

They came to Israel where his father, an engineer, found work in Ashdod.

SAMOYED TOPS ISRAELI DOG SHOW

TEL AVIV, June 28 (JTA) -- A two-year-old white Samoyed, a Siberian breed of dog owned by Esther Helmi of New York, won first prize at the World Dog Show held at the Fair Grounds Friday.

FORMER REFUSENIK FUCHS-RABINOVICH CELEBRATES LONG-AWAITED BAR MITZVAH

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, June 28 (JTA) -- The long-awaited bar mitzvah of Mishka Fuchs-Rabinovich, 13-year-old son of prominent former Moscow refuseniks Michael and Marina Fuchs-Rabinovich, took place Saturday at Temple Beth Elohim in Wellesley, Mass., before 600 worshippers.

The congregation adopted the family four years ago and sent Mishka a formal invitation to be bar mitzvah there. The family arrived in the U.S. three weeks ago.

"It's very, very hard to tell you how I feel. It's impossible to express such a nice feeling," Mishka told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in sure and clear English. Like any bar mitzvah boy, he said he was "nervous." Pesach, which the family celebrated in Vienna, was a tremendous experience, he added, as "I really felt free."

The parents last week discussed their tremendous excitement and gratitude for being here at last and being able to celebrate the long-planned bar mitzvah. Mishka had been preparing for more than a year in Moscow with visiting American rabbis.

His Torah portion, "Miketz," and haftarah from the Book of Kings was actually not appropriate at this time in the Hebrew calendar, but the Soviets did not grant the exit visas convenient to his intended bar mitzvah Shabbat.

However, the fact that Mishka could observe his bar mitzvah in his 13th year is, his father said, thanks to the support of their friends in America, "which was extremely important for us. I think it was only through their support that we were able to become free. I'm sure that without it, we could not have left Russia."

He also praised the help of HIAS and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. At the bar mitzvah, he expressed gratitude to U.S. politicians and Jewish leaders for work on the family's behalf.

Long Struggle To Leave

Michael, a 49-year-old meteorologist with advanced degrees in mathematics and physics, lost his job in 1983. Marina, also a meteorologist, lost her job when the family applied to emigrate eight years ago. The application, he said, is "like committing suicide with your previous life."

The family staged a 20-day hunger strike in December to protest the Soviets' eight-year refusal to permit their emigration and particularly their request that Mishka be allowed to celebrate his bar mitzvah at the Wellesley temple, whose members simultaneously held a sympathy fast.

In April, Michael began a demonstration in front of the Lenin Library in Moscow, about which he had previously alerted the government. The night before, he refused an invitation by OVIR emigration authorities for the next day. "I'm sorry, I'm busy. I'm demonstrating," he told them.

His demonstration was stopped by his wife, however, who came running to the library with news that the authorities would decide on their case the following week. They did, and the family arrived in the United States two weeks ago.

Michael said he didn't want their release "to be considered on behalf of Soviet liberalization. To a certain degree, it is so." He called the current process of "glasnost" (openness) a "well performed" act. He wants his case "to be a good

precedent for other families who want to struggle for their freedom." Most important, he said, "We left a lot of close friends in the community behind. We want to be responsible for them. We consider ourselves representatives of the refuseniks who are still waiting. We want to join the struggle with everyone who helped us."

The emigration rules of January 1987 have "excited" refuseniks, he said. They are both "happy that a small portion of their friends can leave, but worried if they're refused once more, when someone else can be permitted."

Michael emphasized the plight of his refusenik friend Benjamin Charny, who suffers from many illnesses including cancer, and whose brother Leon lives in Needham, Mass., near the Fuchs-Rabinoviches' new home. "I know there are a lot of important cases, and our aim is to seek all refuseniks here or in Israel as they want. But Ben Charny is a real emergency, maybe considered as the most important case now. He can't wait," Michael said.

Cites KGB Inroads

Michael is amused by Americans' willingness to accept recent Soviet gestures, such as the U.S. tour of the Soviet Yiddish theater group, and the offer for six Soviet Jews to study for the rabbinate in the U.S.

He agreed with the assessment of Yuri Shtern, spokesman for the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Center in Jerusalem, about the rabbinical students: "So why not have six KGB rabbis?" Michael said, "I'm quite sure that any person who wants to have this rabbinical education can only get it through the KGB."

Michael said that the main Moscow synagogue is "a special place for me, but the rabbi himself (Adolph Shayevich, who recently visited the U.S. and promised a kosher restaurant and Hebrew teachers soon for the USSR) does not mean anything to me. I don't consider him a rabbi. No doubt he's supported by the KGB."

He called the Jewish Cameo Musical Theatre of Moscow, which recently performed in North America, "a dirty fairy tale ... part of Soviet propaganda. The fact that Jewish artists were permitted to come here is proof they're part of the KGB. Practically no one else has such a privilege to go to the U.S. on their own will. If they are sent, they are sent by the KGB."

He also mocked America's preoccupation with Soviet "journalist" Vladimir Posner, who is frequently seen on network television here and has co-hosted programs with Phil Donahue here and in the USSR. "Posner has no influence on Soviet media," Michael said. "In Moscow, in Leningrad, everyone knows he's just a KGB man and nobody respects him."

ISRAELI WORRIED ABOUT TRANSMITTERS

TEL AVIV, June 28 (JTA) -- Giora Ilani, chief zoologist of the Israel Nature Reserves Authority, has warned that erection of Voice of America radio transmitters in the Negev may have grave ecological implications for the region, Davar reported.

Ilani said the Americans have failed to supply precise data on the amount of electromagnetic radiation the transmitters will emit. He is concerned that the radiation will harm the hundreds of thousands of migratory birds that fly over the Negev each year.

JEWISH LEADERS PRAISE ARCHBISHOP'S CONCERN OVER ANTI-JEWISH BACKLASH AFTER CRITICISM OF VATICAN MEETING

NEW YORK, June 29 (JTA) -- Repercussions over worldwide Jewish protests against Pope John Paul II's meeting with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim at the Vatican Thursday spread to the United States over the weekend.

John Cardinal O'Connor, the Archbishop of New York, said he feared an anti-Jewish backlash by Catholics angered by criticism of the Pope for receiving Waldheim, a man accused of complicity in Nazi atrocities when he was an intelligence officer in the German army in the Balkans during World War II.

At a mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral here Sunday morning and later in an appearance on the WNBC-TV "News Forum" program, O'Connor warned that Catholic recriminations against Jews could be "disastrous" for relations between the two faiths.

"I remind all Catholics of the sin of anti-Semitism. Let no Catholics believe they are honoring our Holy Father or defending our faith if they engage in verbal attacks on our Jewish brothers and sisters," the Cardinal told communicants at St. Patrick's. He had copies of his mass distributed to the media.

Proposes Joint Prayer

O'Connor, who has emerged as the principal spokesman for the Vatican in the U.S. since the conflict over the papal audience with Waldheim began two weeks ago, offered a suggestion to heal the Catholic-Jewish breach.

He proposed, in a three-page message read from his pulpit, that "Perhaps it would be appropriate for a group of Jews and Catholics to meet soon here at St. Patrick's Cathedral or in a synagogue simply to pray quietly together...for increased mutual understanding and a peaceful resolution of a regrettable difference."

He drew a positive response from Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, international affairs director of the American Jewish Committee, long active in efforts to improve Jewish-Catholic relations. One of the most vocal critics of the Pope's decision to receive Waldheim, Tanenbaum said he favored a joint prayer service "that respects both of our traditions."

However, Tanenbaum added, it "cannot be a substitute for dealing with the fundamental issues that have been raised by the morally incredible visit between Mr. Waldheim and the Pope."

Jewish Leaders Offer Praise

Several Jewish leaders complimented Cardinal O'Connor for his sensitivity toward the future of Catholic-Jewish relations. Kenneth Bialkin, chairman of the international affairs section of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York and a national Jewish figure, said the dispute, "may be a setback, but not a cause for a schism" between Catholics and Jews.

Rabbi Mordechai Waxman, director of the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations, said "It would be a sad reflection on what have been great advances in Catholic-

Jewish relations if Jewish concern and Jewish statements about their feelings should result in a backlash of anti-Semitism. I applaud Cardinal O'Connor's desire to reject this backlash."

O'Connor said that some Catholics had been calling the Archdiocese to express anger at Jewish criticism of the Pope and to complain that he has not been sufficiently forceful in defending the Pontiff.

Defends Pope's Record

O'Connor has pointed out that the Pope repeatedly denounces Nazi war crimes and warns against the sin of anti-Semitism. O'Connor also defended the Vatican's actions during the Nazi era, saying it was responsible for saving 850,000 Jews. He said he would gladly sponsor a forum to examine that record.

In that connection, O'Connor attacked as "inflammatory" an open letter to the Pope by the American Jewish Congress -- which appeared in a full-page advertisement in the New York Times Friday -- suggesting that Waldheim's "forgetfulness" of his Nazi past "may echo, however distant...the Church's forgetfulness as well."

In another development, Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, cabled Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock last week to express distress over his reference to "the hatred emerging from protests of Jewish organizations."

Mock, who accompanied Waldheim to the Vatican, was asked by the ADL whether his comment was "an effort to blame the victims" of the Holocaust. "Hatred came from the Nazis. Hatred comes from those who refuse to denounce the Nazis and those who helped them," Foxman's cable said.

HIGH COURT DENIES KAHANE'S APPEAL OF LOSS OF KNESSET PRIVILEGES

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 29 (JTA) -- The Supreme Court Monday rejected Rabbi Meir Kahane's appeal against Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, who stripped Kahane of most of his parliamentary privileges two weeks ago for refusing to take the standard oath of allegiance to the State of Israel required of all Knesset members.

The ruling was seen as a severe blow to Kahane, leader of the Kach Party and its only Knesset member. Although still an MK, he has lost his parliamentary immunity. He also is barred by the Speaker from the plenary chamber and cannot participate in debate or vote.

Kahane told a press conference after the Supreme Court ruling that he would take the oath of allegiance and then attack the Knesset from the podium. Hillel declared, "I will not let this Knesseter behave disrespectfully to the Knesset."

Kahane met with Hillel later. He told reporters afterwards that he agreed to take the oath in Arabic. Hillel demanded it be taken in Hebrew. Kahane's refusal to take the oath appears to have less to do with his religious convictions -- he substituted a psalm for the standard text two weeks ago -- than with difficulties over his U.S. citizenship.

He was asked to take the oath, usually administered when a new Knesset convenes, because he had testified at a citizenship hearing in an American court that he had never pledged allegiance to a foreign state.

Voice of Israel Radio reported Monday that Kahane cabled the U.S. Justice Department after the Supreme Court ruling that he was being forced to swear allegiance to Israel but did not want this interpreted as a waiver of his American citizenship.

**B'NAI B'RITH PROTESTS AS
RUMANIA LOSES MFN STATUS**

WASHINGTON, June 29 (JTA) -- Rumania's Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) status was suspended for six months Friday in protest of Rumania's record on human rights and emigration. The Senate vote was seen also as a rebuke of the Reagan Administration.

Jewish groups had argued strongly against the action and registered dismay at the Senate vote because of concern over Rumania's cooperation in permitting Jewish emigration. "The Senate action is a mistake," said Seymour Reich, president of B'nai B'rith International, who arrived in Bucharest Friday for talks with Rumanian officials. He charged the move "eliminates an incentive for Rumania to improve human rights and may jeopardize the flow of immigrants to the U.S., Germany and Israel."

Most-Favored-Nation status allows normal duties on a nation's exports to the U.S. Although extended to most U.S. trading partners, MFN is given to only four Communist countries other than Rumania -- China, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland.

**ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO ALLOW
EGYPT TO BUILD U.S. TANKS**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, June 29 (JTA) --The Reagan Administration has taken the first "preliminary steps" toward allowing Egypt to manufacture an American tank, the M1A1 Abrams, a State Department spokesman confirmed Monday.

"We have decided, in principle, to assist Egypt in some form of co-production of the M1A1 tank," spokesman Charles Redman said. He said that General Dynamics Corp., producer of the tank, has been issued a license to discuss with Egyptian officials the manufacture of the tank at the "rebuilding" facility for tanks the company is constructing in Egypt's Nile Delta region.

Redman said that the proposal has not been discussed with Congress since it is only in the preliminary stage. However, there was a report in the Washington Post from Cairo Monday that Egyptian Defense Minister Abdul-Haim Abu Ghazala has already received approval for the project from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Abu Ghazala, who reportedly has been pressing for the project as a matter of national priority, has been quoted in the Egyptian press as saying that Egypt will produce 1,000-1,500 tanks.

Supporters of Israel are expected to be watching the proposal closely, but have not yet taken any position on it. Opposition may come from those in Congress who fear the transfer of advanced military technology abroad. The M1A1 contains the latest and most sophisticated tank

technology, although it has been criticized as extremely expensive to maintain, according to sources.

"Sensitive technology will be protected and will not be manufactured in Egypt," Redman stressed.

Another source of opposition may come from those who want to protect jobs for American workers. General Dynamics now produces the tanks in Detroit and Lima, Ohio, which are in the so-called "rust belt," an area that is hard-hit by unemployment.

**PROSECUTOR ASKS LIFE SENTENCE FOR
BARBIE; VERDICT EXPECTED LATE FRIDAY**
By Edwin Eytan

LYON, June 29 (JTA) -- State prosecutor Pierre Truche asked the Lyon criminal court Monday to sentence Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie to life imprisonment, the maximum penalty allowed by French law, if he is convicted, as expected, on charges of crimes against humanity.

Truche addressed the court at the start of the eighth and final week of Barbie's trial. Presiding Judge Andre Cerdini opened the session by announcing his rejection of an appeal by Barbie's attorney, Jacques Verges, that Barbie must be set free regardless of the verdict because of a provision of the law that the harshest sentence must be applied to a defendant sentenced more than once.

Barbie was sentenced to death in absentia in 1952 and 1954. Both sentences are covered by the 20-year statute of limitations. France, moreover, abolished the death penalty in 1981, and Verges argued that Barbie cannot be given the lesser sentence of life imprisonment and therefore has technically paid his debt to society.

Cerdini ruled however that a valid sentence cannot be superseded by one that is now invalid.

Sources close to Verges said he would carry his appeal to the Supreme Court.

In demanding the maximum allowable penalty, Truche described the 73-year-old Barbie as a "man who showed no pity while he was this city's Gestapo chief and no remorse during his trial."

"Inhumanity is not acceptable -- it must be repressed by the international community with all the severity prescribed by law," the prosecutor said.

He reviewed the testimony of survivors of Barbie's brutality, stressing that they described "the inferno of torture and deportation" and linked Barbie personally to those crimes.

Accusals Of Cruelty

The former Gestapo chief, known as "the Butcher of Lyon," is accused of direct involvement in the arrest and deportation of 44 Jewish children to death camps where all perished, and the deportation, torture and murder of 800 others, mostly Jews and resistance fighters.

Truche depicted Barbie as a dedicated Nazi from his youth, who joined the Nazi Party in 1933, the year Hitler came to power, and adhered to its ideology of Aryan racial superiority and the elimination of non-Aryans.

The trial, which began on May 11, will end this week after Verges and his three associates will sum up for the defense. The jury will retire Friday and is expected to reach a verdict by Friday night.

MIXED JEWISH REACTION TO RULING ON RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE IN HIRING

By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, June 29 (JTA) -- American Jewish organizations voiced mixed reactions to a unanimous Supreme Court decision last week that non-profit religious institutions are not required to comply with the same anti-discrimination regulations as commercial employers.

The ruling came in response to a suit filed by Frank Mayson against the Mormon Church. The church fired Mayson, a building engineer in a Mormon community center, because the church did not regard him as sufficiently observant. The ruling asserted the right of religious institutions to favor adherents of their own faith for employment.

The court ruled that because a key purpose of the community center is to transmit church values, the center could be considered a religious institution exempted from anti-discrimination provisions of the Civil Rights Act. The decision upheld the constitutionality of a 1964 provision of the Civil Rights Act, which exempted sectarian institutions from the anti-discrimination requirements.

The American Jewish Congress filed an amicus (friend-of-the-court) brief in the case supporting the Mormon Church's position. AJCongress president Theodore Mann praised the ruling.

"Today's unanimous Supreme Court ruling ... affords religious institutions the breathing room necessary for them to function," Mann said. "One need not approve of any particular instance of discrimination to recognize that churches, synagogues and other religious institutions cannot be held to the same proscription on religious discrimination in employment as commercial or other for-profit employers."

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), which filed an amicus opposing the church's position, denounced the ruling as "unfortunate." The ADL took the position that the exemption to the federal legislation is unconstitutional.

Michael Schultz, chairman of the ADL National Civil Rights Committee, said, "Barring a person who is not a devout Mormon from employment in a 'health and fitness club' owned and operated by the Mormon Church -- which charges the general public for admission and offers the facilities of a swimming pool, steamrooms, beauty shops and massage salons -- is not consonant with the ideals of a pluralistic society."

Schultz warned that religious institutions may use the decision as a "green light" for religious discrimination.

"While a church may certainly require that employees involved in its religious mission be fellow adherents, under the Court's rationale, any sectarian 'non-profit' hospital, nursing home, motel, or even fast-food franchise may absolutely bar non-adherents or non-believers from employment," Schultz said.

The American Jewish Committee did not take a stand before the ruling because, according to a Committee legal expert, the leadership was divided on the issue.

Richard Foltin, AJCommittee associate legal director, said, "We're always pleased when the court gives weight to free exercise (of religious) concerns." The decision followed a second landmark Supreme Court ruling on religious affairs

last week which held that public schools could not teach scientific creationism, the religious theory of creation. The Mayson case demonstrates that the Constitution is not hostile to religious liberty but protects freedom of religion by separating religious practice from government.

SCHOLARS EXAMINE THE LITTLE-KNOWN PORTUGUESE INQUISITION OF THE JEWS (First Of Three Parts)

By Rochelle G. Saidel

SAO PAULO, June 29 (JTA) -- Scholars from 15 countries were among the more than 700 participants in the First International Congress on the Inquisition held at the University of Sao Paulo here May 20-23. Sponsored by the university and the Portuguese and Brazilian Societies for Eighteenth Century Studies, the academic conference marked the 450th anniversary of the establishment in Portugal of the Tribunal of the Holy Office of the Inquisition. Sao Paulo was the site for the second half of this congress, which first met in Lisbon in February, coordinated there by Prof. Maria Helena Carvalho dos Santos.

History Prof. Anita Novinsky, Sao Paulo conference coordinator, said the sessions "filled a void in which even the history books are silent. Never after this will the history of Portugal or Brazil be written without a chapter on the Inquisition.

"This powerful institution during more than three centuries interfered in all aspects of life. The Inquisition looked for heretics in the kingdoms and the colonies, and persecuted, tortured, and punished men and women of all social classes and ages who believed, thought or acted differently from the moral and religious patterns imposed by the Church. Through this congress, we tried to show that all totalitarianism can only lead to the deterioration and degradation of human society."

Phenomenon Of 'Modern State'

Prof. Francisco Marques-Villanueva of Harvard University described the Inquisition as a modern phenomenon. While the 13th century Medieval Inquisition was clerical, the Spanish and Portuguese inquisitions were connected with the coming of the modern state, he said. "Almost no one knows inquisitors were appointed directly by the crown," he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "Rome had only nominal control. In simple terms, we can say the Inquisition acted as political police, often functioning as a politicized tribunal. The Medieval Inquisition was controlled by the bishops' authority, but the Inquisition under the Catholic kings was a state apparatus."

Marques-Villanueva explained that the Catholic kings were preoccupied with the questions of religious dissidents, almost exclusively with converted Jews. "I think there was a profound consciousness on the part of the kings regarding converted Jews," he said. "It was convenient for the kings to have a police instrument to control this new class, through an institution that practically reduced them to hostages."

In Spain from 1391 until 1492, Jews were converted to Catholicism by means of duress, conviction, or to avoid expulsion. In 1492, all Jews were expelled from Spain and only converts remained. By contrast, in 1497 the entire Jewish community of Portugal was forced to convert. These new Christians were a distinct class, and were still considered by Catholic contemporaries

as Jews centuries after their ancestors had converted. The pejorative "Marrano," which was applied to new Christians secretly practicing Judaism, comes from the Spanish word for swine.

When Portugal was annexed to Spain in 1580, the influx of Portuguese New Christians led to heightening of the Inquisition in Spain. The term "Portuguese" became almost synonymous with "Jew." "The Catholic kings thought the New Christians were a social group with modern bourgeois tendencies, culturally and politically disturbing the medieval society," Marques-Villanueva said.

Regarding the cruelty of the Inquisition, Marques-Villanueva said he believes it was more mental than physical. "We have to remember that most graphic representations of Inquisition tortures are false, part of the black legend of the Inquisition," he said. "Worse than the physical aspect was the moral one -- manipulation to destroy the defendant psychologically."

"The fear of the Inquisition by risk groups such as converted Jews was terrible," Marques-Villanueva added. "Generations and generations lived with the greatest insecurity, fearing the fall of family fortune and social prestige. The best manipulation of the Inquisition was that of honor and dishonor."

Force Of Manipulation

Marques-Villanueva described the auto da fe, the public focal point of the Inquisition, as "a great moving force of collective manipulation -- a theatricalization that influenced the masses." The scenarios were carefully planned, he said. "It was theatrics and spectacle that polarized the life of a whole city. Everyone was present from the king to the most humble." Those accused of heresy, witchcraft or other "crimes" either confessed or were tortured and murdered.

"The number of victims is not firm and the number is not what is impressive," Marques-Villanueva said. "What is most impressive is the capacity to manipulate. It was one of the most perfect products of the Baroque era." Eighty percent of the victims of the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions were converted Jews, he said.

Marques-Villanueva, who lived through the "intellectually stifling" years of Franco's Spain, said the "inquisitorial spirit" of the Franco regime gave him special sensitivity to the era of the Inquisition. Novinsky, too, compared the climate of the Inquisition to modern events. "Neofascists are trying to rehabilitate the Inquisition phenomenon," she said. "And the memory of the pain is the only thing which can prevent new generations from being used by Nazi fascists."

Next: The Impact Historically of the Portuguese Inquisition

**SPECIAL INTERVIEW:
BEGIN RESIGNED BECAUSE HE BROKE
UNDER PRESSURE, BIOGRAPHER CLAIMS**
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, June 29 (JTA) -- Why did Menachem Begin decide suddenly, on September 14, 1983, to quit as Israel's Prime Minister and retreat into self-imposed exile in his Jerusalem apartment? Why does he still keep silent in the aftermath of the controversial Lebanon war, which shook and divided Israeli society as no other war did?

Amos Perlmutter, author of the just published "The Life and Times of Menachem Begin," (Doubleday \$21.95) contends that contrary to Begin's public image, he is "a weak man" who "breaks down under pressure."

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the 55-year-old Israeli-born professor of political science at American University in Washington said that Begin simply caved in under the pressures of Israeli involvement in Lebanon and the disaster of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

"In addition to these pressures Begin is manic-depressive and has been going into periods of deep depression," Perlmutter asserted.

"Begin keeps silent because he believes that he was betrayed by his party (Herut) and his political friends," Perlmutter said. "The 11 Herut members of the Knesset voted against the Camp David accords."

In addition, Begin did not receive the support he needed from his party on the issue of the war in Lebanon. And most important, Begin believed that his friends would come out against Ariel Sharon (the Israeli Defense Minister who directed the Lebanon war). But none of them did. So Begin caved in. He is not a strong man. He is a stubborn man, but a man without stamina."

Wife's Death Wasn't Cause

Contrary to reports that Begin went into seclusion because of the death of his beloved wife Aliza in the fall of 1982, Perlmutter said: "I do not think that the death of his wife influenced in any way his decision to step down. In my opinion Begin lives now as a refugee in his own land. No, I don't think he will ever attempt to return to political life," Perlmutter said.

According to Perlmutter he met with Begin often, the last time in Begin's Jerusalem flat a month before he stepped down.

"At the beginning, Begin and his personal secretary of many years, Yehiel Kadishai, helped me in gathering materials for the book. Later, however, when they realized that I was writing the story of Begin's life the way I see and understand it, they turned cold to me."

Perlmutter claimed that in his book he brings to light for the first time the true nature of Begin's relationship with Zeev Jabotinsky, the leader of Revisionist Zionism.

"Begin never gained the recognition that he so longed for from his idol, Jabotinsky, incurring his wrath at the last Betar conference in 1938 in Warsaw, when, even while supporting his mentor, he straddled the ideological fence. Begin opted for military Zionism, the kind that was openly preached by the Sternists, who called for a war against the British Empire and who sought an alliance with Nazi Germany against Britain," Perlmutter said. "Begin never had, as he claims, personal relationships with Jabotinsky and he was not his disciple."

Asked how Begin is going to be remembered in history, Perlmutter said that no doubt it will be for the peace treaty with Egypt and the political revolt that shook Israel when Begin rose to power in 1977.

"But in many ways his most remarkable achievements may have been his political survival and that of the Herut Party that he created and the legacy and ideology of Jabotinsky and Betar which he kept alive," he said.

**ENVOY SAYS U.S. WON'T GIVE MORE FUNDS TO ISRAEL TO HALT LAVI; RABIN IN U.S. FOR TALKS ON PROJECT**
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 30 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin was due to arrive in Washington Tuesday to seek further clarification of the American position on the Lavi jet fighter plane project in discussions with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Rabin said Monday he hoped to hear from them about continued support for the project or, possibly, financial compensation in the event Israel cancels it.

But U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said Tuesday that the U.S. would not grant Israel aid beyond the present \$1.8 billion allocation as incentive to terminate the Lavi project. Compensation to the various firms affected would have to come out of present grants, he said.

"We have told the government of Israel that we would be prepared to see the foreign military sales money -- up to \$1.8 billion -- made available to handle termination costs, particularly termination costs with respect to contracts we have approved, which I think covers most, if not all, of the Lavi contracts," the envoy said.

Says Funds Needed

Rabin told Israel Radio that the Israel Defense Force would require another \$200-\$220 million a year to cover the projected cost increases of the Lavi should the project continue. Israel cannot afford to continue it under present circumstances, he said.

He said regardless of what emerges from his discussions in the U.S., "It will take five or six years until we see the first operational squadron" of Lavis, Israel's second generation jet fighter.

The Defense Minister's decision to go to the U.S. for further talks on the Lavi was unexpected. The government, which has held five Cabinet sessions to date devoted to the Lavi, has yet to decide its future.

Rabin said, "I won't elaborate on what I intend to clarify in the U.S., but I do intend, in the light of several pertinent questions put by a number of ministers regarding the implications of continuing to develop the Lavi, vis-a-vis a possible alternative...to clarify the attitude of the U.S. and examine what will become of the IDF's various needs, as well as the employment significance in terms of the defense industries."

HUSSEIN REPORTEDLY WOULD NOT REJECT BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, June 30 (JTA) -- King Hussein of Jordan does not reject bilateral talks with Israel within the framework of an international peace conference, Haaretz reported Tuesday.

The paper quoted Hussein's remarks in an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siassa. He said an international conference would not be able to impose solutions or object to any agreement reached between the negotiating parties.

The Jordanian ruler said some issues concern Israel and one or another Arab country and others, such as water rights, are more general and would be discussed in a broader forum. He believes that Syria, Lebanon and Egypt as well as Jordan would have to participate in a conference.

Egypt has "a moral responsibility for the Gaza Strip and is a basic part of the Arab family," Hussein was quoted as saying.

MIDEAST CONFERENCE COULD CONVENE WITHIN SIX MONTHS, PICKERING SAYS
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 30 (JTA) -- U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said Tuesday he thought an international conference for Middle East peace could open within six months if the various parties decide to hold one.

He also told reporters that the Reagan Administration's new overtures toward Syria do not signify a change of U.S. policy. What has changed was the closing of the Abu Nidal terrorist headquarters in Syria and President Reagan's consequent decision to discuss Syria's attitude toward terrorism, he said.

SHAMIR'S POPULARITY RISES, BUT IT'S BELOW THAT OF PERES AND RABIN

TEL AVIV, June 30 (JTA) -- The popularity of Labor Party leaders Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin has declined while that of Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir is rising, according to a poll taken by the Pori organization during the second week of June and published in Haaretz Tuesday.

Only 38.4 percent of the respondents were pleased with Peres' performance as Foreign Minister, down from 50 percent when he first took that office. When Peres was Prime Minister in 1985-86, his popularity rating exceeded 60 percent and at times was as high as 70 percent.

Defense Minister Rabin received 49.8 percent approval in the latest poll, down from 52.6 percent two months ago.

Shamir's positive rating rose to 30.3 percent compared with 26.1 percent in the last previous poll. Shamir's highest rating since he took office as Premier was 32.5 percent.

DEMJANJUK TO TESTIFY IN OWN DEFENSE WHEN 'IVAN' TRIAL RESUMES JULY 27

JERUSALEM, June 30 (JTA) -- Suspected war criminal John Demjanjuk will take the stand in his own defense when his trial resumes on July 27 following a month's recess which began Tuesday.

The Ukrainian-born former American citizen accused of operating the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp opted to testify after criminal court Judge Dov Levin advised him Monday that he had a choice but "an accused who remains silent thereby strengthens the case against himself."

The recess was requested by Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor. He said he needed at least 30 days to prepare the defense.

Levin, who presides over a three-judge panel hearing the case, rejected a defense motion that

no case had been made against the defendant and therefore no answer was required.

"We have to weigh the evidence contained in over 5,000 pages of protocol and 211 exhibits," Levin said. "You are asking us to wipe all this out...No court in the world would admit that it had been careless to such an extent."

The defense contends that Demjanjuk was held by the Germans as a prisoner of war during the time he is alleged to have been the Treblinka guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" for his brutality. But more than a score of witnesses, including Treblinka survivors, identified him in court as "Ivan." The identification was corroborated by another former Treblinka guard whose testimony was taken by the prosecution and defense teams in West Berlin earlier this month.

CHINA WOULD RENEW ISRAELI TIES WITH OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

TEL AVIV, June 30 (JTA) -- A senior Chinese official recently told the Director General of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Avraham Tamir, that "With the opening of an international conference, China will renew relations with Israel," the newspaper Hadashot reported Tuesday.

According to Hadashot, Tamir had a series of secret meetings with senior diplomats of the People's Republic of China in the Far East during the past two months. The Chinese said they intend to advance relations with Israel to the level of diplomatic representation, Hadashot reported.

Tamir also met publicly with the Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations. The envoy, for the first time, refrained from calling for Israel's withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders as a precondition for diplomatic relations, Hadashot said.

In another development, Israel's Ambassador to France, Ovadia Soffer, met with the Chinese Ambassador in Paris. Foreign Ministry sources are said to believe that in light of these events there is a good chance to promote Israeli relations with China in the near future.

FORMER MINISTER TAMIR DEAD AT 64

JERUSALEM, June 30 (JTA) -- Shmuel Tamir, a prominent lawyer who served as Justice Minister in the government of Premier Menachem Begin, died here Monday after a long illness. He was 64.

Born in Palestine into the well established Katznelson family, he adopted the surname Tamir as a member of the underground Irgun Zvai Leumi led by Begin. He was its acting commander in Jerusalem until deported to Kenya by the British authorities in 1946. He returned two years later when the State of Israel was founded.

Tamir was active in Herut politics and served in the Knesset during the 1960s. Subsequently he broke with Begin and formed his own political faction, the Free Center Party, which merged in 1976 with another new party, the Democratic Movement for Change founded by archaeologist Yigael Yadin. The latter joined the Begin coalition government. Tamir held the justice portfolio in the first Begin Cabinet from 1977-80 and was involved in negotiations with Egypt over autonomy for Palestinians in the administered

territories. He retired from politics in 1984 but helped negotiate the release of Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

SOVIET EMIGRATION POLICY MEANT TO SATISFY U.S., DISCOURAGE MOST JEWS, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAYS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, June 30 (JTA) -- The Soviet Union's emigration policy is aimed at allowing enough Jews to leave to satisfy its foreign policy objectives toward the United States while discouraging most Soviet Jews from applying for emigration visas, according to a senior State Department official.

This policy would allow perhaps 10,000 Jews a year to emigrate, an increase from the previous low of about 1,000, while enabling the Soviet leaders "to say that they cannot be faulted because most applicants do in fact receive approvals of their applications," Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, said Monday.

He gave this analysis in a speech to the Council of Orthodox Rabbis of Greater Detroit. The text was made available to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

"The position of the government of the United States is, therefore, clear," Schifter said. "While we welcome the steps taken in recent months to increase Jewish emigration, we do not consider them even close to adequate."

In explaining the Soviet policy, Schifter rejected the view that the Soviet Union decreased emigration after the record high of more than 50,000 in 1979 because of the U.S. Senate's failure to ratify the SALT II treaty or the general deterioration of relations between the U.S. and the USSR.

Soviets Had Enough, He Said

Instead, he said the Soviets "came to the conclusion that Jewish emigration applications were coming in at much too high a figure and had to be cut back." He said the Soviets realized that the more Jews they allowed to emigrate, the more applied for visas.

Schifter said that since the beginning of the year, when a new more restrictive emigration law went into effect, the Soviets have been allowing the emigration mostly of persons on the list of the some 12,000 to 15,000 persons who had previously been refused emigration visas up to Dec. 31, 1986.

The Soviets have made clear that "these applicants are being processed under special rules, without reference to the new emigration decree," Schifter said. He said this practice appears "designed to allow the Soviet Union to complete the reexamination of the pre-1987 applications in a manner which discourages any new large wave of applications."

He urged all concerned to "recognize the policy of discouraging applications, and to call for a change in that policy." He stressed that Secretary of State George Shultz "has frequently pointed out that Soviet performance in the field of human rights, including emigration, affects all aspects of the relationship between the United States and the USSR."

STUDENT CANDIDATES IN ZIONIST ELECTION CHARGE OWN PARTY WITH IMPROPRIETIES

By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, June 30 (JTA) -- At least eight candidates on the Independent Students for Israel (ISI) slate in the 31st World Zionist Congress elections have protested the methods used by their own party to solicit new voters and party affiliates, the manner in which the candidates were chosen, and the use of American Zionist Youth Foundation (AZYF)/University Services Department (USD) funds for the solicitation.

The charges appeared in a letter to Ben Cohen, president of the American Zionist Federation (AZF), signed by the candidates who requested removal of their names from the slate. The AZF is administering the North American elections to the quadrennial World Zionist Congress.

During the past year, Jewish student activists created the Zionist Student Movement (ZSM) and sponsored the ISI slate in attempts to lobby the World Zionist Organization for increased funding for student programs.

The students got the required 4,500 signatures on a petition in order to appear on the ballot. At the same time, the students recruited new members of ZSM who would be eligible to vote by joining the organization and paying \$5 dues.

AZF election rules require eligible voters to have signed the Jerusalem Program (a commitment to the centrality of Israel), belong to a Zionist organization with dues paid up to date, and be over age 18.

The Charges

"The manner in which the party affiliates were solicited is in itself appalling," the candidates' letter said. "Incentives were given by AZYF to their campus representatives to have students sign the 'Jerusalem Program' and a portion of the form that would 'automatically give them membership to a Zionist organization.' The standard \$5 registration fee was not paid by any of these Students for Israel affiliates and yet they too have received ballots to vote in the World Zionist elections."

The AZYF promised campus representatives a "free trip to Israel," according to the letter, if they signed up 500 new registered voters.

"Those delegates for the Students For Israel slate were led to believe (even if they were last on the list) that they personally would be sent to Israel as a delegate to the World Zionist Congress in December of 1987," the letter continued.

In another complaint, several Zionist activists have claimed that the ZSM violated election rules when students who recruited members on campuses waived the \$5 dues.

An AZF representative said, however, that all slates have been checked for compliance with election rules and there was no evidence of violations by the student party.

Separate Complaint

Joel Sweet, Kibbutz Aliyah Desk director of academic affairs, has made a separate complaint in his paper entitled "Irregularities in the USD Campaign for WZO Elections." Sweet charges that "USD crossed beyond the boundaries of acceptable student activism by creating a political organiza-

tion in an effort to influence WZO politics. Likewise, they did so in an unethical and deceitful manner."

Specifically, Sweet objected to the use of USD resources to run the campaign including USD computer-generated mailing lists -- which are limited to use for program material -- and paid USD regional coordinators to garner support for the student party.

Most of the delegates on the student list are either USD staff, USD regional coordinators who are paid through the WZO's allocation to USD, or campus representatives who are not paid by the USD but do voluntary work recruiting students for university programs in Israel.

Karen Rubinstein, AZF executive director, said the use of USD/WZO funds and resources may not be a violation of election rules. But waiving of dues would clearly be a violation, Rubinstein said. Because the students who wrote the letter to Cohen have not protested through the appropriate AZF channels to date, Rubinstein said, no investigation into the charges is under way.

Lisa Kohan, director of the USD and the first delegate on the student list, said that all 69 candidates signed a form agreeing to appear on the slate and that the new recruits all signed a paper supporting the Jerusalem program. "Every member is in good standing, as far as we know, and has paid the \$5 membership fee," she said.

There is some overlap between the USD and ZSM, Kohan said. But the student movement is "an independent constituent of the AZF," she said.

While Kohan said the campaign money for advertisements, mailings and other election expenses came from "private sources," she would not elaborate.

Other Questions

Legal and ethical questions also have been raised about the student list. Because the USD is a service department of the WZO, some Zionist activists argued it was inappropriate for the people who run USD to vie for political power, too.

"USD should be concentrating on promoting Israel and Israel programs on campuses and not spending its time and money on promoting itself," the candidates' letter said.

Kohan noted that the work of USD has not suffered as a result of election politicking. "We are turning people away from AZYF because there is no room on the programs. The number of people going on university programs is up 25 percent," she said.

Nine slates are competing for the votes of some 900,000 eligible voters for the North American seats on the World Zionist Congress, which opens December 7.

Theodore Herzl convened the first Zionist Congress in 1897 in Basel, Switzerland. This year, 536 voting delegates will be chosen from 34 countries. North American representation comprises 29 percent of the delegates; Israel, 38 percent; and other diaspora countries, 33 percent.

The Congress will deliberate major Zionist issues including programs to encourage aliyah, religious pluralism, settlements, economics and social problems in Israel. The deadline to vote in the North American elections is June 30. About 225,000 voters have returned ballots to date.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES: POPE CAPITULATED TOO MUCH IN MEETING WITH WALDHEIM

By Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum

NEW YORK, June 30 (JTA) -- If one were pressed to summarize the entire furor over the incredible meeting between Pope John Paul II and Dr. Kurt Waldheim into a single phrase, I suggest the following would be close to the mark:

Kurt Waldheim, the unrepentant Nazi officer, hijacked the Pope and the Vatican for his own whitewashing purposes.

When Waldheim left Rome last Friday after his audience with Pope John Paul II, he is quoted as saying to the press that his meeting with the Pontiff was "a much greater success than he had expected."

Waldheim had good reason for feeling jubilant. Despite the year-long controversy over the Austrian president's Nazi past -- and his lying about and denying that past for some 40 years--the Pope chose not to make a single public reference to those grim facts. Instead, the Pontiff spoke of Waldheim in idealized terms of being "a diplomat and foreign minister as well as your activity in the United Nations...always dedicated to the securing of peace among all countries."

Responding, Waldheim referred to Pope John Paul II as "the conscience of mankind" as if to suggest that the Papal embodiment of the world's conscience had completely exonerated him. Thus, the worst fears of the Jewish people about this audience were realized -- Waldheim appears to have obtained instant absolution of his sins, without ever acknowledging his activities in Greece and Yugoslavia as an officer in the ruthless Nazi Army Group E.

Cries For Examination

Many implications flow from this incomprehensible episode that call for the most serious and responsible examination by Catholics and Jews, especially by the Vatican authorities who orchestrated this morally bizarre event.

First is the moral damage that this audience may well cause to international law and order. In effect, the worldwide publicity given to this Papal reception to Waldheim exudes the message that every former Nazi, every murderer, criminal, and terrorist need never feel any guilt or remorse over their evil deeds. If they manage to lie about their anti-human actions successfully, and hang around long enough, they might even obtain instant absolution through an audience with the Pope or his surrogates. Waldheim did just that.

Second is the issue of the Vatican policy of indiscriminate invitations to every head of state, regardless of personal history or moral character. If a head of state who is a Catholic wishes to enter a Papal confessional booth and repent his or her sins and ask for forgiveness, that is an entirely private matter between the Pope as universal pastor and the Catholic believer. Jews and other non-Catholics have no standing to raise questions about such religious matters, no matter how good or bad the moral character of the penitent.

It might be instructive for Jews to articulate the Jewish doctrine of "teshuvah" ("repentance") which is completely relevant to the Waldheim situation. Judaism requires four actions of a would-be penitent (according to Maimonides): a

penitent must confess explicitly one's sins; he or she must have an overwhelming sense of shame for one's evil deeds; he or she must make a firm determination to turn away from such wrongdoing; and, the crucial test, the penitent must demonstrate changed behavior. Waldheim has met none of these penitential requirements.

Raises Ethical Questions

The Pope-Waldheim audience also raises the questions for moral accountability for what use the head of state makes of that audience. When PLO chieftain Yasir Arafat manipulated an audience with Pope John Paul II (not a private audience, as generally believed), his henchmen plastered the photograph of the Pope with this master terrorist all over the Arab, Muslim, and Third World press. The caption, invariably, was a version of "Pope Blesses PLO Policies."

The Vatican issued a muted clarifying statement subsequently, but it never caught up with the exploitation of that "photo opportunity" by Arafat and his terrorist band.

President Idi Amin of Uganda did exactly the same thing with a photo he took with the late Pope Paul VI. Amin, whose PLO guards and Muslim tribesmen massacred nearly 500,000 Black Christians (half of them Roman Catholic), exploited that audience by having his Papal picture splashed all over the African and Muslim press with a similar caption, suggesting that the Pope and the Vatican "blesses" his murderous policies and actions.

The moral question seems self-evident: If one opens the door of your apartment house to a confessed burglar or rapist, and he proceeds to rob every apartment in the building or rape its women inhabitants, is it morally responsible to say only, "All I did was to let him in the front door. Freedom of access, you know."

Look At Austria's Politics

But the real and ultimate question is: Why did the Vatican Secretariat of State agree to this audience which it certainly knew would be controversial and possibly damaging? And the answer to that crucial question, I believe, lies buried deep in the internal politics of Austria.

Waldheim has been a major embarrassment to Austria. The Social Democrats have become increasingly vocal in attacking the People's Party, which nominated Waldheim for the presidency, for bringing shame and political isolation to Austria. After the United States put Waldheim on "the watch list," barring his entry, the People's Party began a desperate effort to break out of the growing vise of Austrian isolation and rejection by the U.S. and Western Europe.

The Vatican became the pole vault out of that isolation and humiliation. Since Austria's population is about 87 percent Roman Catholic, and since there is a real danger of political turmoil in Austria if the Waldheim boil is not lanced, the Pope and the Vatican, responding to the People's Party entreaties, decided to help bail them out through this audience.

But the haunting question that won't go away is: Why did Pope John Paul II have to capitulate so completely on Waldheim's terms?

(Editor's note: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international relations for the American Jewish Committee, was the only rabbi present as guest observer at Vatican Council II.)

**KAHANE TAKES REQUIRED KNESSET OATH,
RESTORING ALL HIS PRIVILEGES**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 1 (JTA) -- Kach Party leader Meir Kahane obediently took the required oath of allegiance to the State of Israel Wednesday and regained the full rights and privileges of a Knesset member.

He had been stripped of most of those rights by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel last month. Kahane had departed from the standard text and recited a psalm instead. An appeal by Kahane to reverse Hillel's action was rejected by the Supreme Court Sunday.

Immediately after the oath was administered by the Knesset Clerk, Mapam MK Elazar Granot said he would notify the American judicial authorities of Kahane's pledge of allegiance, which could lead to forfeiture of his U.S. citizenship.

Kahane, fighting efforts by the State Department to strip him of his citizenship, testified at a U.S. court hearing that he never swore allegiance to a foreign country. His subsequent substitution of a psalm for the oath signified his primary allegiance to God, he told the American authorities.

**CANADIAN LAWMAKERS RECESS WITHOUT
PASSING GOVERNMENT'S WAR CRIMES BILL**

By Michael Solomon

OTTAWA, July 1 (JTA) -- Parliament adjourned for summer recess early Wednesday morning without adopting a government-sponsored amendment to the Criminal Code that would allow the trial in Canada of Nazi war criminals regardless of where their crimes were committed.

The measure, introduced by Justice Minister Roman Hnatyshyn with the support of a large majority in the House of Commons, was blocked by a night-long filibuster by two members of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative Party Alex Jimby of Calgary, Alberta, and Andrew Witen of Toronto. Mulroney backed the amendment.

The vote taken after the first of three required readings fell short of the unanimous approval needed to amend the Criminal Code. It was prevented from reaching the floor for the second reading by the filibuster, which lasted until the recess deadline.

Official sources here said the measure suffered a setback, but could be re-introduced and adopted when Parliament reconvenes in September. Dorothy Reitman, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, one of the organizations that had lobbied hard for passage, said, "We remain confident that the government will continue its efforts to see this issue resolved. The current legislative process is one more stage in a long-standing quest for justice."

She said, "The CJC recognizes the Justice Minister's extraordinary efforts on the issue."

The proposed amendment to the Criminal Code was recommended by the Deschenes Commission, headed by Quebec Superior Court Judge Jules Deschenes, after an 18-month investigation of alleged war criminals living in Canada.

The Commission's report, submitted to the Mulroney government last December, positively identified 20 suspects and named 218 others for continuing investigation. Sources here said the postponement of the amendment will not impede the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other law enforcement and legal agencies from pursuing their investigations of war criminals. The 20 already identified remain under strict surveillance and cannot leave the country, the sources said.

**RUMORS FLY OVER WHO WILL HEAD
JEWISH AGENCY, ITS BOARD OF
GOVERNORS; INCUMBENTS NONCOMMITTAL**

NEW YORK, July 1 (JTA) -- Speculation is rife over whether Jerold Hoffberger of Baltimore will seek a second term as chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors and, if not, who might succeed him.

Hoffberger, 68, is now officially acting chairman. His term has expired, and the Board of Governors, which met in Jerusalem last month, did not raise the issue.

Elections are expected to be held when the Board convenes again next October. Hoffberger seems assured of a second four-year term if he wants it. He is credited by many with upgrading the professionalism of the Jewish Agency, which oversees the distribution of a half billion dollars raised yearly by Diaspora Jewish communities for Israel.

But he told the Baltimore Jewish Times when he assumed office in July 1983 that he thought one term was enough. "The governing board has recommended that the term of office should be four years and I think that should be cast in iron," the Jewish Times quoted him as saying.

The paper reported last month, however, that some believe Hoffberger has changed his mind and would prefer to stay on at least long enough to oversee the election of a new chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency Executives.

The present chairman, Likud-Liberal Leon Dulzin, has said he will not seek re-election at the 31st World Zionist Congress in December. There were reports from Jerusalem that Dulzin has reconsidered. But he is in poor health and his political support within the WZO has faded, due in some measure to his connections with the Bank Leumi, which was rocked by scandal earlier this year.

Possible Contenders

According to the Jewish Times and reports from Jerusalem, possible contenders for Hoffberger's office, should he step down, include Henry Taub, retiring head of the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC); Raymond Epstein of Chicago; Morton Mandel of Cleveland; Shoshana Cardin of Baltimore, president of the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF); and Mendel Kaplan, formerly of South Africa. Taub is considered by some to be the front-runner.

The successor to the 74-year-old Dulzin is also a matter of speculation. It seemed certain last month that the Labor Party candidate would be Akiva Levinsky, presently the WZO-Jewish

Agency Treasurer, though he has been challenged by Uri Gordon, head of the Youth Aliya department. The Jewish Times reported that American Jewish leaders who have taken an increasingly active role in governing the Jewish Agency in recent years would prefer an "outsider" of international reputation for the WZO-Agency chairmanship.

They are said to favor either Simcha Dinitz, a Laborite who is a former Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., or Binyamin Netanyahu, currently Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations. Netanyahu is affiliated with Likud.

Reports from Jerusalem said Netanyahu wants to be assured of his nomination before he announces his candidacy.

Other reports from Jerusalem said there seems to be no interest in any of these developments in the Israeli media or public.

SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION DIPS TO 790 IN JUNE

NEW YORK, July 1 (JTA) -- Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union dipped in June, with 790 people leaving the USSR, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) reported Wednesday.

"We had hoped that the June figure would follow the pattern of monthly increases in emigration visas granted during the first five months of 1987. But it appears that emigration has once again dropped," the NCSJ said.

A report from Tel Aviv Wednesday said the "dropout" rate among Soviet Jewish emigres reached a record high of 85 percent last month. Of the 790 who arrived in Vienna, 121 went to Israel and 669 opted to go to other countries.

The Israeli daily Haaretz reported that of a total of 3,092 who left the Soviet Union since January, only 714 came to Israel.

The newspaper Davar reported that the deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Consular Division will head a delegation due to arrive in Israel in about three weeks.

ISRAELI AIDS CENTER BURNED; U.S. TO TEST ISRAELI AIDS DRUG By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 1 (JTA) -- Unknown persons attempted to burn down a building being renovated as a treatment center for victims of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) in the Jaffa section of Tel Aviv Tuesday night.

Police said a fence was torn down and part of the building was burned. Neighbors who object to the establishment of an AIDS treatment center in their area are believed responsible.

Meanwhile, Bar Ilan University and the National Patent Development Corp. of New York announced the establishment of a joint venture company, Scientific Testing Inc., which will begin clinical tests of an immuno-augmenting compound -- AS101 -- for treatment of AIDS, developed by Bar Ilan scientists.

The testing will be conducted at the Institute for Immunological Disorders at M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston, under the direction of Dr. Peter Mansell. An Investigational New Drug Application has been filed with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

The testing, due to begin in 4-6 weeks, will focus on the effects of AS101 on about 30 AIDS patients.

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES RECOUNT NEW EMIGRATION BARRIERS FOR SOVIET JEWS By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, July 1 (JTA) -- The second generation of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate are facing new obstacles, members of the Congressional Wives for Soviets Jews (CWSJ), who recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, said Tuesday. Young Soviet Jews applying to emigrate must now provide an affidavit signed by their parents stating that they owe no one in the family money. The emigration requirement has created conflicts for those parents who plan to remain in the Soviet Union.

Four members of the CWSJ, Dolores Beilenson of California, Joanne Kemp of New York, Wren Wirth of Colorado and Teresa Heinz of Pennsylvania, along with Irma Gertler and Aileen Cooper of B'nai B'rith Women, traveled to the Soviet Union last month to meet with newly formed women's refusenik groups.

They were joined later by other CWSJ members in Vienna for the Helsinki Review Conference, where they discussed the issue of emigration with Soviet officials.

The CWSJ members said many Jews are being denied visas because they know secrets vital to state security. This loophole has been used to deny visas to practically all men who serve in the army under mandatory conscription, even, in one instance, one who worked on a swimming pool.

The Soviet emigration procedure "is such an ambiguous process that it's close to being meaningless," commented Anne Bingaman of New Mexico.

Met With Deputy Minister

But the Soviet policy of glasnost (openness) enabled the women to meet for the first time with a high-ranking Soviet official -- Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnyk, assistant to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Heinz said that Bessmertnyk spoke to the women for two hours and confessed that he "wouldn't deny that some (refusenik) cases have been kept unsolved for good reasons."

The Deputy Foreign Minister, who said Jews have played important roles in Soviet history, blamed the emigration delays on bureaucratic problems and said they are trying to improve the matter with new legislation.

Bessmertnyk also announced a new Soviet law that would enable the Foreign Minister to intervene in emigration cases.

But Heinz noted that Vladimir Gluckov, head of the Humanitarian Cooperation and Cultural Affairs Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, asked CWSJ members in Vienna, "Why should we let the (Soviet) Jews out if they supply cannon fodder to our Arab friends?"

The women also met with refusenik Ida Nudel, who was permitted to travel from her Moldavia apartment to Moscow to meet the group. "It was like seeing one of your heroines alive. She's a very courageous woman," said Beilenson.

The CWSJ was started in 1978 by Helen Jackson of Washington. It includes nearly half of The Congressional wives.

"The pressure on the Soviet Union has made a lot of difference," said Bingaman, who added that they still have a very long way to go to address the problem of Soviet Jews. "What happens, she said, "will depend on them, but it will also depend on us as well."

PROTESTANT GROUP AFFIRMS JUDAISM'S LEGITIMACY, ASKS FORGIVENESS

By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, July 1 (JTA) -- The United Church of Christ, one of the largest American Protestant denominations, issued a strongly affirmative declaration on Judaism Tuesday. It proclaimed that Judaism and Christianity are equally legitimate and requested forgiveness for denying Judaism's validity and for the sometimes dire historical consequences of that denial.

The landmark declaration, made at a convention in Cleveland of the 1.7-million-member UCC, followed a compromise statement by the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) several weeks earlier. The latter was received with ambivalence in the Jewish community because it stressed Palestinian rights and claimed "the modern state of Israel cannot be validated theologically."

Rabbi Alan Mittleman of the American Jewish Committee, who sat on the UCC committee that drafted the document, said that document is unique because it "reflects what Jews see as their Judaism...The Christians were well aware that one of the great sins of their Church has been defining our Judaism for us."

"It really is a very bold statement which has also admitted historical Christian complicity in anti-Semitism," he continued.

Text Of The Statement

The Protestant statement declared: "We in the United Church of Christ acknowledge that the Christian Church has, throughout much of its history, denied God's continuing covenantal relationship with the Jewish people expressed in the faith of Judaism. This denial has often led to outright rejection of the Jewish people and to theologically and humanly intolerable violence.

"...We pray for divine grace that will enable us, more firmly than ever before, to turn from this path of rejection and persecution to affirm that Judaism has not been superseded by Christianity; that Christianity is not to be understood as the successor religion to Judaism; God's covenant with the Jewish people has not been abrogated. God has not rejected the Jewish people; God is faithful in keeping covenant."

Mittleman indicated that the document made the following important declarations:

- * Christians cannot understand the New Testament without understanding first-century Judaism.

- * A confession of guilt for denying God's covenant with the Jews and an admission of systemic bias against Judaism that has pervaded church theology and teachings.

- * The acknowledgement of a causal connection between the church's bias against Judaism and the anti-Semitic bias of governments or classical political anti-Semitism, and a declaration that Christians cannot distance themselves from the political phenomenon.

- * A strong affirmation that Christianity does not supersede or replace Judaism.

- * A call to implement the new perspective on Jews, Judaism and Israel in Christian institutions by teaching in schools, liturgy and other functions an affirmative theological view of Judaism. Although the issue of Israel as the Jewish homeland is contentious and problematic in Christian theology, the Protestant statement did include Israel in its overall affirmation of Judaism. "This church has gone on record to affirm

the entire historical and modern life of Jews including Israel," Mittleman said. "It is a global affirmation of solidarity with the Jewish people."

BARBIE'S ATTORNEY SAYS NAZI ACTS NO WORSE THAN THOSE OF OTHER REGIMES

By Edwin Eytan

LYON, July 1 (JTA) -- Lawyers for Lyon Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie opened his defense in court here Wednesday with ad hominem attacks on Israelis, Americans and, particularly the French in North Africa, for atrocities they implied were as bad or worse than those committed by Nazis.

Barbie himself was hardly mentioned as chief defense counsel Jacques Verges and his associates hammered away on the theme that Jews were not the only people who have suffered. The session, two days before the jury is to retire to consider its verdict, was the most explosive since Barbie's trial began on May 11.

Verges did not address himself, as is customary, to the court and jury, but to lawyers for the many plaintiffs in the case. Pandemonium broke out when his assistant, Algerian lawyer Nabil Bruaita, suggested that a guilty verdict could have far-reaching implications for the interpretation of crimes against humanity with which Barbie is charged.

"Under such an interpretation, a country could ask for the extradition from France, where he is received as a VIP with red-carpet treatment, of the notorious General Sharon to be tried for crimes against humanity," Bruaita said, a reference to Israel's former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, presently Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Gallery Boos, Applauds

There were shouts of protests and whistles from the visitors' gallery, but also a ripple of applause. Presiding Judge Andre Cerdini ordered guards to remove anyone who disturbed the decorum of the court as a dozen lawyers for Holocaust survivors raised their hands for the right to respond.

Verges, who has a reputation for unpredictable courtroom tactics, masterminded the defense strategy which obviously is to cloak the horrors perpetrated by the "Butcher of Lyon" behind attacks on others.

He appeared particularly pleased with himself. As he left the court later, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency: "I tried to show that the Jews are the most vociferous, but certainly not the only victims of racism and large-scale massacres. I think I have succeeded in this. If the trial was held to point out the Jews as history's main victims, it will fail."

Verges also apparently felt it was a clever move to leave much of the defense argument to his associates from Third World countries. In addition to the Algerian Bruaita, he was aided by Jean-Martin Mbemba from Brazzaville, Congo who, speaking fluent French and without notes, quoted the writings of French philosophers. Mbemba recited a long list of "colonial crimes in Africa," which he claimed were the root of the Nazi ideology. Similarly, Bruaita read a long list of Israeli "crimes," quoting from Israeli and other Jewish writers, including Jacobo Timerman of Argentina, who wrote a book sharply critical of Israel's war in Lebanon, and Amnon Kapeliuk, who published a book in France on the Sabra and Shatila refugee camp massacres of 1982.

INQUISITION MEANT REPRESSION FOR PORTUGAL, BRAZIL, SCHOLARS SAY

(Second of Three Parts)

By Rochelle G. Saidel

SAO PAULO, July 1 (JTA) -- Most people have heard of the Spanish Inquisition, but the Portuguese Inquisition is relatively unknown. An important aspect of the First International Congress on the Inquisition, held here in May and in Lisbon in February, was bringing to light the impact of the Inquisition on Portugal and its colony, Brazil.

Professor Angel Alcalá of Brooklyn College (City University of New York) presented a paper on intellectual repression, comparing and contrasting the Spanish and the Portuguese Inquisitions, showing their interrelation and probable interdependence.

Except for the years 1536-1550, the kings of Spain entrusted prior censorship of books not to the Inquisition but to a Royal Council, he said. The Inquisition, however, retained the right to prohibit books approved by the Royal Council, a policy it continued until 1834. In Portugal, however, the Inquisition always was entrusted with prior censorship until 1768.

"Spain was always independent from the Roman (Catholic) Inquisition, in both juridical matters and in intellectual repression," he said. "But Portugal reissued Portuguese printings of Roman Indexes, and Portugal's King Dom Sebastiao in 1576 added censorship by a local bishop and by a palace official. In addition, Spain never contemplated ritual burning of heretical books, while Portugal mandated this in 1579, to take place at the end of the autos de fe there. Portugal gave a tremendous emphasis to 'lascivious things,' dealing with literature puritanically and hypocritically."

Portugal was also more intolerant than Spain with regard to jokes and satire about religious personalities. In addition, Portugal carried "to the extreme" the Council of Trent's prohibition against translation of the Bible into the vernacular, Alcalá said. No literary works or theater that included biblical passages or scenes could be translated into Portuguese.

Different Reasons To Persecute

"It was without saying that both Inquisitions practiced a careful policing of all channels of the dissemination of culture," Alcalá continued. "In Spain, however, writers were accused because of their work. In Portugal, writers were tried and sometimes burnt not because of their writings but because of their secret Jewish religious practices. Although it was true that no writer was exterminated because of his intellectual ideas, the general situation of cultural repression created a general 'fear of ideas' and 'fear of books'. People were even afraid to let anyone know they could read, since being able to read and write could make one a suspect for having 'foreign' ideas.

Alcalá added that in order to build a comprehensive cultural comparison, more research would be necessary. "But what we know up to now seems to confirm that the Inquisition was the most important factor of social control in both Spain and Portugal, in all aspects of their collective life -- religious, political, cultural, literary and social," he said. "The Inquisition is more important because it contributed to this historical retardation, still or until recently being felt in

some areas, than because it started by persecuting Judeo-converts."

There was much informal discussion among congress participants as to whether the conference too heavily emphasized the Jewish, or New Christian, aspect of the Inquisition. While many papers dealt with the Jewish question, others covered such subjects as persecution of witches, the relation of the economy to the Inquisition, literature, individual cases, the Inquisition in Latin America and human rights.

More Than Persecution Of Jews

Professor Henry Kamen of University of Warwick, London, whose book "Inquisition and Society in Spain" (University of Indiana, 1985) is considered definitive by many Inquisition scholars, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the concentration of the conference on the Jewish aspect was misleading. He said the persecution of New Christians was a major component of the Inquisition in Spain until 1500 and in Portugal and Brazil until 1580. Afterward, the Jewish issue was "minimal in the totality of the Inquisition," he said. Like Alcalá, he cited censorship as more critical and pervasive.

The Congress also was relevant to the study of repression in modern times. Because Brazil lived under military dictatorship from 1964-85, participants here were especially aware that the questions of power and control are contemporary. Professor Bartolome Bennassar of the University of Toulouse, France, said:

"Through these seminars, we are trying to show the totalitarian spirit is present in all times. This congress is an alert against the damages and injustices that any system with principles similar to those of the Inquisition may bring."

The theme of the Inquisition indeed seems current, because it deals with the oppression of the human being, political instrumentalization of religion and the relationship between state power and individual freedom. In the 20th century, we have witnessed ideological, political and religious repression and persecution, of which the Nazis' "Final Solution" to the Jewish question is perhaps the most obvious example. The main difference between the three centuries of the Inquisition and oppression in our time is that today's technology is capable of making torture and genocide more efficient.

(NEXT: Modern Manifestations of the Inquisition.)

JEWISH GROUP RIPS CANADIAN PRESENCE AT WALDHEIM GATHERING

TORONTO, July 1 (JTA) -- B'nai B'rith Canada has protested to the government over the presence of the Canadian Charge d' Affaires at the Vatican, L.P. Tardif, at a diplomatic reception for Austrian President Kurt Waldheim following his audience with Pope John Paul II last Thursday.

The BBC sent a letter to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark asking that Canadian representatives avoid meeting Waldheim. But a spokesman for the Ministry said "diplomatic practice is such that when a head of state visits the Vatican, he asks to see the ambassadors" accredited there.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has stated publicly that Waldheim would not be welcome in Canada because of his alleged complicity in Nazi atrocities during World War II.

**BARBIE'S LAWYER SHOCKS COURT WITH
ATTACK ON FRENCH JEWS OF WAR ERA**

By Edwin Eytan

LYON, July 2 (JTA) -- Klaus Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Verges, stunned the court here Thursday with a ferocious attack on the wartime organization of French Jews, L'Union Generale des Israelites (UGIF), which he accused of collaboration with the Nazis in rounding up Jews for deportation to death camps.

Verges claimed the UGIF acted mainly against foreign Jews in order to protect the lives of the old established French Jewish community and used money and valuables seized from the deportees to finance its operations. If his client, the former Gestapo chief in Lyon, is guilty of crimes against humanity, so is the UGIF, Verges thundered.

His prolonged harangue, at times almost violent, was delivered on the second day of the defense's presentation, one day before the jury is due to retire to consider its verdict. It revealed a Machiavellian defense strategy to indict the victims rather than answer the charges brought against Barbie. On Wednesday, Verges opened the defense by trying to prove that Jews were not the only victims of racism and mass murder.

He and two associates, Nabil Bruaita of Algeria and Jean-Martin Mdemba, a lawyer from Congo, attacked Israelis, Americans, and particularly the French in North Africa for atrocities they implied were as bad or worse than those committed by Nazis.

Stunned Silence

On Wednesday, the defense team drew shouts and catcalls from the visitors' gallery. On Thursday the court sat in shocked silence as Verges sought to implicate the UGIF in one of the principal crimes that Barbie is charged with--the arrests on Feb. 9, 1943 of 86 persons in the Lyon offices of the UGIF, of whom 82 were deported and perished in death camps.

He claimed that the UGIF supplied the Gestapo with the names and addresses of foreign and stateless Jews who came to it for help. "The UGIF paid its staff good salaries, but the money for its budget was part of the valuables seized by the Nazis from arrested and deported Jews," Verges said. "Is Barbie more responsible than the Jewish leadership...for the death of their brethren? Could these arrests have been carried out without the UGIF's active help?"

He accused the organization of supplying the names and addresses of its own foreign employees to the Gestapo. "They were all dismissed at the Gestapo's request on March 18, 1943 and deported to death the following day," he said.

Verges claimed that full documentation of his charges still exists, carefully stored in the Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation in Paris. But no one has access to this material and there was never any real investigation. He said the UGIF leaders were brought before a court of honor organized by the Council of Major French Jewish Organizations (CRIF) "and given a blame. That's all."

**COURT REJECTS NAKASH'S EXTRADITION
APPEAL; LAWYER TO SEEK FRENCH HELP**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, July 2 (JTA) -- The Supreme Court Thursday rejected an appeal against extradition by William Nakash, an Algerian-born Jew convicted and sentenced in absentia by a French court three years ago for the murder of an Arab in Besancon, a city in northeastern France.

But Nakash's lawyer, Ronald Rot, has appealed to Premier Yitzhak Shamir not to sign the extradition order and has written to French President Francois Mitterrand to nullify Nakash's conviction and allow him to stand trial in Israel.

Shamir, who is acting Interior Minister since the resignation of Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz of the Shas Party last year, has intervened on behalf of Nakash in the past. The fugitive also has the support of a vociferous lobby of rightwingers and Orthodox Jews who oppose the extradition of any Jew from Israel as a matter of principle.

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir originally rejected the French extradition request. But he reversed himself last month at the insistence of Attorney General Yosef Harish and after he was ordered by the Supreme Court to show cause why extradition should not be carried out.

The case may now become a contest between the Supreme Court and the Chief Rabbinical Council, which ruled against extradition on grounds that it would make Nakash's pregnant wife an "agunah" -- an abandoned woman unable to remarry under religious law.

**LAVI'S 'MOMENT OF TRUTH' AT HAND,
SAYS RABIN, IN U.S. FOR TALKS**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 2 (JTA) -- Whether the Israeli government decides to produce the Lavi jet fighter appears to depend on what Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin learned in his three days of talks here with officials of the Reagan Administration and members of Congress.

"A decision has not been made," Rabin said in response to questions Thursday at a breakfast meeting sponsored by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. But the "moment of truth" has arrived "and we have to make up our minds," he said. Rabin said he was in the U.S. to seek answers posed by members of the Israeli Cabinet. He said most of the answers were positive, some questions were still unanswered and he received only one negative reply. He did not elaborate.

(Rabin will report on his discussions to Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres immediately upon his return to Israel Friday night, the Israeli newspaper Davar reported Thursday.)

The Defense Minister, who met with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and members of the House and Senate, said he "found understanding" from the Administration and members of Congress and "readiness within certain limitations to assist us."

WEIZMAN DENIES REPORT OF INVITATION FROM MOSCOW, BUT SAYS HE WOULD GO
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 2 (JTA) -- Laborite Minister Ezer Weizman said Thursday that he has received no invitation to visit Moscow, contrary to an Israel Television report to that effect Tuesday night which cited official sources.

The Foreign Ministry also said there was no invitation. Weizman said he would gladly accept one if it came, subject to Cabinet approval.

No member of an Israeli government has visited the Soviet Union since it broke diplomatic relations with Israel 20 years ago, during the Six-Day War.

The television report claimed Weizman was officially invited by the Kremlin and would meet with the highest political echelons there. It said the Soviet leadership appreciated his advocacy of negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He is almost alone among mainstream Israeli politicians in saying publicly he would negotiate with the PLO if it renounces terrorism and accepts United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and 338, which require recognition of Israel.

The television report stirred speculation that the Soviets may be seeking a rapprochement with Israel. It was not entirely quashed by the subsequent disclaimer.

Uzi Baram, Secretary General of the Labor Party, has received an official invitation to head a delegation to Moscow.

A Soviet consular delegation is due in Israel in about three weeks, officially to discuss matters relating to Soviet property in Jerusalem and to provide consular services for Soviet nationals here. It will be the first diplomatic group from the USSR to come to Israel in 20 years.

NAZI LINNAS DIES IN USSR

NEW YORK, July 2 (JTA) -- Accused Nazi war criminal Karl Linnas died Thursday of heart failure following surgery in a Leningrad hospital, according to the Soviet news agency TASS. The 67-year-old Linnas, a native of Estonia who had lived in Greenlawn, NY, for 30 years, was deported April 20 to the USSR, where he was sentenced to death in absentia in 1962 for war crimes.

Linnas reportedly underwent two operations for an unspecified illness at a Leningrad Interior Ministry hospital, where he had been transferred last month from his prison cell in Tallinn, Estonia. Last Sunday, his daughter, Anu Linnas, and his American lawyer, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, left to visit him. It was reported then that he was ailing.

Linnas' deportation came after several years of appeals following his denaturalization in 1981 for having lied about his wartime activities upon entering the U.S. in 1951 as a displaced person. The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) opened investigations of Linnas, who was a commandant of a concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia, during World War II, where 12,000 people were killed in mass executions. Linnas himself allegedly shot prisoners.

Efforts to deport Linnas were spearheaded by the OSI; Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman, who as a member of Congress had authored legislation to deport Nazi war criminals

from the U.S.; and the World Jewish Congress (WJC). Rightwingers and Baltic emigres had opposed his deportation, claiming evidence from the USSR could not be trusted.

Menachem Rosensaft, chairman of the Commission on Human Rights of the WJC, as well as founding chairman of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, said Thursday he felt "proud that we were able to bring Karl Linnas to justice. That was our responsibility to ourselves and to the dead. To the extent that we could bring Linnas to justice, we did."

SABBATH JEEP PATROLS OK IN GAZA

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip have been given dispensation by two local rabbis to operate jeep patrols on the Sabbath and holidays to prevent the "seizure of land by Arab residents," Haaretz reported Thursday. The rabbis, identified as Yaakov Ariel and Yigael Kaminsky, responded to complaints by the settlers that Arabs were taking over state-owned land in the district on the Sabbath and holidays.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTIONS INCREASE

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- The Israel Defense Force issued more administrative detention orders against West Bank Arabs in the last two months than in all of 1986, Haaretz reported Thursday. Three orders issued Wednesday by the IDF central command against three individuals brought the number to 40, compared to 37 last year.

Military sources said the three were suspected of hostile activity on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Syrian-backed terrorist group led by Nayef Hawatmeh. Administrative detention allows a suspect to be held for six months without formal charges for trial.

FIRST EASTERN BLOC JEWISH STUDIES CENTER DEDICATED IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, July 2 (JTA) -- A Center of Jewish Studies, the first in an Eastern bloc country, was dedicated Wednesday at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, under whose auspices it will operate. The ceremony was the highlight of the executive committee meeting here of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, which initiated and funded the Center.

Prof. Ivan Berend, president of the Academy of Sciences, said the new center was established as part of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest. Prof. Isador Twersky, director of the Center of Jewish Studies at Harvard University, will participate in its development.

"This is a real breakthrough," Philip Klutznick of Chicago, president of the Memorial Foundation, said at the dedication ceremony. "The new Center of Jewish Studies attests to the viability of the Hungarian Jewish community and its importance in international Jewish life."

The Center will assemble and organize archival material dealing with Hungarian Jewry. It will document Jewish historical, literary, religious, folkloric and social life in Hungary and publish monographs, studies, bibliographies and other documents on Jewish-related subjects.

ARABS SEE THE ISRAELI SIGHTS

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- Israel has no peace treaty with Jordan and is technically in a state of war with other Arab countries. But this does not prevent nationals of those countries from visiting Israel and enjoying the amenities offered tourists from anywhere in the world, Yediot Achronot reported Tuesday.

Remarking on the new phenomenon of informal relations with Jordan, the paper reported that children of Jordanians who visit relatives in the West Bank go to Tel Aviv, where they shop on Dizengoff Street and swim at the beaches.

Senior Jordanian officials who come to the administered territories, in connection with King Hussein's five-year plan to improve Palestinian living conditions, often visit Tel Aviv and other parts of Israel. In fact, according to Yediot Achronot, tens of thousands of visitors from other Arab countries combine visits to relatives in the territories with sightseeing and shopping in Israel.

ARABS SAID TO BUY ISRAELI

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- The Arab League boycott of Israel is as old as the State, but unlabelled Israeli export goods are reaching Arab countries, according to the weekly Koteret Rashit.

The periodical reported that one West Bank merchant with an extensive import/export business has confirmed that Israeli plants are sending products to Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states and Jordan.

He identified the Polgat and Triumph companies and said many others are also exporting foodstuffs and household items to Arab countries. The latter are exported without Hebrew labels. The food exports carry Arabic labels.

Koteret Rashit also reported that Jordan television broadcasts commercials produced in Israel.

ISRAELI COMPANY TO MARKET 2-SEATER, BUILD-IT-YOURSELF CIVILIAN AIRPLANE

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- An Israeli company is preparing to market a two-seater civilian aircraft, the Gambit, which weighs less than 800 pounds, sells for under \$25,000 and can be assembled in a backyard.

The revolutionary design was developed by aeronautical engineers and former Israel Air Force pilots and personnel. Prototypes were built and are being flight-tested by the Scicraft division of the Cyclone Aviation Co. at its plant in Carmiel. The Gambit is expected to go into production in mid-1988 and will be sold initially in kit form.

Baruch Levanon, managing director of Scicraft, said the weight of 770 pounds, including engine, was attained by the use of ultra-light materials such as kevlar, graphite and glass fibers. He said the plane is intended to compete with current light civilian aircraft.

According to the designers, the Gambit can be assembled by one person in about 400 hours, using basic tools available at any hardware store. Only three sizes of screws are required.

It will be offered in two models -- the 600, with a 64-horsepower engine which will sell for \$19,950; and the 900, with a 90-horsepower engine, for \$24,750. The plane resembles a plastic bubble with a pointed nose, upswept wings and an engine behind the pilot's seat.

EDUCATOR WISE DEAD AT 81

MIAMI BEACH, July 2 (JTA) -- Dr. George Wise, Chancellor of Tel Aviv University and its first president, died at the Mount Sinai Medical Center here Thursday at the age of 81. Funeral services are scheduled for Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Synagogue in New York.

Wise, an industrialist, scholar and philanthropist, became president of Tel Aviv University in 1963 when it consisted of a temporary campus on the outskirts of Jaffa with an enrollment of 1,200 students and a faculty of 150. Under his guidance over the next eight years the student body grew to 12,000 and the faculty to over 1,000. A new campus at Ramat Aviv contained more than 30 buildings.

Wise created two successful business enterprises, the George S. Wise Co. and the Inter-American Paper Corp., both of which manufactured and distributed newsprint. His major interest for most of his life was education. He served as chairman of the board of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem from 1953-62. He is commemorated there by the Wise Auditorium.

Wise was born in Poland and immigrated to the United States in 1926. He held a doctoral degree in sociology from Columbia University. He was a Distinguished Professor of International Affairs at the University of Miami; a member of its Board of Governors; a trustee of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; and a member of the Board of Governors and Executive Committee of Mt. Sinai Medical Center, where he established the Post-Graduate Mini-Residencies Program which bears his name.

PHILANTHROPIST LANDAU DEAD AT 90

NEW YORK, July 2 (JTA) -- Fred Landau, a philanthropist and founder of one of the largest certified public accounting firms in the U.S., died Friday at his home in Harrison, N.Y. at the age of 90. He was the father of William Landau, a past-president of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's Board of Directors.

The founder of Fred Landau and Co. in 1926, now known as Mann Judd Landau, Landau was active in civic, educational and religious organizations. He founded the Council of Governors of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University and donated the Fred Landau Room in NYU's Tisch Hall.

He also donated funds for the Fred and Anna Landau Building of the YM-YWHA of Riverdale. Anna Landau died last year.

He was born in Warsaw and came to the U.S. as a child. He served in the army in World War I and earned a degree in accounting at NYU in 1920.

JEWISH VILLAGERS ATTACK ARAB WORKERS

TEL AVIV, July 2 (JTA) -- Jewish residents of Ganei Tikva village attacked Israeli Arab workers and their employer, a Jewish farmer, who housed them in his apartment there. Police have arrested one suspect.

The assault on Monday was denounced by the chairman of the Ganei Tikva Town Council. He said there were always good relations and mutual respect between Jews and Arabs in the village. The workers who were attacked come from villages in Galilee.

**IMPACT OF PORTUGUESE INQUISITION
STILL FELT BY BRAZIL, ITS JEWS**
(Last of Three Parts)
By Rochelle G. Saidel

SAO PAULO, July 2 (JTA) -- As a colony of Portugal, Brazil was affected by the 300 years of repression of the Portuguese Inquisition, which began in 1536. At the First International Congress on the Inquisition, held here recently, scholars contended that the impact of the Inquisition is still felt in Brazil.

Prof. Gerald Nahon of the Religious Sciences Section of the Sorbonne in Paris, discussed the Brazilian experience as it related to the history of Marranos in France. He told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Isaac de Castro Tartas, the first Brazilian martyr of the Inquisition, was born in Tartas in southern France. The son of Portuguese New Christians, de Castro was educated in France and then went to Dutch Brazil via Amsterdam. De Castro worked with the New Christians in Bahia, urging them to return to Judaism, Nahon said. When Brazil returned to Portuguese control, de Castro was arrested and taken to Lisbon for trial by the Inquisition. He refused to renounce his observance of Judaism, and in December 1647 he was burned alive in Lisbon.

Almost all of the New Christians who left Spain and Portugal passed through France, Nahon said. Beginning with the 17th century, France was an important refuge for New Christians. Jews had been expelled from France at the end of the Middle Ages, but beginning in the 16th century they were given letters of naturalization as New Christians or as merchants, and were allowed to live there, Nahon said.

"They were not admitted officially as Jews, but the government knew they were Jewish and admitted them. Brazil's first rabbi, in Pernambuco, received his education in France in St. Jean de Luz," he added.

Effects Still Said To Be Felt

Moacyr Scliar, a Brazilian public health physician who lives in Porto Alegre and is a popular author of fiction with Jewish themes, said the emotional effects of the Inquisition are still present in Brazil. His book that deals in part with the Inquisition in Brazil, "The Strange Nation of Rafael Mendes," will be published in English by Crown Books in November.

"The Inquisition was a conditioning factor for the political and emotional life of Brazil," Scliar told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "People hid their emotions and lied during the Inquisition, and today, political and social life here is a kind of double talk. There is also a problem of identity, because so many people who became New Christians were not practicing Christians. There are people in northeastern Brazil who keep Jewish rituals without knowing the rituals are Jewish."

Two Tell Their Stories

An example of the effects of the Inquisition on Brazilians today is Francisco Oliviera, a 22-year-old from a small town in the interior state of Mato Grosso, who attended the opening session of the conference. Dressed in Orthodox Jewish style with ritual fringes and a hat, Oliveira told the JTA he was a descendant of Marranos who came to Bahia in the 18th century.

"From the age of 10, I studied Torah in a Christian Bible I found at home," he said. "I

knew my family had Jewish origins. I decided I had to learn Hebrew, but I couldn't learn in Mato Grosso." Oliviera wrote to the Israel Consulate and the House of Israeli Culture in Sao Paulo, where he said he was told by the Lubavitch movement that he was neither a Jew nor a Marrano, and that he should be converted to Judaism.

"Then I went to Sephardic Orthodox synagogues, where I felt more comfortable," he said. "I am Sephardic." Eventually, about a year ago, Oliviera sought out Rabbi Efraim Laneado at Bet Yakov, a small Sephardic congregation. Laneado verified that he told Oliviera he was about to go to Israel, and that he would take up the case with the Chief Sephardic Rabbi. The evidence which Laneado presented was approved in Israel, and Oliviera now serves as the cantor for Laneado's synagogue. He hopes to come to the United States to further his Jewish studies.

Jose Leao Neto, who accompanied Oliviera, is from another small town in Mato Grosso. Neto, age 19, said cousins had married cousins since they came from Portugal and Morocco in 1821, and that some 70 percent of his town comprised descendants of Marranos.

According to Neto, there is a Jewish cemetery, "Kaddish" is recited in Ladino and prayers are conducted in a minyan. He said he is part of an organization of Marranos who are seeking their roots and trying to prove their links to the Jewish community.

Inquisition Brought To Light

The scholarly research and papers presented at the First International Conference on the Inquisition seem to be of immense value in exposing the Portuguese Inquisition, which is much less known than the Spanish. As conference coordinator Prof. Anita Novinsky said, "The congress filled a void in which even the history books are silent."

Perhaps the conference will also serve as a springboard to more research on the remnants of the Inquisition in Brazil, those people such as Oliviera and Neto who even today are suffering from identity crises and a deep desire for roots that were destroyed by the Inquisition. It is apparent from talking with these young men and others like them that the Inquisition is still claiming victims -- in a psychological sense -- in Brazil today.

LILITH LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR NUDEL

NEW YORK, July 2 (JTA) -- Lilith, the Jewish feminist magazine, has launched an appeal to free Soviet Jewish refusenik Ida Nudel. The magazine's most recent issue includes a petition in the form of a letter to Raissa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet leader, to be signed by individual women.

So far, Lilith has received hundreds of responses from women in all walks of life, among them Elizabeth Taylor, Liv Ullmann, Mary Travers, Gloria Steinem, Pat Schroeder (D. Colo.), Judith Crist, Judy Blume, Bella Abzug and Betty Friedan.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin for Monday, July 6, as JTA observes Independence Day.

**NAKASH EXTRADITION DELAYED AT LEAST
A WEEK AS CABINET HAS NO DECISION**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 6 (JTA) -- The extradition to France of William Nakash has been delayed for at least another week. The Cabinet reached no decision on the matter Sunday and resolved to address it again at next Sunday's regular meeting.

Attorney General Yosef Harish warned the ministers not to oppose the extradition. He noted that Justice Minister Avraham Sharir signed the extradition order after the Supreme Court rejected Nakash's final appeal. The Cabinet, he said, is collectively responsible.

But Minister-Without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz, leader of the ultra-orthodox Shas Party, complained there was "too much haste and enthusiasm" to deport Nakash.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was asked in the Cabinet Sunday why he instructed the Israeli Ambassador in Paris, Ovadia Sofer, not to assist Peretz in his efforts to set up a meeting with the French Minister of Justice on the Nakash case. Peres asked for time to prepare his reply. Harish, who sat in at the Cabinet session, said Peretz's efforts were unconstitutional.

Nakash, 25, an Algerian-born French Jew, was convicted in absentia by a French court and sentenced to life imprisonment for the 1983 murder of an Arab in Besancon, a city in north-eastern France. He evaded arrest and fled to Israel, where he has been fighting extradition with the support of rightwingers and Orthodox Jews. He argues he cannot leave his pregnant wife.

They contend that his life would be in danger in a French prison. But an Israeli legal body which studied the matter found this was highly improbable. Moreover, investigations determined that Nakash did not kill in self-defense, as his supporters insist, but was involved in an underworld dispute. One of his accomplices was an Arab and the other a non-Jew of undetermined nationality. Both are serving sentences in France.

**SHAMIR, NOT ISRAELI CABINET,
RIPS JORDAN FOR HOSTING WALDHEIM**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 6 (JTA) -- The Cabinet Sunday pointedly refused to issue a formal statement condemning King Hussein of Jordan for playing host to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria last week.

But Premier Yitzhak Shamir, who blocked a formal condemnation, lashed out himself against Jordan later in the day. He told a visiting group of Canadian Jewish leaders that the invitation to the Austrian head of state, who is suspected of complicity in Nazi war crimes, and the Jordanian media's "vicious attacks on Israel during Waldheim's visit" were "an affront to the Jewish people and Israel."

Waldheim visited the Jordanian kingdom July 1-5. It was his first trip abroad since his audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican June 25. Shamir told the Cabinet that while Hussein's welcome to Waldheim was certainly "worthy of

condemnation," Israel could not condemn "every act."

He refused to place on the Cabinet agenda a long statement presented by Minister of Commerce and Industry Ariel Sharon, who compared the Jordanian monarch to Haj Amin el-Husseini, the pre-war Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who was an avid admirer of Hitler.

Shamir's forbearance was seen as a gesture toward Foreign Minister Shimon Peres who, while angered by Hussein's invitation of Waldheim, does not want to publicly condemn him for fear of prejudicing chances of progress with Jordan in the peace process.

Waldheim's alleged complicity in Nazi atrocities when he served as a Wehrmacht intelligence officer in the Balkans during World War II had kept him isolated diplomatically since his election a year ago. His visit to the Pope caused worldwide consternation among Jews and non-Jews alike. He is officially barred from admission into the United States, and so far no Western European country has invited him. Of the Eastern bloc, only Hungary has extended an invitation.

However, Egypt, Libya, Uganda and Iraq have indicated he would be welcome. On June 30, the Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Akbar Velayati, extended a second invitation on behalf of his country.

**GOVERNMENT, AIRCRAFT COMPANY TALKING
COMPROMISE OVER BELEAGUERED LAVI JET**

By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, July 6 (JTA) -- A rescue effort has been mounted for the beleaguered Lavi fighter-plane project. Although the Cabinet is evenly divided on the issue, ministers are trying to arrange a compromise package with Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) which would include cutbacks, lay-offs and eventually fewer Lavis coming off the assembly line than originally planned.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who spent most of last week in Washington consulting with top officials of the Reagan Administration and members of Congress on the future of the Lavi, returned home Friday confirming U.S. opposition to the project on grounds of excessive costs.

He reported that the U.S. was prepared to assist Israel with the shut-down costs, within limits. Details were not made public, but apparently Rabin favors the American approach.

He warned the Cabinet Sunday that the Lavi would put severe strains on Israel's budgetary capacity and that the defense budget certainly cannot sustain the costs.

Nevertheless, IAI executives said they could have a workable compromise proposal by next week's Cabinet meeting.

Cost-Cutting Reported

According to newspaper reports Sunday, IAI has embarked on drastic cost-cutting measures. The company's managing director, Moshe Keret, was quoted as saying there would be a 10 percent reduction in salaries at all management levels, a reduction of employees' wages and the dismissal of 660 aircraft workers by September. IAI has

discharged 1,400 employees over the last 15 months.

The press reported a compromise deal worked out between Premier Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the IAI whereby the defense establishment and the Finance Ministry will each contribute \$50 million to the Israel Defense Force special projects fund to keep the Lavi alive.

The IAI's contribution would be the wage cutbacks and firings, the reports said. Nevertheless, senior IDF officers are said to be urging abandonment of Israel's second-generation jet fighter on grounds that it has already diverted urgently needed funds from other advanced weapons systems needed to maintain Israel's qualitative edge in a future war.

One of the principal arguments in favor of the Lavi has been that abandonment would cause widespread unemployment and affect the morale of engineers and others in defense and high technology industries. Moshe Cohen, chairman of the Association of Science-based Industries, was quoted in the press Sunday as telling Immigration Minister Yaakov Tsur that more than 200 senior scientists, professors and Ph.D.'s, emigrated from Israel in the past year.

Tsur reportedly said that his ministry's figures indicate that about 8,000 Israeli engineers presently live in the U.S.

**'JUSTICE AT LAST,' SAY OBSERVERS
AT BARBIE SENTENCING; 'BUTCHER OF
LYON' GETS LIFE IN PRISON FOR
22 COUNTS OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**
By Edwin Eytan

LYON, July 6 (JTA) -- A jury of five men and four women found Klaus Barbie guilty on all counts of crimes against humanity Friday night. The 73-year-old former Gestapo chief, known as "The Butcher of Lyon," was promptly sentenced to life imprisonment, the maximum penalty under French law.

The jurors deliberated for little more than six hours before reaching their verdict. As the foreman intoned "guilty" to each of the 22 separate charges read by presiding Judge Andre Cerdini, the packed courtroom burst into thunderous applause.

It was a release of emotions after hours of crushing suspense. Despite daily testimony by eye witnesses and Holocaust survivors, Jews and non-Jews since the trial began on May 11 -- each pointing to Barbie as the perpetrator of torture, murder and mass deportations -- the outcome of the trial was far from certain when the closing arguments ended late Friday.

There was concern among prosecution lawyers and plaintiffs that the jury might find mitigating circumstances: Barbie's age, his reported poor health, the 43 years that have elapsed since his crimes. Most of the jurors were born after World War II and none had any recollection of the war and the Nazi occupation.

Moreover, Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Verges, had the last word. Brilliant, cunning and ruthless, he used the two-and-a-half days before the end of the trial not to answer the charges against his client but to try to indict the victims. He accused the wartime organization of French Jews of collaborating with the Nazis. He charged that Israel, France and other colonial powers were guilty of atrocities as bad or worse than those of the Nazis.

On Friday morning and into the afternoon he attacked the evidence as unreliable and charged that key documents presented by the prosecution were forgeries. But in the end, Verges appeared to be carried away by his own histrionics and at least a few jurors were visibly revolted by his attacks on Barbie's victims. One broke into tears.

They found Barbie guilty of ordering the arrest and deportation in April 1944 of 44 Jewish children at a shelter in Izieu village, near Lyon, some as young as five. All perished at Auschwitz. They found him guilty of arresting 86 persons at the office of the Jewish welfare organization in Lyon, 82 of whom were deported and never returned. He was guilty of organizing the last convoy of deportees from Lyon, more than 800 Jews and resistance fighters who were sent to death camps in August 1944, only days before Lyon was liberated by Allied forces.

In Court For Verdict

The prisoner appeared in the dock for sentencing. Arrogant and unrepentant, he had been absent from court since May 13 when, invoking the French rule that a defendant needn't be present at his trial, he denounced the proceedings as illegal and declared he would boycott them.

But the court ordered Barbie brought from his cell Friday to hear the verdict. He stood impassively, head cocked to listen to the German translation. He showed no emotion, expressed no regrets, offered no explanations.

When Judge Cerdini asked if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, Barbie replied, in fluent French: "I did not round up the children of Izieu. I did not have the power to decide on deportations. I fought the resistance, which I respect, with toughness. It was war and the war is now over. Thank you."

He shook hands with his attorney, smiled at his daughter, Ute Messner, gave a last cursory glance around the courtroom, and was taken from the building by a heavily armed guard.

Verges seemed dazed and then embittered by the verdict and sentence. Apparently he had believed until the end that his client would receive, if not acquittal, a reduced sentence. As the Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent tried to reach him through the milling crowd, he turned and shouted over his shoulder, "You have a good story and Israel can celebrate."

Only a few days earlier Verges had told the JTA: "I tried to show that the Jews are the most vociferous, but certainly not the only victims of racism and large scale massacres. I think I have succeeded in this..."

As he left the court under police escort, he was besieged by hundreds outside the building who shouted "Death to Verges," "Verges SS" and "Verges is Barbie's accomplice."

Barbie Seemed Shocked

Barbie himself apparently lost some of his aplomb once back in his cell at St. Josephs prison. According to warders, he shook his head, saying "incredible. I fail to understand."

He has been in St. Josephs prison -- which he had used as Gestapo chief to interrogate and torture his victims-- since he was brought to France four years ago after his expulsion from Bolivia, where he had lived nearly 40 years and prospered as a businessman under the alias Klaus Altmann. In the courtroom, in the aisles and in the public gallery, prosecuting attorneys congratu-

lated each other and the plaintiffs. Many spectators wept. Others cried out, "Justice at last."

In France, prisoners serving life sentences are usually paroled after 30 years. Considering Barbie's age, it is unlikely he will ever step outside the prison precincts, except to go to court. He faces a second trial for the murder of Jean Moulin and other French resistance leaders. It is not likely to begin for another year.

CABINET SAID TO PLAN DISCUSSIONS ON LIMITING TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

TEL AVIV, July 6 (JTA) -- The Cabinet is about to discuss a series of proposals to severely curtail economic and cultural ties between Israel and South Africa, Yediot Achronot reported Monday.

The newspaper said the South African government has been informed of the proposals through diplomatic channels and has also been advised that Israel intends soon to discuss the issue of sanctions.

Pretoria has responded by warning Israeli diplomats that approval of the proposed measures could increase anti-Semitic attitudes and actions on the part of the nationalist-conservative wing of the white population against South Africa's Jewish community of about 120,000, Yediot Achronot said.

According to the report, the Cabinet may convene in special session Friday or next week to consider recommendations prepared by an inter-departmental team of senior officials. Proposals include a cut-off or drastic limitation of trade, tourism, cultural and sports ties. The proposals apparently are supported by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Yediot Achronot said.

The report said South African sources claimed that Israel would suffer more than South Africa if sanctions were applied and warned that South Africa would take retributive measures against Israel.

PERES TO MEET STATE DEPARTMENT'S MURPHY IN GENEVA; PERHAPS MUBARAK

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, July 6 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will hold high-level diplomatic meetings here this week. Official Israeli sources confirmed he would meet with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt at the opening of the United Nations Trade and Development Agency (UNTDA) conference Thursday.

According to reports from Jerusalem, he will also meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, the Reagan Administration's top diplomatic trouble-shooter for the Middle East. There is a chance Peres may also talk with Murphy's Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Polyakov, sources here said.

Murphy and Polyakov are meeting here Monday and Tuesday for the third annual U.S.-Soviet exchange on the Middle East. The idea for regular discussions emerged from the November 1985 summit talks between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

They're expected to discuss an international conference for Middle East peace and the situation in the Persian Gulf. Peres supports such a conference, but makes Soviet participation contin-

gent on its resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. The Israeli Foreign Minister is also expected to meet here with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The Cabinet in Jerusalem gave its consent Sunday for Peres to come to Geneva this week.

SLA KILLS TWO TERRORIST FROGMEN IN LEBANON; ISRAEL BOMBS TERRORISTS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 6 (JTA) -- Two terrorist frogmen on a hostage-taking mission to Israel apparently misjudged their position and came ashore in Lebanon where they were killed by soldiers of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) Friday. A third frogman is believed to have escaped.

The terrorists, identified as members of the Syrian-backed Al-Saiqa were spotted after they pushed a box-shaped boat on to a beach at Ras Biyada, about four miles north of the Israel border. SLA soldiers opened fire as the men removed their wetsuits and were about to hide among rocks. Maj. Gen. Yossi Peled, commander of the northern region in Israel visited the scene later and congratulated the SLA. The latter claimed they foiled two other infiltration attempts by Palestinian terrorists in the last three months.

The boat contained assault weapons and leaflets handwritten in Hebrew demanding the release of Palestinian prisoners held by Israel in exchange for hostages. The papers stipulated that the ambassadors of France, Spain and Rumania act as intermediaries.

Israel Air Force planes attacked three buildings in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley several hours after the beach incident. According to a military spokesman, the targets were the bases of Syrian-controlled local militias. The raid had no connection with the infiltration attempt, the spokesman said.

15 WOUNDED IN WEST BANK BOMBING

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 6 (JTA) -- A bomb placed in a restaurant in the West Bank town of Kalkilya wounded 15 persons Saturday. Nine of the victims were Israeli Jews, and five were Israeli Arabs, including a two-year-old boy and a local Arab resident. None was seriously hurt.

A curfew was clamped on the town immediately after the incident and security forces searched the area. The injured were hospitalized and sent home after treatment.

According to witnesses, a man described as an Arab ordered lunch at the restaurant and then went to a kiosk across the street to buy cigarettes. He left behind a small parcel concealing a pipe bomb. It exploded several minutes later, spraying the restaurant with shrapnel.

Kalkilya, an Arab town close to the Israel-West Bank demarcation line, has been a popular shopping center for Israelis, particularly on Saturdays, when Israeli shops are closed. It had been free of incidents until Jewish settlers rampaged there in May, protesting attacks on Jewish vehicles in the area.

Mayor Abdel Rahman Abu Sneiner denounced the bombing. He said businesses would have to close were it not for Israelis who shop and dine at local restaurants.

LEA MARIASIN, SOVIET JEWISH CANCER PATIENT, DIES SURROUNDED BY FAMILYBy Wendy Rosen
Canadian Jewish News

TORONTO, July 6 (JTA) -- Lea Mariasin died as she lived -- surrounded by her family. The Soviet Jewish cancer patient passed away June 30 at Toronto General Hospital, where she had been hospitalized for several weeks as her condition deteriorated. About a week before she died, Mariasin suffered a stroke and lapsed into a coma, from which she never awakened.

Friend Joyce Eklove -- who met Mariasin, her husband Alexander and younger daughter Faina five years ago when she visited them in Riga -- said that the family including older daughter Rita Yoresch of Israel was with her constantly.

"She was unconscious the last week but the family had a sense of communication with her ... she seemed to react when they spoke to her," said Eklove, who noted that Mariasin "always put on a brave front. Even when she was in pain, when anyone asked her how she felt, she always said a bit better than yesterday."

Mariasin was the fourth of the original six members of the International Cancer Patients Solidarity Committee to die in the past few months. Eklove said the Mariasins' dream was to go to Israel, where their daughter Rita has lived for the past 15 years with her husband and two children.

After 15 years of refusal, the Mariasins were permitted last February to join her sister and brother-in-law, Mara and Eugene Katz, here. This successful bid for medical treatment was due to the efforts of the Katzes, B'nai B'rith Canada and the Canadian government.

Montreal oncologist Dr. Gerald Batist, the co-founder of the solidarity committee, said that Mariasin had a "fairly indolent (slow-growing) myeloma which reached a rapid progression after she arrived here. She demonstrated a resistance to certain drugs.

"She lost a lot of time. Her illness -- diagnosed about five years ago -- was held in abeyance by her husband's skill in learning medical treatments ... they made a lot of clinical decisions together."

MINORITY OF SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRES GO TO ISRAEL

GENEVA, July 6 (JTA) -- A total of 3,092 Jews left the Soviet Union during the first six months of 1987, of whom 703 went to Israel, the Intergovernmental Committee for Immigration reported here.

In June, the number of departures was 790, of whom 121 proceeded to Israel after reaching Vienna. In May, 871 left, with 227 going to Israel. In April, 717 Jews left the USSR and 168 of them went to Israel.

In Zurich, speakers at a seminar organized by the Swiss Association for Jews in the USSR said they are convinced that outside pressure will open the doors for Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate, as it did in the 1970's.

According to Claude Frey, the Swiss National Counselor and president of the Parliamentary Association for Soviet Jews, Soviet wishes for

dialogue with the West should be used to press Mikhail Gorbachev on the Jewish issue.

Baruch Eyal, an expert on the subject, cited the Soviet Union's urgent need of Western technology. This can be used to persuade Gorbachev to make concessions on the human rights issue, and especially Jewish emigration, he said.

JEWS AND BLACKS STILL TOGETHER, SAYS MOTHER OF SLAIN ACTIVIST

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, July 6 (JTA) -- Jews and Blacks still are working together, says Carolyn Goodman, mother of Andrew Goodman, the civil rights worker who was killed by white supremacists 23 years ago in Meridian, Miss. Carolyn Goodman was guest of honor Sunday night at the opening mass meeting of the 78th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held here at the Sheraton Centre and the Hilton hotels.

Goodman said that the media built up divisions between Blacks and Jews that aren't really there. "I don't think there's a rift," she told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "I know many Jewish people who work for Black issues. I think there have been reports of rifts because of certain tensions that have arisen, but I don't think relations between Blacks and Jews are any worse than in the 1960's."

NAACP executive director Benjamin Hooks promised that the NAACP would do all it could to fight the nomination of Federal Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

5-YEAR-OLD FIRE-BOMBING VICTIM DIES, BURIED NEXT TO MOTHER'S GRAVE

JERUSALEM, July 6 (JTA) -- Five year-old Tal Moses died Sunday at Tel Hashomer Sheba Hospital and was buried in Petach Tikva Monday. He was the victim of burns suffered when the family car was fire-bombed on a West Bank road April 11, killing his mother, Ofra Moses, 35.

The child was buried next to his mother's grave. Hundreds attended the funeral, including Minister-Without-Portfolio Yitzhak Modai, who demanded the death penalty for terrorists responsible for such tragedies.

The Tal family lives in the West Bank settlement of Alfe Menashe. Their car was attacked on a Saturday night while driving to Petach Tikva. The perpetrators have not been caught. Tal's father, Avraham Moses, 37, his two other children, Adi, 8, and Nir, 13, and a friend, Yosef Ballo, 14, who was travelling with them, all were burned.

The incident triggered an attack by Jewish settlers on the nearby Arab town of Kalkilya the following day.

AJCOMMITTEE OFFERS TO HELP LIBYAN JEWS SEEKING COMPENSATION

NEW YORK, July 6 (JTA) -- The American Jewish Committee has announced that it has offered to serve as a center for the processing of claims by Libyan Jews whose property was seized by governmental decree or destroyed by Libyan mobs during and following the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967.

**DRUZE VILLAGERS CLASH WITH ISRAELI AUTHORITIES OVER LAND DISPUTE**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, July 7 (JTA) -- A long standing land dispute erupted into violence Monday between Druze villagers in Galilee and Israeli police and park rangers. The incident has political ramifications and may open a rift between the authorities and Israel's 50,000 Druze, regarded as the most loyal of the country's minorities.

The clash occurred after a group of Nature Reserves Authority rangers with a police escort dismantled a tent encampment illegally erected in the heart of the Mt. Meron Nature Sanctuary by residents of the Druze village of Beit Jahn. As the authorities passed through the village, they were blocked by Druze in tractors, jeeps and private cars.

Several hundred Druze attacked with knives, steel chains and wooden clubs, and the authorities fled. The melee ended with 23 policemen, six rangers and six villagers injured. Twenty police vehicles were damaged and thrown into wadis. Police officers at the scene said they refrained from opening fire in order not to worsen the situation.

Demand For Land

The tent camp was established three weeks ago by the Beit Jahn villagers to press their demand for the return of about 3,000 acres in the nature sanctuary, which they claim to own. According to the authorities, the problem lies in small, privately owned patches of land in the nature preserve. They are too scattered to use efficiently for agriculture. The government recently released 500 acres, but the villagers demand the return of the rest.

The issue is delicate because a conflict with Beit Jahn might spread to the 18 other Druze villages in Galilee. Likud Minister Moshe Arens, who is in charge of Arab and Druze affairs, visited Beit Jahn recently and promised to work for the return of more of the land. Arens has been trying hard to win political support among minority groups, which traditionally favor the Labor Party.

Resolution of the Druze conflict with the Nature Reserves Authority is a political advantage for him because the Authority is an agency of the Agriculture Ministry headed by Laborite Arye Nehamkin.

Observers here say the Beit Jahn Druze reacted militantly because the Mt. Meron land dispute is only the latest of a number of conflicts with the authorities which have cast a shadow on the entire relationship between Israel and its Druze population.

The Druze and the tiny Circassian community are the only minorities allowed to serve in the Israel Defense Force. They have distinguished themselves in combat. Now Druze leaders complain their loyalty has not been rewarded.

They say the government has done little to develop their villages or provide sufficient housing. Even in the army they are barred from certain assignments as "security risks." A movement has developed inside the Druze community in

recent years to renounce the partnership with the Jews. Druze have lived in the country for centuries, and some say now they are Arabs and should reject military service. Many Israeli Druze have family ties with Druze on the Golan Heights who are loyal to Syria. Israeli authorities are therefore concerned that incidents such as the one that occurred at Beit Jahn could spread.

TWO JEWISH GROUPS OPPOSE BORK FOR SUPREME COURT, OTHERS QUIET

NEW YORK, July 7 (JTA) -- Two national Jewish organizations have announced their opposition to President Reagan's nomination of Federal Judge Robert Bork to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Irma Gertler, president of B'nai B'rith Women, said, "The appointment of Judge Bork would seriously jeopardize important gains made by women in recent years."

Theodore Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress, called Bork's nomination "an explicitly ideological decision" by the President.

He said the AJCongress opposed Bork "because of his stand on such issues as privacy, free speech, civil rights and church-state separation."

But two other major Jewish organizations contacted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency declined to make a statement on Bork's nomination. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said it didn't know if it would comment. The American Jewish Committee said it would not comment.

Disagree With Decisions

Gertler noted that Bork "has spoken out publicly against abortion rights and laws against sexual harassment of women. His public position on public funding of religious schools threatens the separation of church and state, a matter of deep concern to our 120,000 members throughout the United States."

Mann said in a statement released Friday: "President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork...is regrettable. We urge the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject this nomination. Judge Bork obviously has the legal and intellectual qualifications to sit on the court.

"Nevertheless, in a series of law review articles and speeches over the years he has expressed disagreement with a long series of significant precedents which are now deeply embedded in American law and which have significantly expanded the rights of citizens with respect to such crucial areas as privacy, free speech, civil rights and church-state separation."

U.S. BUSINESSMEN'S GROUP, INCLUDING CYRUS VANCE, URGES U.S. TO BACK INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST CONFERENCE
By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, July 7 (JTA) -- A group of prominent American-Jewish and American-Arab businessmen and women urged the U.S. government Tuesday to support an international conference for Middle East peace because failure to grasp the current opportunity could endanger

world peace. That call was contained in a statement released by The Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development at a press conference at the Sky Club here. The group, whose members have close ties to Israel and the Arab world, has been working quietly for the past five years to advance the Middle East peace process and promote the economic development of the region, particularly the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The members include Najeeb Halaby, former chairman of Pan American Airlines, whose daughter, Queen Noor, is the wife of King Hussein of Jordan; Howard Squadron, a New York attorney and former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Vance noted at the press conference that he is the only group member who is neither of Jewish nor Arab origin.

See Opportunity Now

He said the group is making its views public because developments in recent months have created an opportunity to bring together the parties to the Middle East dispute. "If this opportunity is not grasped, there is a danger that peace in the Middle East and the world will be shattered," he said.

The statement issued at the press conference said: "There appears to be serious consideration by the interested parties in a peace conference that could be convened under international auspices. The only role of the conveners would be to provide a forum for the commencement of bilateral negotiations between Israel and each of the other parties to the dispute. While we do not necessarily regard this method of getting 'to the table' as the best method, we believe our government should support the convening of such a conference.

"We recognize that Israel and each of the Arab negotiating parties are diametrically opposed on certain key issues and understand that those issues may prove to be difficult. It is clear, however, that such disputes will never be resolved peacefully in the absence of a negotiating process; we can only hope that such a process will succeed."

The group agreed that a peace conference should be convened without preconditions and that the Soviet Union should have a part in it. Vance and Squadron disagreed over participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Vance, stressing that he spoke for himself, said the PLO should be included if it renounces violence and accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which imply recognition of Israel.

Squadron, also speaking for himself, said that in view of the PLO's radicalization at the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers earlier this year, its participation should be ruled out.

Halaby said it is important that the situation in the Middle East "will not be frozen." He said King Hussein "came forward with all the risks involved" in order to make progress toward peace.

Claim Ongoing Contacts

According to the statement, "The group has maintained political contacts with all the parties involved in the Middle East dispute with the limited goal of expediting the initiation of a meaningful peace process between Israel, on the

one hand, and each of the other interested parties."

The group said it was moved to speak out "because there seems at this time to be a possibility for progress in both of the areas that we have concentrated on" -- Middle East peace and economic development. With respect to the latter, the statement said: "We believe the proposal for major programs of economic development in the Middle East, particularly the West Bank and Gaza, deserve the widest possible international support. We believe that it is time for the Western European nations and Japan to join together with us to provide financial resources to make this progress a reality."

Squadron expressed concern that unless the Reagan Administration acts now, the opportunity for peace will be lost. He noted that foreign policy initiatives are not likely to be taken next year, an election year in the U.S., and the next Administration is unlikely to make any serious moves immediately after it takes office in 1989.

In addition to Vance, Halaby and Squadron, the statement was signed by Robert Arnow, Saul Cohen, Stephen Cohen, Lester Crown, Edith and Henry Everett, Philip Habib, (the former Middle East peace negotiator), Jerrier Haddad, Joseph Jacobs, Alfred Moses, Lewis Rudin, Donna Shalala, Stephen Shalom, Gerald Silbert and Albert Tahmoush.

NINE HEZBULLAH KILLED IN DAYLONG BATTLE WITH IDF, SLA IN LEBANON **By Hugh Orgel**

TEL AVIV, July 7 (JTA) -- Units of the Israel Defense Force and the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) engaged in a day-long running battle Monday with the extremist Shiite Hezbollah north of the south Lebanon security zone.

Nine Hezbollah fighters were killed. There were no IDF or SLA casualties. Israeli military authorities appeared to blame the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for allowing the Hezbollah to occupy UNIFIL territory. UNIFIL headquarters in Lebanon said Tuesday that the Hezbollah militia overran a UNIFIL position manned by Nepalese troops and that reinforcements from French and Irish contingents were unable to reach the position because of the intense fighting.

But officers of the IDF northern command denounced UNIFIL's actions as "shameful."

The battle involved Israeli helicopter gunships and artillery. It developed when IDF and SLA patrols, searching for the site of terrorist Katyusha rocket launchers aimed at Israeli territory, encountered the Hezbollah near Yaatar village just north of the security zone and about six miles from the Galilee village of Shutulla.

The Hezbollah troops used rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and machineguns when the IDF and SLA opened fire on them. Both sides brought up reinforcements. The battle lasted from dawn until nightfall.

DUTCH ORDERED TO RESUME PAYMENTS TO REMARRIED WOMAN, VICTIM OF NAZIS **By Henrietta Boas**

AMSTERDAM, July 7 (JTA) -- The Central Appeals Council has ordered Dutch authorities to resume payments to a Jewish woman who suffered persecution as a child during the Nazi occupation

of Holland. The payments were halted when the woman, who had been divorced, remarried in 1982. The payments are an entitlement of persons whose wartime experiences at the hands of the Germans or Japanese reduced their earning capacity.

The woman, not identified, appealed on grounds that the stoppage of payments violated the United Nations anti-discrimination resolution of 1984. She contended that male recipients of the same compensation who marry wealthy women continue to receive their payments.

The Appeals Council ordered the payments resumed retroactive to 1984. The decision is expected to have far-reaching effects for Jewish and other women in similar circumstances.

KNESSET SET TO VOTE ON CONTROVERSIAL BILLS, INCLUDING 2 ON JEWISH IDENTITY

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 7 (JTA) -- Three fiercely controversial bills supported by the religious parties are due for a vote in the Knesset Wednesday with the potential of bringing down the Labor-Likud unity coalition government.

The Labor Party served notice Tuesday that it will leave the coalition if one of the measures, giving the Chief Rabbinate exclusive authority to approve conversions performed abroad, is adopted.

But a government crisis may be averted by the absence of Kach Party leader Meir Kahane, whose single vote could turn the tide in favor of the bill. The Knesset plenum has barred Kahane from attending the next five sessions of parliament as a disciplinary measure for insulting Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel.

The bills are: a private member's bill calling for pardons for the members of a terrorist underground, all Orthodox Jews, still serving sentences for violent crimes against Arabs in the West Bank; a bill to amend the Law of Return to invalidate conversions performed by non-Orthodox rabbis; and an amendment to religious regulations dating from the British Mandate in Palestine, which would serve the same purpose.

Shas Bill

The latter is sponsored by the ultra-Orthodox Shas Party, and Premier Yitzhak Shamir has pledged Likud "to do all in its power" to gain its passage. Labor Party leader Shimon Peres said "it endangers the unity of the Jewish people" and Labor will not be part of any government that must enforce it.

Labor and the left-liberal parties have called home all of their members abroad to help defeat it. Likud and the religious camp have done the same to ensure passage. Hadash Communist Party leader Meir Wilner, who is visiting the People's Republic of China, will not be able to return in time for the vote.

In his absence, Kahane would have the swing vote. But his offensive behavior toward Hillel will keep him from casting it. Hillel stripped Kahane of most of his Knesset privileges last month for refusing to take the required oath of allegiance to the State of Israel. Kahane complied last week after the Supreme Court rejected his appeal for reinstatement. But afterwards he made insulting remarks to the Speaker. Knesset sources said the other bills on the agenda are not certain of

passage since a number of Likud MKs might vote with Labor to reject them.

NORTH SAID HE TOLD ISRAEL THAT IRAN ARMS PROCEEDS WENT TO CONTRAS

By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, July 7 (JTA) -- Lt. Col. Oliver North said under oath Tuesday that he told Israel in January 1986 that proceeds from Israel's sale of U.S. missiles to Iran were used to fund the Administration-backed Nicaraguan rebels known as Contras.

In his first day of testimony before the Senate-House select committee's hearing on the Iran-Contra affair, North described the Israeli role in November 1985 in selling I-Hawk missiles in its possession to Iran, which were later returned because they were the wrong type.

North said the Israelis later asked him what happened to the \$1 million they had deposited to cover the cost of transporting the arms with Lake Resources, the Swiss firm set up to handle the funds for the Contras.

The former National Security Council aide said he told the Israelis that the money was "used for the purpose of the Contras, and they acknowledged that."

"No one ever came and asked for it again," North added later in response to questioning by House counsel John Nields.

North, reiterating past testimony, said the Israelis "royally fouled up" in sending medium-altitude missiles to Iran instead of the high-altitude missiles the Iranians wanted to meet the threat of "high flying" reconnaissance plane and bombers.

"We were very concerned that they (the Israelis) were demonstrating a certain ineptness in trying to pull this thing off," North said.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT SURFACES THAT WALLEMBERG IS ALIVE IN SOVIET PRISON

TEL AVIV, July 7 (JTA) -- A report surfaced here Tuesday that Righteous Gentile Raoul Wallenberg is alive and "reasonably well" in the Soviet Union and would be released from prison shortly.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat on a mission to Hungary during World War II, is credited with saving the lives of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Budapest by providing them with Swedish papers and shelter at the Swedish Embassy. He was arrested by Soviet authorities when the Red Army entered the city in 1945 and has not been heard from since.

The Soviets claim he died of natural causes in prison in 1947. Israel Radio on Tuesday quoted Yefim Moshinsky, who immigrated from the Soviet Union several years ago, as saying he had a letter from a "reliable source" in the USSR reporting that Wallenberg is alive.

Moshinsky, who claims he was the KGB officer who detained Wallenberg 42 years ago, said the man who delivered the letter was a family acquaintance and had received it from a "credible source." The letter said Wallenberg would be released shortly.

Moshinsky's story was not confirmed by any other sources.

ALABAMA JEWS UPSET OVER GOVERNOR'S DEROGATORY REFERENCE TO JEWS

By Margie Olster

"Do I dare to eat a peach?"

--T.S. Elliot

NEW YORK, July 7 (JTA) -- Although Alabama Gov. Guy Hunt said he jokes about it with his Jewish friends, leaders of Alabama's Jewish community said they found little humor in the Governor's remark at a local peach festival late last week that "I never tried to Jew" a peach farmer over the price of his fruit.

Immediately following the remark, a reporter asked Hunt if some Jews might be offended. Hunt replied, "I joke about that with my Jewish friends all the time."

"He stuck his foot in his mouth and then he kept chewing on it," said Rabbi David Nesson of Congregation Agudath Israel in Montgomery, Ala. Nesson was also referring to Hunt's apology--which many found as offensive as his original remark.

In it, Hunt said, "I have studied history and have great respect and regard for the business success of the Jewish people." He added that, "I was raised and taught and believe the people of Israel to be God's chosen and special people."

Met With Governor

Representatives of the Jewish community met with Hunt last week to express their concerns over his remarks. A spokesman for the governor said Hunt had apologized again, but the spokesman offered no further comment on the meeting. The Jewish leaders have been unavailable for comment.

Some members of the Alabama Jewish community told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last week they believed Hunt's remarks were inadvertent and without malice. Ellen Loeb, spokesperson for the Jewish Federation of Montgomery, said the incident "has been blown out of proportion." The governor's statement was made unthinkingly and was certainly offensive, she said, "but it was not an intentional slur."

But Rabbi David Baylinson of Congregation Beth Or in Montgomery said, "He obviously has an ingrained stereotype about Jews ... it shows how 'backwoods' he really is."

In addition to protests from the Jewish community, the remarks have drawn scrutiny from the press on Hunt's background.

Elected in November 1986, Hunt is the first Republican Governor in Alabama in 112 years. Although he was the dark horse candidate, his campaign got a much-needed boost from an illegal vote crossing-over scandal in the Democratic primary which discredited the Democratic candidate, former Alabama Lt. Gov. Bill Baxley.

Hunt comes from the tiny northern Alabama town of Holly Pond, where he was a farmer and a fundamentalist lay preacher in a Primitive Baptist church where he continues to preach.

No Jews In Cabinet

There are no Jews among Hunt's cabinet or advisors, according to Baylinson. Alabama has an estimated Jewish population of about 9,400.

Although the Jewish leaders recognize that the expression 'to Jew someone out of something' -- meaning derogatorily to cheat or haggle over -- has been traditionally a part of the Southern vernacular that Hunt grew up with, they said this made his use of it no less offensive.

"We are hoping to sensitize the governor to the fact that this is very much an anti-Semitic expression," Nesson said before the meeting. Baylinson said other racial slurs -- once part of the everyday vocabulary in the South -- were found reprehensible by ethnic groups and eliminated from the vernacular.

"The cliché came out of a prejudice towards Jews in the South," Baylinson said.

ADL RIPS WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS FOR SPREADING ANTI-SEMITIC CHARGES

NEW YORK, July 7 (JTA) -- The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has accused the World Muslim Congress of spreading allegations that "international Jewish capital" is at the root of Western trade moves against Japan.

Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the ADL and head of its international affairs division, cited the May 23 issue of *The Muslim World*, the World Muslim Congress' weekly newsletter, which describes anti-Jewish books recently published in Japan.

"Despite the article's reportorial rather than polemical style, its message is clear: Jews are behind world economic problems and Jews are lying about the Holocaust," Foxman said.

The *Muslim World*, edited by Inamullah Khan, is published in English and mailed from Karachi, Pakistan to subscribers all over the world. Kahn is secretary-general of the World Muslim Congress. The Congress maintains consultative status as a Non-Governmental Organization at the United Nations.

Says It's Disqualified

Foxman said its dissemination of racist materials disqualified the Congress from UN affiliation. The front-page article in the May 23 *Muslim World* quoted from a book by Masami Uno alleging that Jews control the world economy. It cited another book by Toru Kawajiri, described as "a well known and highly respected psychoanalyst," which plays down the Holocaust.

Foxman recalled that in 1982 the ADL revealed that the World Muslim Congress was distributing anti-Semitic books by American neo-Nazi William Grimstad to members of the Senate and the British Parliament.

The Congress was founded in 1949, according to ADL, and was headed for 20 years by Haj Amin el-Husseini, the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who was an admirer of Hitler and fled to Berlin at the outbreak of World War II. His successor, Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi, who lives in Saudi Arabia has been quoted as saying "the Arabs would prefer a thousandfold to become a Soviet Republic than a prey to world Jewry."

WIESENTHAL CENTER PETITIONS URGE VATICAN TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (JTA) -- Six members of Congress and three mayors joined with eight Holocaust survivors last week to launch a national petition drive urging the Vatican to recognize the State of Israel and protesting Pope John Paul II's audience with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on June 25.

The petition is addressed to the Pope, who will visit the U.S. next September. It was initiated by the Simon Wiesenthal Center here.