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YESHIVA STUDENT WOUNDED IN HEBRON TERRORIST ATTACK DIES OF HIS WOUNDS

By Gil Sedan and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, May 5 (JTA) -- The terrorist ambush in Hebron claimed its sixth fatality last night when Hanan Kroitheimer, 20, died of his wounds at Hadassah Hospital. Like several of the other victims, Kroitheimer was a student at the Hesder Yeshiva in Kiryat Arba where he combined religious studies with military training.

According to a hospital bulletin, the condition of Aharon Pni'el is still serious but the other victims wounded in the terrorist outrage show slight improvement.

The Hebron outrage overshadowed the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday. As a body, the Cabinet rejected criticism of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the defense establishment as a whole for not preventing the terrorist attack but some ministers individually expressed strong dissatisfaction with the security policies adopted in the occupied territories until now.

Premier Menachem Begin insisted that the entire Cabinet must bear responsibility for the incident. He also warned against hasty measures in response to the killings. A considered and balanced policy must be adopted to enable coexistence with the Arabs and the successful conclusion of the autonomy talks, Begin said.

Weizman took a similar position. He told the Cabinet that he accepted responsibility for security policy in the territories. But he warned that Israel must not deviate from its course, toward an agreement with Egypt on autonomy. This, he said, was vital to national security and a way for Israel to break out of its isolation in the region. Weizman urged that the autonomy talks proceed "at a faster pace" while ensuring security interests. The policy in the territories should be "the righteous thrive, the wicked suffer," he said.

Seek Probe Into Cause Of Outrage

Interior Minister Yosef Burg demanded the establishment of an investigatory committee to examine the conditions that led to the Hebron killings. The Cabinet decided that the Ministerial Defense Committee would meet shortly to work out a series of measures aimed at restoring calm on the West Bank. The Cabinet extended its condolences to the families of the Hebron victims.

But tension on the West Bank continued. A general strike was called in several of the larger cities yesterday to protest the deportations of the mayors of Hebron and Holhoul and the religious judge of Hebron. The Military Government banned the strike and in some instances Israeli soldiers forced merchants to keep their shops open.

Arab youths threw rocks at four Israeli vehicles on the West Bank. Four residents of a refugee camp near Nablus were arrested. In Jerusalem, vandals smashed 10 Arab-owned vehicles. The curfew continued in Hebron and in Anabta village in the Samaria district where a 17-year-old Arab youth was killed last week in a scuffle with Israeli army officers. The Military Government is investigating whether the youth was killed when one of the officers' guns was fired accidentally or deliberately.

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB HOLDING 'ARAB NIGHT' HAS INCLUDED PLO IN THE GALA

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, May 5 (JTA) -- The National Press Club is holding an "Arab night" festival May 28 and has included the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "country" in the gala. Officers of the Club, questioned about this listing by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, said they are not considering excluding the terrorist group from the function.

Robert Williams, chairman of the Club's entertainment committee, said he initiated the event and that the Club and the Arab League, whose 200 members include the PLO, are "cosponsors" of it. He insisted to the JTA that the PLO is "not part of the function" since the "League and not any individual member is a cosponsor." However, Williams also said, in another context, that "all" the League's members are cosponsors.

Asked whether he would take steps to exclude the PLO since it vows to destroy Israel, Williams replied "no." Williams said no such step has been taken "to my knowledge." Drew von Bergen, president of the National Press Club which has some 5000 members, denied that the Club and the Arab League are cosponsors. Von Bergen told the JTA: "We decide what will take place up there. We run the event." He said the function will be "a social and cultural event, and not a political night. I am confident that will be the case."

Noting that "no flags of nations or anything like that" will be in evidence at the function since, he repeated, "this is not a political event but a social event," von Bergen said "we are taking great pains to insure that is the case." He said the Arab League would be assisting the Club.

The Club's weekly house organ, "Record," announced in April that "countries represented, through the League of Arab States, are..." and then included the PLO. In its following edition, the "Record" said that "Arab night guests will enter another world" when they "step out of the elevators for a truly magical experience" May 28. They will be "hosted by the 'beautiful people' clad in the native dress of the many diverse countries in the Arab world." Admission is \$17.50.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

TITO OPPOSED ISRAEL AND ZIONISM IN LAST YEARS BUT HELPED FWRY

By Joseph Polakoff

(Editor's note: Joseph Polakoff served as the Information Officer at the U.S. Embassy in Yugoslavia in 1955-56. In that period, his wife, Dorothy, was the American Joint Distribution Committee's representative in that country.)

WASHINGTON, May 5 (JTA) -- The long and extraordinary career of Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito, who died yesterday at the age of 87 in Ljubljana, is paralleled by his checkered relationship with Zionism and Israel but he was never known to be anti-Semitism in a country where anti-Semitism at times was the most venomous in history. On the contrary, his record over 40 years reflects support for Jewry and hostility toward anti-Semitism.

Jews are known to have lived in what is now Yugoslavia for some 2000 years -- ruins of synagogues attest to that -- but they did not reach the zenith

in the country's governmental, military and professional life or in popular acclaim until Marshal Tito's partisans took power with the close of World War II.

Three political forces warred for control of Yugoslavia when the war broke out -- Tito's Communist-led partisans, the Monarchists headed by Gen. Mikhailovich and the fascist Ustasish allied with the invading Nazis. Yugoslavia's anti-Semites, numerous and never dormant, spewed increasing venom with the rise of Hitlerism, especially in Croatia, which had a large Jewish community in Zagreb, and in Slovenia which had few, if any Jews, but intense anti-Semitism.

Yugoslavia's Jewish population totaled about 85,000 on the eve of World War II. Almost the whole community was destroyed by 1941 in the Nazi invasion. The Ustasish wantonly killed thousands of them. Hunted by the Ustasish and Nazis and scorned by the Monarchists, Jews naturally were inclined toward the partisans. Many joined the partisan forces and became among the most daring of the fighters against Tito's enemies.

Large Emigration To Israel

When the war ended, about 12,000 Jews survived in the concentration camps, the Prisoner of War centers, as members of Tito's forces, and in hiding places. More than half of them left for Israel in 1948. The present population is estimated at about 6000 -- the same as it has been for 35 years. They are dispersed in about 30 communities in Yugoslavia's general population of about 22 million. About 1300 live in Belgrade, 1000 in Zagreb, 900 in Sarajevo, and fewer than 500 in Subotica.

Along with Jews in other areas of the Balkans, Jewish inhabitants in Serbia, one of six of Yugoslavia's republics, gained legal emancipation in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century that enabled them to rise somewhat from the lowly regard characteristic towards them in Eastern Europe for generations.

Historically, the earliest traces of Jewry in what is now Yugoslavia are seen in the remains of a First Century synagogue in the pre-Christian Greek town of Stobi near Skopje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia, and ruins of a Third Century synagogue at Salana off the Adriatic coast in Dalmatia.

Jewish colonies existed in medieval ages in Serbia, Slovenia and Croatia. Jews from Spain and Portugal in the Inquisition period migrated to Dalmatia, in the Fourteenth Century, and passed through Dubrovnik into the hinterland and on to Bulgaria and Greece. Eastern European Jews began arriving in the Eighteenth Century, including Hungarians who went to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Attitude Toward Jews, Israel

Under Tito, Yugoslavia established equal rights and religious freedom for Jews. The government helped restore synagogues and communal buildings and extolled Jewish supporters of the partisan cause. No opposition was generated against Jewish emigration to Israel except that Tito asked his foremost governmental, military, scientific and journalistic personnel to remain with him to help in rebuilding and reorganizing the country from the ravages of war.

Tito recognized Israel and the two countries enjoyed good relations until about 1956 when,

having forged a deep friendship and alliance with Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, he began forming the "unaligned" Third World. Yugoslav relations with Israel deteriorated. In 1967, with Nasser humiliated by the Six-Day War, Tito broke relations with Israel and virtually all communications. Only slight commercial exchanges have taken place since.

In international forums, Yugoslavia's representatives have consistently berated Israel and Zionism and joined in condemning them. Yugoslavia voted for the infamous United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism. This is in contrast to Rumania, which did not break off diplomatic relations but on the contrary raised the status of Israel's legation in Bucharest to an embassy, which Israel reciprocated in Tel Aviv. In the voting on the UN anti-Zionist resolution, Rumania officially is recorded as "absent."

Tito's government is not known to have made any serious attempt to restore relations with Israel or adopt a neutral stand between the Soviet Union and Israel or the Arab states and Israel. Tito, it is understood, did not have the close relations with Anwar Sadat that he had with Nasser.

Jewish Communal Life Supported

Within Yugoslavia, however, harshness towards Israel was rarely pronounced and Jewish communal life was supported. The guided Yugoslav media has not been stridently anti-Israel nor strongly, pro-Arab despite Tito's ties with the Arab world and Yugoslavia's large Moslem population, about 11 percent. In a general population of about 22 million, the 6000 remaining Jews form a minuscule minority but they serve greatly out of proportion to their numbers in government and the professions.

Tito encouraged support for Jewish requirements. It is the only Communist country in which the American Joint Distribution Committee has served without interruption since World War II ended in 1945.

Yugoslavia has been without a rabbi since 1968. Jewish life is largely secular but it is preserved under the country's Federation of Jewish Communities.

Kindergartens and Jewish choirs are maintained in Belgrade and Zagreb. The Ashkenazi synagogue in Belgrade, used as a brothel under Nazi occupation, has been restored by the government and the JDC. Tito and other Yugoslav leaders contributed funds for its restorations. The Serbian Orthodox Church donated pews. The Sephardi synagogue had been blown up by the Nazis.

In Belgrade's old Jewish Quarter near the Danube is "Baruch Brothers Street" and the Baruch Cultural Center named for Isa, Bora and Jozi Baruch and their sisters Shela and Bela. All five, children of a poor tailor, were fighters in the resistance against Nazi occupation. Isa, an engineer, led an underground militia and has been proclaimed a national hero. Bora was a lawyer and Jozi was a painter and teacher. Another Yugoslav here is General Veijpa Todorovic, born Shmuel Lehrer, who fought with the partisans.

High Honors For A Sephardic Jew

Highest national honors have been bestowed on Moshe Pijade, a Sephardic Jew and a painter and author, who became the first president of the Yugoslav National Assembly under Tito. His tomb is in the ancient Kalemegdan Fortress at the confluence of the Danube and Sava Rivers in Belgrade. He is one of the few Yugoslavs buried in the shrine reserved for national heroes.

Pijade was one of Tito's closest associates. For his Communist activities, he was imprisoned 14 years during the reigns of King Alexander and Prince

Poul. In World War II, he was hailed as among the most courageous of the partisan fighters. After the war he represented Yugoslavia at the peace conference and helped draft Yugoslavia's constitution. One of Belgrade's principal streets is named for him.

In Belgrade, also, are a Jewish museum and the Jewish federation's office. In Jew Street, within the walled city of Dubrovnik, is the third oldest synagogue in Europe, established in 1352, and cared for by the survivors of the Talentine family whose forebears came from Spain to the city during the Inquisition.

In Sarajevo are a Sephardi synagogue and an old cemetery. Its Jewish Museum contains an 800-year-old menorah brought from Cordoba in Spain. In Sarajevo's National Museum is the famous illuminated Haggadah that was carried to the city in the Thirteenth Century by Italian Jews. Before the museum was established, the Haggadah, which Yugoslavs had secreted from the Nazis, was safeguarded in a vault barred by three locked doors.

AUTONOMY TALKS MARK TIME

By Gil Sedun

JERUSALEM, May 5 (JTA) -- The autonomy talks in Herzliya marked time today as the Israeli, Egyptian and American negotiators held "informal meetings" in an effort to end the impasse over the security issue on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Following one "informal" session this morning, the delegations held separate consultations but it remained uncertain when the next negotiating round will take place.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli negotiating team, tended to play down the seriousness of the situation. "I believe that informal meetings can be more important than formal ones," he told reporters. "There are no formal negotiations and in any case we know what the Egyptians think and they know what we think," he said.

The Egyptians were reported yesterday as refusing to agree to the start of formal sessions until Israel drops what Cairo calls its "precondition" that security in the autonomous territories be recognized in advance as exclusively an Israeli responsibility. The Egyptians contend that the Camp David agreements call for the security interests of all parties to be taken into account. They argue that this implies that security matters be negotiated, not unilaterally determined by Israel on the basis of its perceived security requirements.

If anything, the Israeli position has hardened in the aftermath of the terrorist killings of Jews in Hebron last Friday. This was indicated by the remarks of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir who insisted that the attack only confirmed Israel's point of view -- that security remain entirely in its hands.

U.S. special Ambassador Sol Linowitz tried to convey the impression that the differences between Israel and Egypt over security are not insurmountable. In a television interview over the weekend; after the Hebron killings, he said that all parties agreed that Israel's security must be maintained and strengthened. At issue is only the role of the "strong local police force" that the Camp David agreements call for to be set up along side Israeli security forces, he said.

News reports said that if there is no breakthrough soon in the current round of talks, Egypt's chief negotiator, Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil,

would return to Cairo to consult with President Anwar Sadat. If there is a breakthrough, or if the three parties agree to continue their informal discussions, the negotiations are expected to continue in Herzliya until Wednesday or Thursday, as per the original schedule and reconvene in Alexandria next week.

Meanwhile, the death of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was the official reason given why Egyptian Ambassador Soad Mortada cancelled a reception he was to have held for Khalil at the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel today. Egypt has begun a seven-day mourning period for the Yugoslav leader. The Egyptian Embassy announced that the reception would be held on May 14. But political observers did not rule out a possible connection between the postponement and the difficulties encountered in the autonomy talks.

WARNING THAT PLO WILL SABOTAGE

WOMEN'S CONCLAVE IN COPENHAGEN

WASHINGTON, May 5 (JTA) -- Leona Chanin, the outgoing president of the American Jewish Congress' National Women's Division, warned here that the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in Copenhagen this July will result in "virulent anti-Israel declarations, sabotaging progress in meeting women's needs."

Mrs. Chanin told 300 delegates to the Division's national convention that the preparatory committee of the Copenhagen Conference has accepted a demand by the Palestine Liberation Organization to include a document prepared last December in Damascus by the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia. She called that body "anti-Israel," controlled by the Arab states "and said it accepted the PLO as a member but refused to accept Israel."

"The urgent and important work that must be done to protect and ensure the rights of women is being sabotaged by the PLO demand to politicize the women's conference," Mrs. Chanin said. She added:

"The deliberations at Copenhagen should concentrate on practical, action-oriented programs relevant to women, emphasizing health, education and employment. Instead, we will be treated to another anti-Israel spectacle by the terrorist PLO and its supporters, jeopardizing progress on genuine women's concerns."

Mrs. Chanin predicted that the Copenhagen meeting would give rise to "anti-Zionist declarations far worse than those adopted at the opening conference of the Decade for Women in Mexico City in 1975." At that meeting, which launched the Decade for Women, delegates passed a resolution equating Zionism with apartheid. Later that year, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring Zionism to be a form of racism. Mrs. Chanin was succeeded as president by two co-presidents, Chiae Herzig of Baltimore, and Marien Willen of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON (JTA) -- The American Jewish Committee's Washington chapter, which met last Wednesday night in extraordinary session to discuss Israel's policy of Jewish settlements in the West Bank has declined to comment on its proceedings. The meeting was open only to members. About 100 of the chapter's approximately 600 members reportedly attended. Brant Coopersmith, the chapter's director, said that the advance notice of the chapter officers' criticism of the policy was an "internal matter" and "what we discussed is still an internal matter." He added that "whatever happened will be made known to appropriate organizations" of the national Committee. The AJCommittee's Board of Governors meets May 13 in New York City and the Committee is to hold a plenary session May 15 in New York.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL SAYS PROBLEMS OF SOVIET JEWRY OF PARAMOUNT CONCERN

By Michael Solomon

TORONTO, May 5 (JTA) -- Jim Fleming, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, declared here that "the problems of Soviet Jewry will continue to be a matter of paramount concern to this government," adding that the plight of Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky "will not be forgotten." Fleming, who spoke at the 19th Plenary Assembly of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), also declared that "denial of human freedom, whenever it occurs, will be a concern of mine and of the government of Canada."

He said that Canadian Jews had so large a list of problems of specific concern to them as Jews, that he could understand if there had been "a total preoccupation with your own concerns." But, he declared, the frequent intervention by the CJC in issues of human rights, racism and discrimination whenever injustices affected others had led the Canadian government to rely on the support of the Jewish community.

Fleming listed those specifically Jewish concerns as "the safety and security of Israel, your historic home, the intolerable treatment of fellow Jews living under Soviet domination, the precariousness of viable Jewish community life in many countries, the prevalence of anti-Zionist forces in many countries" and "other Jewish facts of life."

Strengthening Canadian Jewish Life

Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, the outgoing CJC president, told the 1200 delegates that during his three-year mandate, "we have demonstrably widened the influence of Congress" and that the CJC now reached "every corner of our nation and, through mergers with community and welfare funds, has broadened its field of activity and its responsibility."

Plaut also said that the CJC was "on the way" to becoming the Parliament of Canadian Jewry, "the single voice and at the same time the single force through which our community acts. We have expanded our concerns to Jews in Arab lands and in the South American countries."

Discussing his hopes for the future, Plaut said "we want to make Jewish life here and everywhere rich and meaningful by strengthening Jewish life in Canada; securing a vibrant and healthy Israel; assisting Jews in all parts of the world, and helping Canada to enrich its human and material potential so that it may give to all its citizens a maximum measure of access to its inherent potential."

He warned the Jewish community of the problem of progressive assimilation and asked every Canadian Jew to acquire "a modicum" of knowledge of Hebrew. He predicted that the 80s will "bring one significant change. They will see a much more open dialogue between the diaspora and Israel than has been customary in the past."

Plaut said "We will speak to Israel and about Israel with greater openness and this will lead to a greater intensity of support for Israel. We must be certain not to indulge in irresponsible rhetoric which may endanger an already beleaguered and isolated Israel." Adding that Israel "has enough critics already," he said "we must remain in many ways part of its security fence."

Problems Confronting Canadian Jewry

Alan Rose, CJC executive vice president,

discussed the division of communally-raised funds as between Israel and Canadian Jewish communities, declaring that "division must relate to the reality of Jewish life in Canada."

He said that "our budget has increased an average of only 16 percent, with inflation rising 25 percent, during the past three years." He said "this creates a situation where we must think in terms of choices rather than solutions. There are many worthwhile projects which would greatly enrich the cultural domain of the communities if monies could be found."

He indicated he meant new approaches for new problems in addition to the ongoing programs for Jewish education, community relations, Soviet Jewry, Holocaust remembrance, international affairs, the religious department, Yiddish, the program for Quebec and archives and research.

Rose said that "for entirely understandable reasons," the Canadian Jewish community entered a period "of devoting itself to its own problems." This policy was brought about by the wars of 1967 and 1973 in the Middle East, the needs of a beleaguered Israel, the problems of funding Jewish education, the worsening situation in the Soviet Union and Syria, the campaign of anti-Semitism in the guise of anti-Zionism, which has entered global proportions, the problems we face in Quebec and many other attendant crises."

Rose asserted that "the feeling among some members of the Jewish community is that in the post-Holocaust period, our concerns should be for ourselves and ourselves alone, but this is not a view shared by all survivors of the Holocaust by any means." He added, "I do not believe this philosophy responds to the reality of maintaining a viable Jewish life in the true sense of the meaning in Canada."

Sam Soble, a leader of Toronto Jewry, was awarded the Samuel Bronfman Medal for his lifetime of service to the Jewish community of Canada. The four-day assembly concluded yesterday with the election of Prof. Irwin Cotler of McGill University Law School as president of the CJC for a three-year term, succeeding Plaut.

JOANNA FIELD DEAD AT 43

NEW YORK, May 5 (JTA) -- Joanna Field, wife of Irwin Field, national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal; died yesterday in Los Angeles, at the age of 43. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at Hillside Memorial Chapel in L.A. Mrs. Field was involved together with her husband as a team, beginning with their activities in the UJA Young Leadership Cabinet and continuing at all levels as Mr. Field rose through the ranks.

A statement issued here today on behalf of the officers and staff of the UJA cited Mrs. Field as "a deeply compassionate human being whose strength and fortitude were vitally supportive factors in the achievements of the past two years under the leadership of Irwin Field. Her incomparable sensitivity, understanding and unshakable faith in life served to inspire and encourage all who were privileged to know her. We have lost a close and valued friend. Humanity has lost a courageous and gracious human being."

NEW YORK (JTA) -- Red Magen David for Israel will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a super national convention and tour to Israel and Egypt from June 16 to July 4, according to Joseph Handelman, president of the American Red Magen David for Israel.