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MOSLEM COUNCIL LEADER MEETS WITH CONSULS OF U.S., ENGLAND AND FRANCE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Sheikh Hilmi Al-Mohassib, the head of the Supreme Moslem Council in East Jerusalem, took an unprecedented step yesterday and summoned the Consuls of the United States, England and France for a discussion on the Knesset action last week proclaiming united Jerusalem the capital of Israel, the hunger strike of security prisoners in the Nafha prison in the Negev and the restrictions imposed on West Bank colleges.

The Sheikh, who is the chief religious authority in the administered territories, known for his close association with Jordan, asked the Consuls to serve as "good will emissaries" with their governments on these issues. Al-Mohassib complained particularly about the Jerusalem law which he said would force the Arab residents out of East Jerusalem, thus turning it into a wholly Jewish area.

The Supreme Moslem Council usually refrains from taking a stand on political issues. The meeting yesterday is seen as yet another Jordanian attempt for greater involvement in the occupied territories by moving in through the back door of the Supreme Moslem Council.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PERU AND ARGENTINA REACH NEW HIGH

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Relations between Israel and two South American countries reached a new high this week. The government of Argentina will not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and Peru has promised to pursue an "independent and balanced policy toward Israel." These developments were announced by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism on the basis of reports it received from Industry Minister Gideon Patt who is visiting Argentina and Peru.

According to Patt, the Foreign Minister of Argentina promised that his government will support only those Arab leaders who are ready to negotiate with Israel the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. On the economic front, Patt reported that Israel's exports to Argentina, which have doubled within the last two years, are expected to double once again in the near future.

Patt said he expressed to Argentina's Foreign Minister Israel's satisfaction over the economic relations between the two countries, but expressed surprise over recent votes by Argentina in the United Nations against Israel. Among the anti-Israel resolutions which Argentina, as well as Peru voted for, was the one on July 29 which demanded that Israel withdraw from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

In Peru, Patt said that President Fernando Belaunde told him his government would follow an "independent and balanced policy toward Israel" despite its other commitments in the Middle East. Patt, who represented Israel at Belaunde's inauguration, also agreed in principle to the establishment of a committee to increase trade between Israel and Peru.

ISRAEL, U.S. SIGN AGREEMENTS FOR THREE SOLAR RESEARCH PROJECTS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Israel and the United States have signed agreements for three solar research and development projects to be conducted over a three-year period in both countries. One-fourth of the projected cost of \$2.9 million will be undertaken by Israel and the remainder by the U.S., a U.S. Department of Energy spokesman told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The agreements were signed at the Department by Les Goldman, the Department's Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and Dan Halperin, the Israel Embassy's Minister for Economic Affairs.

One of the projects concerns luminescent solar collectors to concentrate energy and convert it into electricity suitable for common uses of power. Another is the conversion of agricultural wastes to energy. "This is an Israeli-developed technology," the Department said. "Demonstration farms will be set up in both Israel and the United States."

A third project is the development of information on "passive climate control" in a form that will enable architects and house designers to use solar equipment to convert sunshine into means for cooling or heating structures. The agreements were signed on Aug. 1.

FRANKFURT PLANS FIRST MUSEUM FOR HISTORY OF JEWS IN EUROPE

BONN, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- The first museum for the history of the Jews in Europe is to be established in Frankfurt. In response to a proposal made by all parties represented in the City Parliament, the Frankfurt Department of Cultural Affairs is already at work on appropriate plans.

Hilmar Hoffmann, head of the Frankfurt Department of Cultural Affairs, said he anticipates the participation of well-known historians in setting up the museum, which could be housed in the Rothschild Palace on the banks of the Main River. The Diaspora Museum of Tel Aviv might serve as a model for the plan and method of work, Hoffmann said. Precisely when the project can be realized is, however, not yet certain.

The museum, he said, will primarily portray the history of the Frankfurt Jews within the context of world history through the use of documents, cultural objects, paintings, photos, and writings showing the historic significance for the city of Jewish spiritual life. Presentation of the history would also provide an opportunity for investigating the causes of the events under Nazism.

The development of Frankfurt was characterized even during the Middle Ages by the social and cultural participation of Judaism. Jews were living on the Main as early as the 12th Century, and their numbers steadily increased despite pogroms and confinement to ghettos. Some 38,000 Jews, the most well-known of whom included the Rothschilds, Paul Ehrlich, and Moritz Oppenheimer, were living in Frankfurt when the Nazis came to power.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS CONTINUED ADHERENCE TO A STRONG ISRAEL

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Republican Presidential nominee Ronald Reagan and his chief

foreign affairs advisor, Richard Allen, have reaffirmed Reagan's position and continued adherence to his previous statements in strong support of Israel, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has been informed. Their remarks came in the wake of reports in sections of the American Jewish media under headlines such as, "Is Reagan Pulling The Shades Down On Israel?" and "Reagan Softens Stand For Israel." The reports were apparently based on an interview with Reagan that appeared in the Washington Star last month.

The Republican nominee was reported to be retreating from his statements and the Republican Party platform by reportedly setting conditions for U.S. dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organization and in looking at the Jerusalem issue on virtually the same basis as the Carter Administration. Previously, these reports observed, Reagan had spoken of accepting the Israeli concept on Jerusalem, and cold-shouldering the PLO.

However, at an unannounced meeting with prominent Jewish supporters of his campaign last Tuesday at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, Reagan was said to have emphasized that he stands by all the statements he has made about Israel. Knowledgeable sources told the JTA that the supporters were satisfied with Reagan's comments in their 40-minute meeting with him.

Pressure On Reagan Expected

The JTA also was told that Reagan doubtless is and will continue to be under pressure from other elements in the Republican Party that lean towards appeasing Arab governments in view of U.S. business interests involved in oil, construction, weaponry and financial agreements in the tens of billions of dollars. As a result, one source said, "nuances" may appear in Reagan's comments. However, this source also stressed that when matters were raised with Reagan in New York about Israel, he replied that he "stands very strongly on everything" he has said. "to date."

In connection with American interests, the American Jewish Congress reported yesterday that Saudi Arabia has already bought more than \$25 billion worth of U.S. weapons and military supplies and that American corporations are involved in the construction of a large university complex in Riyadh and similar projects in Jidda and Mecca.

Among those attending the New York City meeting with Reagan, the JTA learned, were Max Fisher, Ted Cummings, Maxwell Raab, Gordon Zacks, Albert Spiegel, George Klein, Rita Hauser, John Loeb, Jr., Laurence Tisch, Tom Tisch, Rabbi Herschel Schachter, Sylvia Hassenfeld and Jack Stein.

That same night, an organizational session of some 35 Jewish supporters of Reagan reportedly was held in the Warwick Hotel in Philadelphia at which those present included Spiegel, who is a national vice chairman of the Reagan campaign; Richard Fox, chairman of Reagan's Pennsylvania organization; and Eddie Rosen, head of the Eastern Pennsylvania campaign unit.

'No Change, None At All'

Talking with JTA regarding the media reports, Allen said, "I am a little sick of hearing these stories about Reagan backing off in his support for Israel. I guess if you don't say something every day about his concern for Israel and the strategic value of Israel to the United States, doubts begin to rise."

"There is no change -- none at all,"

Allen emphasized about Reagan's statements and Republican platform commitments. "We anticipate no change. Anyone who knows anything about Reagan knows he is not backing off on tax cuts, a strong defense, or on the Middle East. They are all of one piece."

Allen stressed, "There are people who will talk but policy statements come only from the Governor, from the press office, and from me. I emphasize that one thing... characteristic of Governor Reagan's candidacy is his consistency on issues, including Israel, of course, and his unwillingness, his moral aversion to back off on that support."

BEGIN ACCUSES GHALI OF SABOTAGING ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS IN AFRICA

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Egyptian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Butros Ghali is responsible for sabotaging Israeli efforts to renew diplomatic ties with African states, Premier Menachem Begin charged in his letter of response to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, according to unofficial reports here. Thus, Begin declared, Ghali violated the terms of the Camp David accords and the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

(The Jerusalem Post reported today that Begin wrote to Sadat that everything was negotiable, including Jerusalem, but that Israel was exercising a legitimate right of sovereignty over Jerusalem when the Knesset last week enacted the Jerusalem law. There was no confirmation to this report.)

In his response, Begin complained that the Egyptian press has engaged lately in name-calling, noting that the media in Egypt are not free of government influence. Declarations that the Knesset decision on Jerusalem is null and void, are themselves null and void, the Premier wrote. The same holds true regarding the Jewish settlements in the administered territories, he wrote. "Not one settlement will be dismantled. The settlements are legal and an integral part of our national security."

According to reports from Cairo, Begin's response would be delivered only tomorrow by Israeli Ambassador Eliahu Ben Elissar to Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak. Sadat is on a religious retreat in the Sinai.

RONALD SOLOMON APPOINTED JTA'S LOS ANGELES CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- Ronald Solomon, managing editor of the B'nai B'rith Messenger in Los Angeles, has been appointed Los Angeles correspondent to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, it was announced by Martin Fox, president of JTA. In welcoming the announcement, Gilbert Thompson, executive editor and general manager of The Messenger, noted that the appointment creates a closer relationship between The Messenger and JTA.

Solomon, a 26-year-old native of Stamford, Ct., has been with The Messenger for three years, two of those in his current capacity as managing editor. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in journalism from Temple University and was previously employed by the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The government will shortly present a bill which would prevent unauthorized TV and radio broadcasts, even beyond Israel's territorial waters. A decision to that effect was reached in a meeting between Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, who is in charge of the Broadcasting Authority Law, Communications Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and a representative of the Justice Ministry.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES**'THE REALLY EVIL THING' AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN**

By Sharyn Perlman

(Editor's note: This is another of several interviews the Jewish Telegraphic Agency conducted with leaders of American Jewish women's organizations who attended the world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in Copenhagen last month.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (JTA) -- The day after Arab terrorist grenades killed one Jewish 15-year-old boy and injured 20 other persons in Antwerp, Belgium, Ovadia Soffer, a member of the Israeli delegation to the UN Decade for Women Conference, requested the floor at one of the plenary sessions. Complying with a rule that such requests be seconded by another nation, the United States eagerly volunteered its support. Instead of giving the floor to the Israeli delegate, the session chairman promptly adjourned the meeting.

That was July 28. Two days later an overwhelming majority adopted a "Plan of Action" which included a denunciation of Zionism as one of the world's worst evils. Esther Landa, a member of the official U.S. delegation to the conference and a past president of the National Council of Jewish Women, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in a phone interview from her home in Salt Lake City that "the really evil thing is that this is the second time women's conference has been used for (anti-Zionist) purposes" and has been followed by an anti-Zionist vote from the UN General Assembly.

The first time a UN women's conference suffered such politization was at the beginning of the UN Decade for Women in 1975, in Mexico City. That conference was followed by a UN General Assembly vote equating Zionism with racism. The second such vote was on July 29 when a resolution was passed calling for Israel to withdraw from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

"We have to acknowledge that they (the Palestine Liberation Organization) are tremendously well organized and well financed" and will "use every UN conference as a forum to push their cause," Landa said.

Read History Differently

Not only Israel, but all democratic countries were subjected to bias in Copenhagen, Landa said. "The democracies did not have much hold in running things," she said, adding that the PLO and anti-Israel countries at the conference "read history completely differently than we read history, and if it weren't for oil, I think the world would not pay so much attention to their reading of history."

Within the parameters of U.S. foreign policy, the official delegation members tried to thwart the virulent anti-Israel attacks. "The stance of the U.S. is not to answer point by point on either attacks on the U.S. or its allies, not to engage in shouting matches with opponents, and not to descend to their (enemies') level," explained Landa.

She added that despite U.S. efforts on behalf of a "strong defense of Israel" it was "rather difficult to get the floor because chairs of the sessions were not too receptive to interruptions from the U.S. or other democratic countries."

Official contact between U.S. and Arab or Third World delegates was nonexistent because "as state officials we were not permitted to converse with diplomats from countries with whom we do not have diplomatic relations," Landa said. If they did happen to meet, perhaps en route to a session, they exchanged only very brief and general comments, she said.

There was some contact between U.S. and Egyptian delegates and Landa did speak briefly with an Egyptian delegate. She said a meeting was even being planned between an Egyptian and Israeli delegate, but time ran out before this could become a reality. As an official delegate, Landa said the Egyptians acted "pretty much as we expected" with regard to Israel. For example, an "Egyptian delegate expressed respect for Judaism as a religion but rejected the expansionist policies of Israel," Landa reported.

The Other Side Had The Votes

"Once the conference was politicized it was unrealistic to expect any results differing from those in New York (at the UN). The American Jewish community was naive because we thought that by exerting pressure on the U.S. government to depoliticize the conference that we could accomplish that," Landa said. But the cold facts are "we do not have the votes. The other side in the UN accomplished their goals because they have the votes and Israel is the object of all their animosity and hatred," she observed.

With all the politization "one of the heart-warming things about the conference was the hospitality of the Danish Jewish community," said Landa. The "very close relationship" between the American and Israeli delegations and the various Jewish leaders "was made possible through that community." The Danish Jews provided a place for the American Jews and Israelis to gather. It was at these meetings that Landa was able to meet with Chava Hareli, Israel's Ambassador to Norway.

As an official U.S. delegate, Landa felt that there were two important positive outcomes from the conference. First was the unanimous approval and signing of a proposal to end all discrimination against women, and second was the fact that many extensive reports were prepared before the conference -- focussing world attention on women's problems.

Unfortunately, according to Landa, the U.S. had to vote no on many proposals because clauses were added and amended to the point where their original good intentions were completely reversed. Although the Europeans abstained rather than opposed the final "Plan of Action," as the Americans had hoped, Landa reported that many strong statements were made by the abstainees to the fact that had the Zionism and PLO clauses been deleted, the votes cast would have been in favor of adopting the "Plan of Action."

NEW YORK (JTA) -- How Soviet Jews are fighting harassment and anti-Semitism is clearly shown in a new Portuguese-language volume containing translations of articles, poetry and stories that have appeared in the underground press in the Soviet Union, which has just been published. It is aimed at the Portuguese-speaking public in Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique and other African and Latin American countries. The new publication, a 184-page book entitled "Samizdat: Jewish Identity in the Soviet Union," has been published by the Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo, Brazil, with the assistance of the American Jewish Committee.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA **THE JEWS OF HAITI**

By Ben Frank

(Part Two Of A Two-Part Series)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 7 (JTA)—The Jewish traveler abroad often finds that some countries do not list Jewish synagogues when they mention religious services. Haiti is one country that doesn't have a synagogue, but still the Haitian official Visitor's Guide notes:

"Although there are no synagogues in Haiti, members of the local Jewish colony observe the High Holidays. Visitors of the Jewish faith are welcome and inquiries should be made locally."

No better explanation could be written for Haiti, for after the telephone will ring in the home or office of David Bigio, a Jewish leader here. An American Jewish tourist will be calling and asking about the community and wanting information. Most hotel managers, and indeed most people in Port-au-Prince, know the Bigio family.

Before the Israel Embassy began holding religious services on its grounds, prayers were held in the home of Bigio's late father, Charles "Shalom" Bigio who came to Haiti from Aleppo, Syria. Until recently, in fact, the bulk of the Jewish community was Sephardic. Interestingly, today, the largest single group are Jews from the U.S. who have settled in Haiti, which occupies the western third of Hispaniola, largest island in the Caribbean except Cuba.

Judaism Stays Alive In Haiti

How does Judaism stay alive in Haiti?

First, the Israel Embassy holds services during the holidays and festivals. There also are the fund drives by Keren Hayesod, Israel Bonds and the Jewish National Fund. Many of the children attend Jewish summer camps in the U.S. and many of the adults have been to Israel. Some opened businesses there. Once, there was even a Haitian restaurant in Eilat, proudly set up by Haitians.

Within easy reach of New York City and Miami, many American Jewish tourists visit here and later keep in touch with members of the community. Of course, Haitian Jews also frequently travel to Miami, only one-and-a-half hours away.

During World War II, Jews found a safe haven here. Bigio recalled that one morning in the very early hours, his father was awakened with the information that if he wanted to save Jews who had arrived on an ocean liner, he would have to move very fast. Bigio rose, woke a Cabinet member friend, had the latter sign the papers, and took 60 Jews off the boat; Jews who would have surely been returned to the fate of the Holocaust had not Bigio taken action.

Israel Ambassador Zvi Loker reminded this writer that today nearly all the Jews live in Port-au-Prince, the capital city of Haiti. But once they were spread out over the entire island. On an 18th Century map of Haiti, he discovered two names, "Anse-a-Juifs," and "Ponte-a-Juifs" (which mean Jewish points of settlement). He was quick to note that the Jews in Haiti are in effect part of American Jewish history.

Jewish Contributions Recalled

What is newsworthy here, too, regarding the Jewish community, is that in the last five years, Loker has opened up the area in terms of Jewish scholarship. He himself has delved into the origins of the Jews in the Caribbean and in Haiti.

That is Loker's "hobby" and "passion," and already he has 400 actual names of Jews who have lived here.

A graduate of the Hebrew University in Jewish History, he has written major academic papers on the Jewish presence, enterprise and migration trends in the Caribbean. His paper on "Jewish Toponymes in Haiti," was published in "Jewish Social Studies."

Wherever this writer went, Jews told me with a sense of pride about the existence a long time ago of a synagogue in Jeremie. This is a town of poets, birthplace of Alexandre Dumas, a small port which owes its life and melancholy charm to the sea. Two centuries ago, Jews traded in this town on the northern shore of the southern peninsula in Haiti.

In Jeremie, in the town of Jacmel and in Port-au-Prince, there are Jews who have long since assimilated.

But a visitor cannot come away from this enchanting and friendly nation without thinking of the Jewish contributions to Haiti and the Caribbean, including further development of trade and commerce and contributions to ethnic, cultural and religious pluralism. One awaits the results of the scholarship of men like Loker and others who will explore in great detail the Jewish heritage in Haiti, a Jewish community which is still alive and which awaits, as Bigio put it, more opportunities to welcome American Jews.

ELEVENTH MACCABIAH GAMES TO BE HELD IN ISRAEL JULY 6-16, 1981

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (JTA)—The eleventh Maccabiah Games will be held in Israel July 6-16, 1981. Since the first Maccabiah Games in 1932, thousands of Jewish athletes from around the world have taken part in the Games, recognized by the International Olympic Committee and the International Sports Federation as one of the only six such international events equivalent in stature to the Olympic Games.

Three thousand athletes and contestants from 30 countries are scheduled to take part in the 10-day Games—participating in more than 30 different sporting events. The Games will be held mostly in Ramat Gan and the Tel Aviv metropolitan area.

The Maccabiah Games opening ceremony is set for July 6, 1981 at the Ramat Gan Olympic Stadium. Over 50,000 spectators are expected to watch President Yitzhak Navon declare the Games open and to witness the runner light the Maccabiah flame in honor of the Maccabees, who led the "Chanukah" rebellion against the Greeks more than 2100 years ago, in whose memory the Maccabiah Games are dedicated.

Two events scheduled in addition to the actual Games are a gala concert in honor of the Games on July 4, 1981 by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Zubin Mehta; and a festival of gymnastics and folklore on July 11, 12, 13 in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, respectively.

WOLF PRIZE TO LEO SACHS

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (JTA)—The noted Weizmann Institute of Science cancer researcher and cell biologist, Prof. Leo Sachs, has been named a recipient of the 1980 Wolf Prize in Medicine, one of the most coveted awards in the world of science. Sachs, Otto Meyerhof Professor of Biology at the Weizmann Institute, is the first Israeli so honored. He shares the \$100,000 prize with Dr. Cesar Milstein of Cambridge University, England and Dr. James Gowans of the Medical Research Council of London. Born in Germany in 1924, Sachs came to Israel in 1952.