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ISRAEL OFFERS AID TO ALGERIA'S EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin has offered to extend aid to the victims of the earthquake in Algeria if the Red Cross and the government of Algeria give their approval. The offer was made in a cable to a local Arab committee aiding earthquake victims which has set up its headquarters in the village of Baqa el Ghabiyeh. Israeli Health Minister Eliezer Shostak said that medical teams and medicine were standing by, pending the responses from the Algerian government and the Red Cross.

According to Algeria's Red Crescent, the Moslem Red Cross, an estimated 20,000 people were killed and more than 60,000 people were injured in last Friday's quake which flattened the city of Algiers. The official Algerian government radio has announced that 27 camps have been set up to house the estimated 200,000 homeless.

TWO JEWISH SCIENTISTS SHARE IN NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY ...

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Two Jewish American scientists whose forebears came to the United States from the Ukraine share this year's Nobel Prize for chemistry with a British scientist for separate work involved in genetic engineering.

Paul Berg, 54, of Stanford University, was awarded half the \$215,000 prize while Walter Gilbert, 48, of Harvard, split the other half with Frederick Sanger, 62, of Cambridge University.

The Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm, which announced the prize, said Berg was cited for his biochemical studies of nucleic acids, and Gilbert and Sanger for having independently developed different methods which determine the exact sequence of the nucleotide building blocks. The Academy said Berg was the first investigator to construct a "recombinant DNA molecule" through the use of genetic engineering, sometimes called gene manipulation.

Berg, who was born in New York City, is the son of Harry Berg of Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, who emigrated to America in the early 1920s and became a "small manufacturer" of fur coats and fur collars for 35 years in Manhattan. His mother was the late Sara Brodsky. They came to New York from a small town outside of Kiev.

Visited Israel Many Times

Berg started his higher education at the City College of New York but he lasted only three days. "I had to ride the subways for two hours to get to school and after three days of that I felt it was too far to go every day." He transferred to Brooklyn College and later to Pennsylvania State University. He joined the Stanford faculty in 1959. He earned his doctorate at Case-Western Reserve in Cleveland and taught for six years at Washington University in St. Louis. He and his wife have one son, John, an actor in training.

Recalling his career in a telephone interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Berg said

that he grew up in the Sea Gate section of Brooklyn where he was Bar Mitzvahed. His family was "not totally Orthodox" but observant in the traditional ways. A visitor to Israel "many times," Berg lectured for 10 days at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth in 1971.

"Israel is an exciting place," Berg said. "It is a miracle and an astonishing country when one sees what they have been able to achieve. In terms of science, and considering the size of the country and its population, it is most extraordinary."

Enthusiastic About Israel

Gilbert, who was born in Boston, is the maternal grandson of the late Joseph Cohen, who was editor of the Frie Arbeiter Stimmung, an Anarchist Yiddish newspaper in New York in the early 1900s. The scientist also is the son-in-law of the Washington left-wing journalist I. F. Stone. Gilbert and his wife Celia have a son, John, at Cal Tech, and a daughter, Kate, at Harvard.

Gilbert, who said he is "enthusiastic about Israel," said he is not identified with any organizations and has not visited Israel. "I spend most of my time being involved in science," he told JTA. "We stopped being believers a couple of generations ago."

Both of Gilbert's parents were born in Philadelphia. His father, Richard, was a development economist who had worked in Pakistan in the 1960s and 1970s on a Harvard program there. He and his wife, Emma Cohen Gilbert, make their home in Green Valley, Arizona. Gilbert's grandparents, maternal and paternal, came to the U.S. from the Ukraine in the 1890s.

... AND JEWISH SCIENTIST WINS NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Prof. Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, well known in Israel for his lectures on economics and expertise in Israel's economic affairs, has won the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics, the Swedish Academy announced in Stockholm today. Klein received the \$212,000 award for creating "econometric models and their application to the analysis of economic fluctuations and economic policy," the announcement said.

The economist, who is 60, has proved over the last 30 years to be the leading researcher within the field of analysis of business fluctuations and created computer-based models determining the effects of government policies around the world, the Swedish Academy said. The announcement in Stockholm said that Klein's most famous model was built in collaboration with another American colleague, Arthur Goldberger.

Klein's wife, Sonia Adelson Klein, herself an economist with the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Philadelphia, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that she and her husband visited Israel "many times" and that in 1964 they spent three months there while he lectured at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was the foreign member of the board of the Falk Institute in Jerusalem which concentrates on economic research and in that capacity he visited Israel once a year, she said.

Klein was born in Omaha, Neb. and was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1942. He has been at the University of Pennsylvania since 1958. His forebears came from Austria, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in the 19th Century and settled in Nebraska and Iowa. Mrs. Klein is the daughter of the late Max Adelson who was president of the Touro Synagogue congregation in Newport, R.I. Prof. Klein's parents are Leon and Blanche Monheit Klein who live in San Francisco.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE RULES OF THE GAME

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (JTA) — Israel and Syria have attained a *modus vivendi* in Lebanon that could become a starting point for peace talks between the two countries if Israel takes advantage of the opportunity. This is the opinion of Dr. Zvi Lanir, of Tel Aviv University's Center for Strategic Studies, who says that Israel has established the rules of the game by which Syria was able to enter Lebanon. Israel, thereby, has gained at least a *de facto* recognition by Syria of its strategic interests in Lebanon, Lanir said.

According to Lanir, the relationship between Israel and Syria in Lebanon has been based on a series of "red lines" where each side can signal the other what action will be tolerated and what will not.

The three most important "red lines" are that the Syrians were not to enter the area between the Zeharani and Litani Rivers, they were not to destroy the last Christian strongholds in Beirut and they were to use their forces in Lebanon to patrol, not to threaten Israel. Specifically, they were not to introduce anti-aircraft weapons into Lebanon.

"The general impression is that Lebanon is a keg of dynamite which can explode into a war where Syria and Israel will lose control," Lanir said. "My findings are that this isn't so. Both sides can control their clients — the Christians in our case and the Palestinians and leftist groups under Syria's wing. Both Syria and Israel have demonstrated a high reaction threshold in Lebanon," he observed.

"For example, when the Syrians threatened the last Christian enclaves (in Beirut), there was pressure on Israel to send in the air force. We did not. Instead, we signaled the Syrians that this was a red line and gave them a way to retreat without losing face," Lanir said.

Outlook For Peace Talks With Syria

With regard to the possibilities of eventual peace talks between Israel and Syria, Lanir acknowledged that "There is a great deal to be done before we get a peace treaty. But Lebanon is an arena where possibilities for talks and compromise exist." He said the recent Syrian-Soviet friendship pact only strengthened his hypothesis. According to Lanir, Syria wanted the treaty because, among other things, it feared that Israel might take advantage of the Iraqi-Iranian war and use Lebanon as a jumping-off point for an attack on Syria.

Gen. (res.) Aharon Yariv, who heads the Center for Strategic Studies, said he did not foresee a threat to Israel from the Iraqi-Iranian war for the next two years. However, should Iraq win a decisive victory, it could constitute a

danger to Israel because Baghdad might want to bolster its new leadership position in the Arab world by attacking Israel, Yariv said.

Speaking in Ashkelon, Agriculture Minister Arjel Sharon contended that the real danger of the Iraqi-Iranian war is that it will strengthen the Soviet position in the region.

CONSTERNATION AT EEC REPORT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (JTA) — A news agency report from Brussels Monday that the European Economic Community (EEC) does not plan to open an office in Israel caused embarrassment and consternation in official quarters here. An explicit agreement was reached between Israel and the EEC Commission last summer to the effect that such an office would be opened. The Foreign Ministry here and the Israel Embassy in Brussels said they had received no official word of a reconsideration.

The Brussels report followed an announcement here Sunday by Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor that the EEC would have an office in Tel Aviv and a "branch office" in Jerusalem. Naor said the EEC had agreed to Israel's request that it be represented in Jerusalem although it refused to have its main office in the city. Naor made it clear that he spoke on the basis of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's report to the Cabinet Sunday.

EEC ambassadors in Tel Aviv said they knew of no such agreement on the part of the EEC to have a branch office in Jerusalem. Israeli sources explained privately that an understanding to that effect had been reached but not signed, with senior EEC officials. They acknowledged that this was before the Jerusalem Law was passed by the Knesset and the subsequent exodus of all the foreign embassies stationed in Jerusalem.

Diplomatic observers felt that the Brussels report, which quoted an EEC spokesman, reflected the European community's pique at the Israeli announcement of the understanding. It is not clear now when the EEC office will be opened or whether it will in fact have a branch in Jerusalem. Israeli officials were seeking clarifications, as were the EEC ambassadors in Tel Aviv.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Swift action by the Jerusalem fire brigade put out a fire in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Old City Tuesday night. According to the fire department, a devotional candle fell on a wooden panel which ignited. The fire fighters extinguished the blaze before it could spread. The church, one of the holiest shrines of Christendom sustained only minor damage.

TEL AVIV (JTA) — A new poster issued by the Israeli Nature Reserves Authority carries pictures of animals photographed by the late nature photographer Gail Rubin who was murdered by Arab terrorists in the Haifa-Tel Aviv coastal road massacre in March 1978. The poster is in memory of the slain photographer, whose works have appeared in magazines and in exhibitions in major cities around the world.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — A group of Mexican Sephardic leaders inaugurated a Jewish National Fund forest in western Galilee in the name of the Mexican Sephardic community and commemorating 31 of its recent leaders, now deceased. Aharon Capon, heading the group, unveiled a marble plaque at the forest, near Achihud, and said on behalf of the Sephardic-Zionist Federation of Mexico that "This forest represents the eternal link between the Jewish people and its land."

FOCUS ON ISSUES**A MANIFESTATION OF ZIONISM**

By David Londau

GALILEE, Oct. 15 (JTA) — The scene was reminiscent of album photos of the beginning of Zionist settlements at the turn of the century: a large crowd gathering on a Galilee hilltop, facing an improvised stage, surrounded by several prefabricated houses, and listening to a seemingly endless row of speakers.

The occasion was the inauguration of a new settlement — the lookout post of Adi in the western Galilee. World Zionist Organization Executive chairman Leon Dulzín took the day off from work in his Jerusalem headquarters and came to join the party in this remote hilltop, escorted by the two chairmen of the WZO settlement department and by the chairman of the Jewish National Fund, as well as other senior officials in the Jewish Agency.

There wasn't really much to see. So far, there are only seven families in Adi, seven prefabricated houses, a small shop, a social club and an office. One needed a lot of imagination and a considerable amount of vision to picture the place in a few years. "One day it is going to be like Tivon," said Yaacov Friedmann, director of the northern region at the settlement department. He did not even smile when he compared the newly-born settlement to the luxurious villa suburb of Haifa. He meant it seriously.

Standing on the podium, Dulzín recalled a meeting several years ago with the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverría, following Mexico's joining in the infamous Zionism equals racism vote in the United Nations. The President could not believe that little Israel was self-sufficient in food, and was even exporting food to other countries. "This, Mister President is Zionism," Dulzín said triumphantly.

Now he pointed at the gathering he was facing, saying that the new settlements in the Galilee were as good a manifestation of Zionism as any. He argued with a recent essay published in the local press questioning the viability of Zionism. "Not only has Zionism succeeded, but these settlements are its greatest victory."

Settlements In The Galilee

Aside from Adi, there are 27 new settlements in the Galilee. All were established within the last year and a half with a declared purpose of stopping the rapid process of Arab villagers taking control over vast areas in the Galilee.

The idea guiding the planners — the settlement department and the JNF — was speed. It was obvious that any square meter of land that was not occupied by Jews sooner or later be occupied by Arabs. The State did not meet the challenge of controlling Arab settlement by legal means.

Therefore, small settlements (mitzvim — lookout posts housing 15 to 25 families) and mitzporim (smaller posts with five to seven families) were quickly established throughout the Galilee, purposely in thickly populated Arab areas.

There are some 700,000 dunam of State-owned land in the Galilee. Half of it is under either direct or indirect Arab control. The new settlements network intends to gain control over 150,000 dunam (some 40,000 acres) of land.

Dulzín and his entourage visited several of these settlements and realized that if they were to stand on their own feet they would need money

a lot of money.

No Time To Waste

Meir Shmir, JNF head of the development administration and acting director general of the settlement department, one of the initiators of the new settlements, said there was no time to waste. One should quickly enter the second stage of the settlement network: thickening the settlements to house some 500 to 750 families, an estimated expense of 80 million Shekels (\$13.3 million).

Customarily, the Jewish Agency settlement department and the JNF usually give the initial push: they prepare the infrastructure, help the new settlement in its first steps. The second stage is usually taken by the State.

However, it was the shared view of both chairmen of the settlement department, Prof. Roanan Weitz and Matityahu Drobless, that the settlements cannot wait for the State to step in at the speed the government ministries work.

"If we wait for the Ministry of Construction and Housing," Weitz said, "the lookout posts will not hold out." He had already prepared a written proposal to Dulzín that the Jewish Agency should start adopting five of the smaller settlements as a starter. Dulzín said he viewed the proposal favorably, but said it needed further study.

Indication Of Difficulties

One indicator of the difficulties ahead was a remark by Drobless: "The ministerial settlement committee decided recently to expand all Galilee settlements to include at least 30 families, but there is no money to implement the decision."

Some of the settlements already face serious trouble because they have passed the initial stage and have no resources to enter the second developing stage.

Michmanim, on top of Mt. Kamoun overlooking the Acre-Safed Road, is one of them. Seven families live in Michmanim; all make their living outside. There is no telephone in the place, and the winding road leading to the top of the mountain, which was cut through the difficult mountainous terrain by the JNF in a record time of a year-and-a-half without marring the beautiful landscape, is not yet paved. In other words — the settlement, like many others of its kind, still has no entity of its own.

Part of the problem is that the Jewish Agency made it quite clear to the settlers from the beginning, that the main purpose of the settlement was to demonstrate Jewish presence in a thickly populated Arab area, and that because of funds the Jewish Agency cannot provide — at least at this stage — it cannot help in building an economic infrastructure.

But as representatives of the families sat over coffee with Dulzín, the long-time understandings were soon forgotten and, quite naturally, they stressed present-time difficulties.

"There will be no settlement here without means of production," said Benny Aharon, a heavy, dark-bearded fellow in his mid-30s. Aharon wanted to raise a herd of black goats, which he said were popular on the meat market. But he needed a 150,000 Shekel investment, which he wanted to get from the Jewish Agency.

An argument developed in which the guests explained to Aharon that although they understood the difficulties, there were no funds available at this stage for additional investments, since funds would go to help the entire settlement drive.

Summing up the situation, Weitz said: "When we established the seven family settlements we knew there would be trouble, but we wanted Jewish presence.

Well, thank God -- now there is trouble. The target is now to slowly expand these settlements but this is a process that can last even 10 years. One way to do it is to recruit families which can come here and establish their own source of income, without public help."

Relations With Arab Neighbors

All this time hardly anyone spoke of a much larger potential problem -- the relations with the Arab neighbors. "So far there are no problems," said one of the settlers of Tal-El, just north of the Acre-Safed Road. "One of the Arab youngsters even gives us karate lessons."

Taha Abu-Amin, the Mukhtar (chief) of the neighboring Bedouin tribe, was one of the speakers in the Adi ceremony. He spoke Arabic, which most of the audience did not understand. Only few noticed that in his message he included the hope that the new settlement would contribute to the development of the area for "the sake of both peoples."

Abu-Amin touched a delicate nerve. There is a general animosity among the Galilee Arabs to the new settlements. Many regard the term "Judification of the Galilee" as an unfortunate alternative to "Arabrean territory," although nobody has the intention to drive Arab villagers away. Building neighborly relations with the suspicious Arabs is still one of the major tasks of the villagers. The settlers are well aware of the difficulties.

"Whatever will happen," Aharon said, looking straight at Dulzin, "we are staying here, whether you help us with the black goats or not."

SUPREME COURT RESERVES DECISION ON APPEAL BY ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL AGAINST DENATURALIZATION

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- The U.S. Supreme Court reserved decision today, after hearing for more than an hour, arguments by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti on an appeal by an alleged Nazi war criminal against denaturalization. The appellant, Feodor Federenko, faces loss of citizenship on grounds that he failed to disclose his Nazi record when he arrived in the U.S. in 1949 and later when he applied for citizenship which was granted to him in 1970.

It is believed to be the first time that a case involving an alleged Nazi war criminal has reached the nation's highest tribunal. It also marks the first time a U.S. Attorney General has taken part in such proceedings. When Civiletti argued the case for the government, it was the first time for him as the nation's chief law enforcement officer, to appear before the Supreme Court.

Federenko, who was born in the Ukraine in 1907, was charged by the U.S. government with having been an armed guard at the Treblinka concentration camp in 1942-43 where he participated in beating and shooting Jewish inmates. The Federal District Court in Miami ruled against depriving him of citizenship on grounds that the government had not presented adequate evidence. The defense argued that Federenko's service at the camp was involuntary.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in June 1979 overruled the District Court's opinion and ordered Federenko's denaturalization, against which he is now appealing to the Supreme Court.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D.N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, which handles cases involving war criminals living in the U.S., applauded Civiletti's appearance. "In many respects," she said, "the Attorney General's appearance in this case represents the culmination of my long standing efforts to convince our government to take action against war criminals who have found sanctuary in this country."

DISCUSSIONS ON RESUMING AUTONOMY TALKS PUT OFF TILL AFTER NOV. 4

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- Discussions on resuming the West Bank-Gaza autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the U.S. were put off today until after the American Presidential elections Nov. 4, and the proposed summit conference between the leaders of the three nations was postponed indefinitely pending additional preparatory sessions.

This was the upshot of the two days of meetings held here at the invitation of the U.S. between Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and U.S. special ambassador Sol Linowitz. They discussed their results at a State Department press conference led by Linowitz at which it was apparent that little if any changes had taken place on the major questions awaiting resolution.

It had been envisioned previously that President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Premier Menachem Begin of Israel would meet in Washington in mid-November. But Linowitz said today that the summit meeting would not take place until after many other meetings concerning preparations to ensure its success. He indicated that January, 1981 would be the earliest date. The U.S. envoy said the parties would not want "to go to a summit unless we were certain it is timely and productive."

Linowitz announced that over the next two weeks, the U.S. will prepare a revised memorandum of understanding stemming from the latest tripartite discussions and the representatives of the three nations will meet on Nov. 17 "in the area" -- presumably in Egypt or Israel -- to discuss further summit conference arrangements and the provisions of autonomy. He indicated that the Nov. 17 meeting will not be on the ministerial level.

Linowitz also said that the Jerusalem issue will not be included in the new memorandum of understanding. Ali and Burg both made it clear that they did not offer their positions on Jerusalem at the meetings just concluded here. Linowitz observed, "We have agreed this is not the time to deal with the Jerusalem issue." Pressed as to whether the Arabs of East Jerusalem would participate in the autonomy talks, Linowitz replied, "That is one of the issues."

Linowitz, Burg and Ali were unable to agree, in their appearance before the press, in response to a question as to whether there is now greater urgency about the overall strategic picture in the Middle East due to the Iraqi-Iranian war, or if the Palestinian issue is still seen as their top priority.

Ali said, "Of course, the Palestinian problem will and is now the top issue in the Middle East and will stay as such until we come to a comprehensive peace settlement in the area." He said the Egyptian position, as conveyed to the U.S., is that the Palestinian problem is "the cornerstone or core" of the Middle East problem. Burg said the Arabs should look toward the Persian Gulf "to see how devastating a war can be and should understand that from the Libyan-Egyptian border to the Jordan River and the Syrian border, there is peace because there is Camp David and the autonomy talks."