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 Bella el Ghobiyeh. 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, most of the 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 Al'Annam. 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 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 Sheephead Bay, Brooklyn, who emigrated to America in the early 1920s and became a "small manufacturer" of fur coats and furs, 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 received 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 trajectory.

Berg recalled 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 paternal grandson of the late Joseph Cohen, who was editor of the Free Arbeiter Stimme, an Anarchist Yiddish newspaper in New York in the early 1900s. The scientist 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.

Klein, 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 Shorfig

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, there- by, 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 Bekaa Valley and Lito River, they were not to destroy the last Christian strongholds in Beirut and they were not to use their forces in Lebanon to patrol, get 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 re-election threshold in Lebanon,” he observed.

“For example, when the Syrians threatened the last Christian enclave (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 strengthen 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. (rec.) 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 Aziel Sharon contended that the real danger of the Iraqi-Iranian war is that it will strengthen the Soviet position in the region.

CONSCERNATION AT EEC REPORT

By David Landa

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 consternation 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 Israeli 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 Nacir that the EEC would have an office in Tel Aviv and a "branch office" in Jerusalem. Nacir 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. Nacir 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 whether the EEC office will be opened or whether it will, in fact, have an office 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 firefighters extinguished the blaze before it could spread.

The church, one of the holiest shrines of Christianity, sustained only minor damage.

TAM (JTA) — A new poster issued by the Israeli Nature Reserves Authority carries pictures of animals photographed by the late nature photographer Goli 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 work has 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 Capan, heading the group, unveiled a marble plaque at the forest, near Achshu, 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 Lando

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 Yitzhak Duskin was the day-off-week 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 Ivron,” 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, Duskin recalled a meeting seven years ago with the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverria, following Mexico’s joining in the infamous Zionist equal rights 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,” Duskin said triumphantly.

Now he pointed at the gathering he was facing, saying that the new settlements in the Galilee were a good 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 29 new settlements in the Galilee that 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 would sooner or later be occupied by Arabs. The State did not meet the challenge of controlling Arab settlement by legal means.

Therefore, small settlements (mitzpim — lookout posts housing 15 to 25 families) and mitzparim (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 to 200,000 acres of land.

Duskin and his entourage visited several of these settlements and realized that if they were to stand on their own feet they would need money to get along.
SUPREME COURT RESERVES DECISION ON APPEAL BY ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL AGAINST DENATIONALIZATION  

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (JTA) -- The U.S. Supreme Court reserved decision today, after hearing for more than four hours, arguments by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti on an appeal by an alleged Nazi war criminal against denationalization. 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 in 1952.

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 overturned the District Court's opinion and ordered Federenko's denationalization, against which he is now appealing to the Supreme Court.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D, NY), 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

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 implication of the two days of meetings held here at the invitation of the U.S., between Foreign Minister Kamal Hasasan Ali of Egypt, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and U.S. special ambassador Shlomorimonowitz. 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 that the parties would not want 'to go to a summit unless we were certain it's timely and productive.'

It is understood that over the past 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's one of the issues." He also said, "Now that we've gone, Ali and Burg are 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 Israeli-Iraqi 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. But said the Arabs should look toward the Person Gulf to see how devastating a war can be and should understand that from the Israeli-Jordanian, Egyptian border to the Jordan River and the Syrian border, there is peace because there is Camp David and the autonomy talks."