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STAND-OFF ELECTION RESULTS GIVE LIKUD BETTER CHANCE THAN LABOR TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT BUT NEW ELECTIONS SERIOUS POSSIBILITY

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 1 (JTA) -- Premier Menachem Begin was considered likely to continue in office at the head of a Likud-Religious coalition in the wake of yesterday's elections. Although Labor might end up one seat ahead of Likud in the next Knesset when the final tally is known, Labor's chances of putting together a coalition seemed slim, while Likud's seemed considerably better.

With only 40 percent of the vote counted by the early hours of this morning, Labor was given 49 Knesset seats to 48 for Likud. The National Religious Party was down to six from 12 in the outgoing Knesset. The ultra-Orthodox Aguda Israel had four seats, Poale Aguda one and the new Sephardic religious party, Tami, three. All of those figures were subject to change when the final tally is completed and the so-called "remainder" votes are allocated among the parties.

With initial coalition-making contacts already underway, seasoned observers rated the chances of the major parties as follows: A 60 percent chance that Likud can form a government; a 15 percent chance that Labor can form a government; a 25 percent chance that no one can form a government.

Even if the likeliest scenario does indeed materialize, and Begin puts together a coalition, it will have only a slender majority in the Knesset. Some observers believe such a government would be inherently unstable and would probably fall fairly soon. Others, however, speak of the "strength in weakness" phenomenon and believe that a closely knit narrow-majority government would have staying power despite the arithmetic.

Rough Time Seen For Likud Govt.

A key factor making life difficult for such a government would be the numerically strong and cohesive opposition in the Knesset.

Unlike the outgoing ninth Knesset, where the main opposition party, Labor, controlled only 32 mandates, Labor would have some 50 in the 10th Knesset, and these would be consistently backed by the Civil Rights Movement (CRM), Shinui and Telem, each with one seat -- giving an impressively solid phalanx of opposition mandates.

The Rakah Communists would also be lined up against a Likud-led government, and thus it would constantly be prey to parliamentary challenges. All of its members would have to be on hand virtually all of the time in order to stave off sudden no-confidence votes.

Nevertheless it is clear that Begin intends to go ahead to set up such a government. The Premier declared his determination at a predawn "victory" press conference at his Tel Aviv election headquarters. He was scheduled to meet with the NRP leader, Yosef Burg, later today to launch coalition negotiations.

Begin apparently hopes to set up a quick alliance of Likud, the NRP and Agudat Israel which will bring him close to the needed 61-seat majority.

The precise arithmetic will hinge on the final election results, still unknown. As a second stage -- or as part of the first stage if these three parties cannot achieve 61 seats between them -- Begin would look to Tami, Aharon Abu Hatseira's Sephardic religious party with a probably score of three, and Moshe Dayan's Telem with one seat to provide the government with a modicum of stability.

As far as Labor is concerned, it will look to Aguda, rather than to the politically hawkish NRP, to break away from the pro-Likud religious alliance.

The NRP is seen as virtually committed to serving with Begin rather than with Labor. Even though this might well not be the preference of the Party's titular head, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, he is no longer the all-powerful boss in the sadly-reduced NRP. Much of the power now resides with Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Gush Emunim leader Haim Druckman who prefer Likud to Labor.

Labor Prospects Bleak

Aguda has no such firm political-ideological commitments to Likud, or to Likud's "Greater Israel" policies. For that reason it will be the focus of Labor wooing efforts. But Labor's prospects must be considered bleak because it is hard to see how Aguda's ultra-Orthodoxy can be squared with the left-liberal outlook prevalent in Labor and especially in Mapam, Shinui, and the CRM, Labor's close allies.

Even if the decision was made to set aside matters of religious controversy in the more pressing interest of removing Begin from power, the Aguda itself would have to be persuaded that a partnership with Labor would be preferable to the present alliance with Likud. Aguda leaders professed themselves last night to be well satisfied with the past four years with Begin. The Likud Premier had kept all his commitments to them, they noted, whereas past agreements with the Labor Party often produced disagreement and misunderstanding. The Agudists cite legislation limiting abortions and autopsies as their party's achievements under the Begin government.

Some optimistic Laborites believe, however, that these very achievements, made under Likud, make it possible now for Aguda and Labor to enter into an alliance. Labor they say would not be required to make any new concessions to the Orthodox party -- concessions which Mapam and the other secular elements would find hard to stomach. What would be required in effect would be a preservation of the status quo as it exists today, after four years of Likud-Religious partnership.

Granted that Labor made bold campaign statements pledging to sweep away Aguda's "achievements" in restricting abortions and autopsies, the straitened circumstances brought about by the tight election result will allow Labor to conveniently shelve those pledges if by so doing they can help to oust Begin from office.

One significant conclusion to be drawn from this close election is that many small parties appear to have been wiped out in a massive move by the public towards the two big blocs.

Leftist Parties Suffered

Among those to bite the dust are the Independent Liberals and Sheli which had scored one and two seats respectively in the 1977 Knesset elections. Other

small parties -- Shinui and CRM, held on by the skin of their teeth. Only Aguda of the extant small parties did well, while of the new-born small parties Tami did fairly well and Dayan's Telem did abysmally badly.

The NRP, as expected, lost votes both to Tami and to the ultra nationalist Tehiya and was drastically reduced. NRP leaders took comfort from the fact that however shrunken, their party remains virtually indispensable to coalition-making. For Begin it is absolutely indispensable.

Labor's performance, viewed on its own merits and in disregard of coalition-making prospects, was impressive. The party added 50 percent to its 1977 total of seats. Likud's increase from 45 in 1977 to a provisional 48 as of this morning may be seen as another stage in the steady and constant growth of the right-centrist bloc ever since 1969 when Herut and the Liberals first joined together to form Gahal, the forerunners of the Likud.

SMALL PARTIES WIPED OUT IN CLOSEST KNESSET ELECTIONS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, July 1 (JTA) -- Both Menachem Begin and Shimon Peres claimed victory in yesterday's Knesset elections, addressing their enthusiastic election workers in the early hours of the morning. Although the final outcome may not be known for several days, the elections were the closest in Israel's history.

Three hours after the announcement of the statistical projection showing Labor with a narrow lead, Peres said it appeared clear he would be called on by the President to form the next coalition.

An hour or so later with the vote tied, Begin mocked Peres' claim, saying it was obvious that Likud would again form a coalition with the religious parties, and this could be done within a day or so.

But even before Peres spoke, amateur statisticians glued to their television screens all over the country, decided that Labor, with 49 Knesset seats -- based on about 40 percent of the vote counted -- would not be able to attract the religious parties to form a coalition. At the same time, they felt that Begin too might not be able to form a stable, workable government.

Likud Confident

Likud appeared confident they would be able to attract the support not only of the six National Religious Party seats and the five of the Agudat Israel but also the two or three seats won by Aharon Abu Hatzeira's new Tami party, which has indicated readiness to go with Begin.

Their enthusiasm diminished after reports that the NRP would refuse to serve in a coalition with Abu Hatzeira because of his defection from their ranks and the establishment of his new party which had made serious inroads among NRP supporters, cutting its Knesset representation by half.

NRP leader Yosef Burg did not slam the door on joining a Labor-led coalition but indicated that the party would prefer to go with Begin. Observers said much depended on the price that Begin or Peres would be prepared to pay for NRP and Agudat Israel support.

Small Parties Bitter

Yesterday's election virtually wiped out a number of small parties, and their representatives spoke bitterly of "treachery" by the Labor Align-

ment. Sheli's Meir Payil said Labor's insistence on the need for a large majority to oust Begin had attracted many voters who did not realize how essential it was to have smaller parties in the Knesset to act as a brake on the monolithic parties.

Shulamit Aloni, reduced to one-woman representation, appeared shocked at the dashing of her hopes to lead a sizeable party whose voice would be heard on social affairs.

Shmuel Flatto-Sharon, whose ouster from the Knesset may mean he is open to extradition to France on embezzlement charges as well as liable to a prison sentence and fines in Israel, walked out of a television panel show of "small parties" when the projected results were announced.

Agudat Israel representatives said they would have to consult their Council of Sages -- the panel of rabbis which runs all Aguda affairs, religious and political -- before deciding on their next political move.

ADMINISTRATION FACING IMMINENT DECISION ON LIFTING F-16 SUSPENSION

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 1 (JTA) -- Indications today are that the Reagan Administration will have to make a decision by the middle of this month on whether or not to lift its suspension of the shipment of four F-16 jet fighters to Israel.

State Department sources said this is because six more F-16s are scheduled to be shipped to Israel on July 17. It is conceivable that all 10 planes might be sent at that time. Meanwhile, delivery of other arms scheduled for shipment to Israel began today in compliance with President Reagan's promise that the embargo applies only to the four F-16s.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer stressed today that the "review" being conducted by the Administration and Congress on whether Israel violated the arms agreement with the United States when it used American weapons to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor June 7 affected only the four F-16s.

He said that no decision had been made on the six F-16s due to be delivered in July. He said all arms shipped abroad must technically be approved by the Administration just before the scheduled date of shipment. He said the six planes will be shipped "barring some future decision" not to but stressed that this is "not part of the review process." He urged reporters not to speculate on anything until the review is completed.

Habib Will Return To Mideast Next Week

Fischer said that special envoy Philip Habib will return to the Middle East, probably next week. The spokesman said Habib could not be credited with the decision by the Lebanese Christian militia to turn over their patrols in Zahle to 600 Lebanese policemen. He said the decision was due to an effort by Arab foreign ministers.

Fischer said however that the U.S. welcomes the move because it "contributes to a defusing of tension." But he said that the U.S. could not confirm reports that the Syrians have moved their troops away from Zahle, ending a 91-day siege of the Christian village or that the Syrians have begun moving some of their SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles out of Lebanon.

The State Department spokesman declined to comment on the results of the Knesset elections in Israel yesterday since the outcome was not "clear." He stressed that the U.S. has "no favorite" between Premier Menachem Begin of the governing Likud Party and Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Alignment. He said the continuation of the peace efforts in the Middle East would not depend upon which of them forms the next Israeli government.

AUSTRALIAN P.M. NON-COMMITTAL ON TROOPS FOR SINAI FORCE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 1 (JTA) -- Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia left for New York today after two days of talks with President Reagan and other members of the Administration in which he refused to commit his government to supply troops for the multi-national force to patrol Sinai.

"We are hopeful that Australia will agree to participate," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said today. He added that the Administration understands that Fraser wants to consult with his Cabinet before making a commitment.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that he hopes to have answers by the end of July from the governments that may contribute forces to patrol Sinai after Israel's final withdrawal next April.

Opposition Develops

Australia had been expected to be one of the key forces in the Sinai patrol. But just before Fraser left for the U.S. opposition developed within his governing Liberal Party and the opposition Labor Party to having Australian troops participate in any military force except under United Nations sponsorship. The U.S. has had to form a multinational force under the provision of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty because it believes that any attempt to create such a force at the UN Security Council would be vetoed by the Soviet Union.

An agreement on the force by the U.S., Israel and Egypt was announced in Cairo June 25 by Michel Sterner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Sterner said the forces would total 2000 to 3000 men of which the U.S. would provide 800, including 70 civilian observers. The force will be headed by a director general who would be an American. Next in line would be a military field commander, who would not be an American. Both appointments would be subject to the approval of Israel and Egypt.

Report Begin Hedges

Fischer had no comment today on Israeli press reports that Premier Menachem Begin has held up initialing the agreement because of his objection to one clause. "We do expect the text to be shortly initialed," Fischer said. According to Haaretz, Begin objected to a clause allowing the force to be disbanded with the mutual agreement of Israel and Egypt. This clause was added after Egypt dropped its demand to have the force linked in some way to the UN.

OUTGOING EEC CHAIRMAN CONCEDES PRIMACY OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

By Henriette Boas

AMSTERDAM, July 1 (JTA) -- Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph Van Der Klaauw, completing his six month term as chairman of the European Economic Community's (EEC) Council of Ministers yesterday, maintained that the EEC's Middle East initiative can proceed only in conjunction with and supplementary to the American initiative based on the Camp David accords.

Van Der Klaauw's view, contained in his final report to the Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg, corresponded in effect with the position stated yesterday by President Francois Mitterrand of France. According to Van Der Klaauw, there is no room for an independent European initiative. He said he based his conclusions on his recent separate visits to Israel and the Arab states.

Van Der Klaauw was succeeded in the rotating EEC chairmanship by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

FOREIGN POLICY ASS'N POLL FINDS MOST AMERICANS SUPPORT CAMP DAVID PROCESS

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, July 1 (JTA) -- The results of the Foreign Policy Association's "Great Decision '81" public opinion poll indicated that a majority of Americans clearly favor the United States to continue working closely with Egypt and Israel to achieve success in the negotiations for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza strip.

The FPA reported yesterday that 64 percent of 8,848 respondents endorsed the Camp David process, 14 percent favored by-passing the Camp David agreements in favor of a new initiative and 18 percent would prefer to let Israel and the Arabs work out matters among themselves. Four percent of the respondents held other views which were not detailed in the FPA report.

According to the FPA, this year's division of opinion on the Arab-Israeli conflict was similar to the response elicited by its poll a year ago. But the proportion urging the U.S. to work closely with Egypt and Israel increased.

JERUSALEM CITY FATHERS PONDER WHERE TO PUT SPORTS STADIUM

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, July 1 (JTA) -- The Jerusalem City Council is due to debate shortly a proposal to convert the Hebrew University's athletic field into the full size sports arena the city fathers have long wanted but which has been vigorously opposed by some elements of the population.

More than five years ago, Mayor Teddy Kollek pressed plans to build a modern stadium in the northern outskirts of the city near the suburb of Ramot. Millions of Pounds were spent preparing the site. But fierce protests from Orthodox residents who objected to football games on the Sabbath killed the plans.

As an alternative, the city proposed to enlarge the existing Hapoel football field in the Katamon quarter from 7000 to 14,000 seats. But residents of that quiet middle class neighborhood banded together to oppose it, mainly on environmental grounds. Rather than face a protracted legal battle, the Municipality reverted to a long standing proposal to upgrade the Hebrew University field to accommodate the fans of Jerusalem's two football clubs -- Hapoel and Betar.

According to Jerusalem Post municipal affairs reporter Abraham Rabinovich, no one ever explained why that idea was not implemented years ago inasmuch as the university's field is ideally sited far from residential areas and close to the heart of the city.

In the past, the university had protested that the unruly football crowds might damage campus property. But much of the university has since moved to the Mt. Scopus campus and according to municipality spokesmen, the university's position "has changed." The final outcome is expected to depend upon the position taken by Hebrew University president Avraham Harman.

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GENEVA (JTA) -- A group of Swiss students has cancelled an Israel tour because they object to Premier Menachem Begin's "criticism of everyone" including the French and Germans, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed by travel agents here. The group was to have met with Israeli students.

BRILLOVSKY'S SON NEEDS EXIT VISA TO ATTEND U. OF P.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (JTA) -- The University of Pennsylvania will admit only 2,070 students out of more than 11,300 applicants to its freshman class next fall and one of them will be an aspiring young mathematician whose chances of reaching the campus are considered very slim.

He is Leonid Brailovsky, the 20 year-old son of Moscow Jewish activist Viktor Brailovsky who was recently sentenced to three years and three months exile in Siberia for alleged defamation of the Soviet State. The elder Brailovsky's only apparent crime was to apply for permission to emigrate for himself, his son and his wife, Irina--consistently refused by the Soviet authorities since 1972.

Marc Sugarman, a staff writer for the Jewish Exponent here, reported that Penn waived its strict admission requirements in young Brailovsky's case because of the unusual circumstances and because they are convinced that he is capable of meeting the academic standards.

Dr. Gerald Porter, a mathematics professor at the University, told Sugarman, "I've been in contact with Leonid since 1975" when he visited the USSR as part of a study group. "He was unable to go to Moscow University because of his parents' visa refusal. Since then I have been receiving letters requesting me to send him math books."

May Be Drafted

Porter added, according to Sugarman, "He was forced to enroll in a technical institute which makes his situation even more critical. Institute attendance requires him to join the army in a couple of months. Once in the army, he will learn 'national secrets' and may never be let out of the country."

Lee Stetson, director of admissions at Penn, told Sugarman: "When it all began, all I had was a half-filled application. Due to our inability to obtain transcripts (of his previous education) we used personal endorsements from individuals who know Leonid as a person and a student. The support he got was very positive. He has attended technical school for two years and has been studying mathematics. He has a respectable command of English and there is every indication that he could compete academically here. He deserves the opportunity."

But Leonid's greatest challenge is getting out of the Soviet Union, the Exponent writer reported. "The State Department and the White House have been alerted and are reportedly working through diplomatic channels to help him. He must now initiate action of applying for a temporary visa." Stetson said "he can use Penn's letter of acceptance as a reason for a temporary visa."

The University has waived Brailovsky's application fee but if he does enroll, he must pay his tuition in full, Stetson said. "We are hopeful that private sources will help him make the payments."

The Brailovsky family has been "adopted" by Kneseth Israel, a Reform congregation here, the Exponent reported. It quoted Rabbi Simeon Maslin of Kneset Israel as saying, "We would be delighted to do anything we could to help him ... It should only happen."

PRISON TERM DEMANDED FOR DUTCH NAZI

AMSTERDAM, July 1 (JTA) -- The Public Prosecutor has demanded a four year prison sen-

tence for Jan Bulder, a Dutch Nazi collaborator, for his role in the deportation of at least 20 Jews from Holland in 1944, all of whom perished at Auschwitz.

Bulder, 67, first denied the charges but later confessed that he tracked down and arrested Jews in hiding and handed them over to the Germans. He admitted that he worked for the so-called "Judenreferat 4-B" in The Hague during the Nazi occupation of Holland.

Bulder was arrested as a collaborator soon after the liberation of Holland in 1945 but managed to escape to South Africa where he lived until 1969. He returned to Holland under an assumed name but used his true name later on the assumption that the statute of limitations on the prosecution of war criminals was in effect. The statute was in fact deleted from the Dutch Penal Code in 1971.

Bulder was arrested last January when he landed at Schiphol Airport from a vacation in Spain and was brought to trial shortly afterwards. He claimed that he had been forced to work for the Germans in order to avoid a year's imprisonment imposed on him by the Nazis for being absent without leave from the Waffen SS unit in which he served on the Eastern front during World War II. (By Henriette Boas)

KKK ACTIVE WITH NEO-NAZIS IN WEST GERMANY

BONN, July 1 (JTA) -- The Ku Klux Klan is operating in West Germany and maintains liaison with neo-Nazi organizations, the weekly news magazine Stern reported. According to Stern, the racist group has about 1000 members and restricts its activities to U.S. military bases where attacks on Black soldiers have increased. Stern said its information was confirmed by the Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau and the Rhineland-Palatinate Interior Ministry.

KKK activities are centered in the Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse, the magazine reported but the Interior Ministry said Germany's hands were tied because it operates at U.S. military installation. The German Klan maintains ties with the outlawed Wehrsportsgruppe Hoffmann, a neo-Nazi paramilitary organization that masqueraded as a sports club and with other rightwing extremists sought by police in connection with the bombing at the Munich (Oktoberfest) last year.

An 18 year-old neo-Nazi with a criminal record is the Klan's liaison with those groups, Stern said.

OVERSEAS YOUTHS VOLUNTEER FOR SUMMER STINT IN ISRAEL ARMY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, July 1 (JTA) -- About 100 Jewish students from abroad have reportedly volunteered to join the Israeli army temporarily during their summer vacation. The offer was approved by Premier Menachem Begin, in his capacity of Defense Minister, despite the additional burden on the military budget, it was disclosed here yesterday.

According to the report, the students met with Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan shortly after Israel's air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor June 7. Eitan suggested that they participate in a military training program in Israel similar to the basic training given Israeli recruits. The program is to include tours of the country.

Begin approved the idea because it would "contribute to the strengthening of the ties between Israel and young Jews abroad." The Jewish Agency promised financial assistance. The nationalities of the youths involved were not disclosed.