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LIKUD AND LABOR EYE EARLY ELECTIONS; MAPAM WARNS IT WILL QUIT ALIGNMENT IF RIGHTWARD TURN IN LABOR CONTINUES

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 20 (JTA) -- The prospect of early elections increased today in the aftermath of yesterday's narrow defeat of a Labor-sponsored no-confidence motion in the Likud-led government. Premier Menachem Begin, whose fragile coalition survived by a single vote, is said to be convinced that early elections, probably in November, would return Likud to office with a decisive Knesset majority. Most Likud circles seem to agree.

The opposition Labor Alignment, which has come within a hair's breadth of toppling the Begin regime several times during the past year, is also reported to favor new elections as the only way to return to power.

The tiny leftwing Shinui faction announced today that it would introduce a motion next Monday to hold Knesset elections simultaneously with the municipal elections scheduled for next November. Shinui said this would be a test of how earnest the two parties are about going to the polls. Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres said his party would support the motion.

But Labor is in serious disarray. Leaders of Mapam, Labor's partner in the Alignment, warned today that they would not accept hard line policy concessions to accommodate the two hawkish Likud defectors, Amnon Lin and Yitzhak Peretz, who are being ardently wooed to join the Labor bloc. At the same time, hawkish elements within the Labor Party have renewed their demands to end the partnership with Mapam. They would also like to get rid of MKs Yossi Sarid, Shulamith Aloni and other Labor doves.

Mapam leaders made it clear that a sharp swing to the right by Labor would make it impossible for them to participate in the Alignment. Later in the day, the Labor Party's central bureau voted 39-5 in favor of an agreement to bring Lin and Peretz into the Labor fold. The party Secretariat ratified the agreement by a 20-1 vote.

Fears Expressed Labor Would Be Weakened

During the five-hour debate by the party bureau, the agreement, the nature of which was not immediately disclosed, was opposed by Sarid and Yitzhak Ben-Aharon. They warned that a rightward drift aimed at attracting Telem and Tehiya as well as the two Likud defectors, would weaken Labor. Peres contended that the party would be strengthened. He dismissed a possible defection by Mapam as something to be discussed in the future.

Raanan Cohen, who heads the party's minorities division, was alarmed that Labor might adopt the policies advocated by Lin toward Israel's 680,000 Arab citizens. They call for a tough line toward all Arabs who refuse to cooperate with the Jewish establishment but generosity toward those who do.

Cohen, who engineered Labor's substantial gains among Arab voters in the June, 1981 elections, said he feared that if Lin's views set the tone of the party's policies, Arab voters would turn in increas-

ing numbers to the Communist Party. Meanwhile, both Labor and Likud are courting splinter parties. Begin hopes to convince the Telem faction, founded by the late Moshe Dayan, to join his coalition, thereby restoring its one-vote majority in the Knesset. Labor is seeking the support of Tami, a three-member faction whose current leader, Aharon Uzan, was once a Labor Party member. Pundits in both camps said today that if these efforts fail, early elections are a certainty.

MOROCCO'S F.M. SAYS HIS COUNTRY WELCOMES RETURN OF SINAI TO EGYPT BUT ISRAEL MUST VACATE ALL AREAS OCCUPIED SINCE THE SIX-DAY WAR

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 20 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta of Morocco made it clear today that while his country welcomes the return of the Sinai to Egypt it continues to oppose the Camp David process. Instead, he stressed, Morocco joins other Arab states in demanding a comprehensive peace agreement which includes Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem.

Boucetta, answering questions from reporters in French through an interpreter at a breakfast sponsored by Foreign Policy magazine, said there were "very intense discussions" on the Middle East during King Hassan II's meeting with President Reagan at the White House. He said Morocco was also seeking U.S. arms which it needs to fight the war it is conducting in the Spanish Sahara against the Algerian-based Polisario movement. Talks have also included the U.S. request for landing rights in Morocco for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The Reagan Administration has asked for \$100 million in military sales credit, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week limited the amount to \$50 million. It also recommended against allowing U.S. military advisors or other personnel from going into the contested area of the Spanish Sahara.

May Be First Arab F.M. To Visit Cairo

Boucetta, said that King Hassan sent Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and the Egyptian people a message of congratulations on the return of the Sinai last April 25. He admitted that he may be the first Arab Foreign Minister to visit Cairo but said this would be in an "African framework" not in an Arab context. He said Morocco wants Egyptian support in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for a referendum to be held on the disputed part of the Spanish Sahara. The referendum has been blocked by Algeria and Libya which heads the OAU this year.

However, Boucetta said that if Arab or Islamic affairs come up during his visit to Cairo he would be "neither blind or deaf." But he said that it would be "premature" to say now whether he will invite Egypt to the upcoming Arab summit in Fez which he said would probably be held in October.

Morocco is believed to have played a part in bringing Israel and Egypt together but it joined

other Arab countries in breaking diplomatic relations with Egypt after the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Boucetta said today that the reason is that the Camp David process went against a decision of the Arab summit in Fez in 1974 which called for a comprehensive agreement not a "unilateral agreement."

He said the 1974 Fez summit required complete Israeli withdrawal and put the Palestinian question at the "crux" of the Mideast problem. It also required the approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization on any decision involving the Palestinians, he added. He said this was still the alternative to Camp David supported by the Arab countries.

Hopes Zaire Will Reconsider

Boucetta said he hoped to get Zaire and other African nations who are considering following Zaire's example in re-establishing relations with Israel to reconsider their position. He said that many African nations broke relations with Israel because Israel held the Sinai, the territory of a fellow African country, Egypt, and now believe that this barrier to relations with Israel no longer exists. But Boucetta said that this "justification is not sufficient because Israel continues to occupy by force" Arab territory.

In addition, Boucetta stressed Morocco's concern with Zaire's intention to open its embassy in Jerusalem. He noted that the United Nations Security Council had condemned the Knesset decision declaring Jerusalem Israel's eternal capital.

Although an emissary of President Mobutu Sese Seko said in Jerusalem last Sunday that his nation's embassy would be in Israel's capital, Zaire's Ambassador to the UN said yesterday that a decision on the site of the embassy has not yet been made and Zaire's Ambassador to Belgium said the embassy would be in Tel Aviv. King Hassan is president of the Islamic nation's "Committee for the Liberation of Jerusalem."

Boucetta said that Hassan and Reagan also discussed the very "dangerous" situation in Lebanon. He said he believes that steps will be taken in the next few weeks to "defuse the tension." U.S. deputy assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Morris Draper is in Beirut as part of this effort. Hassan is scheduled to meet with top Administration and Congressional officials before leaving the United States tomorrow.

REFORM LEADER CHARGES POLITICS INVOLVED IN DELAYING CONSTRUCTION OF REFORM SYNAGOGUE IN TEL AVIV

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 20 (JTA) -- Gerard Daniel, president of the World Union of Progressive Judaism, charged here that obstacles which have delayed completion of a new Reform synagogue in Tel Aviv were "politically motivated." He said he would meet shortly with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lehat in an effort to have them removed.

Daniel told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency yesterday that the situation surrounding the Tel Aviv synagogue was one example why members of the Reform movement feel threatened by the atmosphere in the country where religious life is dominated by the Orthodox establishment. He warned that "Jews in the United States and other countries, who have positive feelings toward Israel may turn violently against Israel if the present situation continues."

According to the Reform leader, Israelis were not sufficiently aware of the resentment, not only

among American Jews but hundreds of thousands of Jews in other countries such as France and Argentina, caused by the strengthening of anti-Reform measures by the Orthodox establishment in Israel.

He said the synagogue project, in which the World Union of Progressive Judaism has already invested \$80,000, was approved by the city planning and zoning commission in Tel Aviv and by the municipality which provided the land unconditionally. It is being held up by the district commission, he said.

Says He Is Not Discouraged

But Daniel said he was not discouraged. He said he drew comfort from the fact that the religious parties in the government have not succeeded in passing the Who is a Jew amendment to the Law of Return. He noted further that the Supreme Court recently ordered the government to show cause why Reform rabbis in Israel should not be allowed to perform weddings.

But despite these hopeful developments, feelings among Jews in the U.S. and elsewhere are running high, Daniel said. "I hope the government will pay attention," he said. The 1983 International Conference of the World Union of Progressive Judaism will be held in Jerusalem.

MAX STERN DEAD AT 83

NEW YORK, May 20 (JTA) -- Max Stern, an industrialist and prominent philanthropist in the field of Jewish education, died today at the age of 83. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Jewish Center in Manhattan.

Founder and chairman of the Board of the Hartz Mountain Corporation, a large pet products manufacturer and real estate enterprise, and a leader of Yeshiva University for 41 years, Stern was the recipient of numerous honors and awards here and in Israel. In 1976, he was given the Jerusalem Medal, and five years later a park in Jerusalem was dedicated in his name.

Having served for 35 years as vice chairman of Yeshiva University's Board of Trustees, Stern was elected honorary chairman of the Board in 1977. In 1954, he founded the University's Stern College for Women, the nation's first undergraduate liberal arts and sciences school for women under Jewish auspices.

When, in 1950, the University obtained a charter for a medical school, Stern was among a group of five who visited the late Albert Einstein and prevailed upon him to lend his name to the new school. Initial donations from Stern and his four colleagues launched the campaign to found the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, on whose Board he served. By 1976, Stern had contributed a total of more than \$10 million to Yeshiva University and substantial gifts to other institutions as well.

Active In Many Areas

In addition to his leadership at Yeshiva University, Stern served as honorary president and president for more than 30 years of the Jewish Center, a prominent synagogue in New York City. He was one of the original founders of the United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and the master builder of the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

Stern was also a founder, honorary chairman, and president of Manhattan Day School in New York City; and honorary chairman of Torah Umesorah, the National Day School movement. In 1977, he was elected president of the Advisory Council of the New York Board of Rabbis. In 1955, Stern was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Yeshiva University. In 1960 he received the first annual

Synagogue Statesmen Award from the Synagogue Council of America.

Stem was born in Fulda, Germany, where he received his early Jewish education. Reacting to the religious prejudice he suffered there, he emigrated in 1926 to the United States.

POLL SHOWS OVERWHELMING OPPOSITION TO U.S. SELLING ARMS TO JORDAN

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, May 20 (JTA) — The American public is overwhelmingly opposed to the sale by the United States of sophisticated weapons to Jordan and believes that such a sale, if undertaken, should be made on condition that Jordan agrees to make peace with Israel, according to a national survey conducted for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith by Garth-Furst International/Penn & Schoen Associates.

The poll was conducted May 8-10 among 1,007 randomly selected Americans across the country. The results of the poll were disclosed today at an ADL news conference at the organization's headquarters here.

The results of the poll show that 66 percent of the American public oppose the sale of American arms to Jordan, 21 percent favor it while 13 percent are undecided. At the same time, 53 percent said the sale should be based on Jordan's willingness to move toward peace with Israel while 33 percent said this should not be a factor in arms sales to Jordan.

Sees Increased Support For Israel

Commenting on the results of the poll, David Garth, the pollster whose firm conducted the survey, said: "What is most interesting is that during a period of heavy negative press reports from Israel, and increased strain between Washington and Jerusalem, there appears to be no erosion of support for Israel. On the contrary, since August 1981, the American public has increased its support for Israel and continues to view Israel as America's best friend in the Mideast."

Garth pointed out that in response to the question, "Should the U.S. give stronger support to Israel or to the Arabs?" 50 percent of the public said Israel, 9 percent said the Arabs and 22 percent said neither. By contrast, a similar poll conducted in August 1981 showed that 47 percent of the public favored increased American support to Israel against 11 percent who supported increased support for the Arabs.

Other highlights of the poll show that more Americans believe that Israeli settlements on the West Bank contribute to greater instability in the Mideast (47 percent, compared with 44 percent in 1981); 54 percent of the American public believes that President Reagan's commitment to Israel has changed since he was elected, and 46 percent believe it hasn't changed; and 44 percent think that Saudi Arabia will never negotiate with Israel while 43 percent believe she will.

Perceptions About The Mideast

The survey also found the following perceptions about the Mideast among Americans:

Since the death of Anwar Sadat, Americans' perception that Egypt is the country doing the most to bring peace to the Middle East has diminished. In August, 1981, 43% said Egypt was doing the most, now 34% listed Egypt. The view that Israel is the country doing the most to bring peace to the Middle East rose from 16% to 21%.

If America had to choose between having Israel or Saudi Arabia as an ally, 62% said Israel (up from 58% in August, 1981), and 23% cited Saudi Arabia (down from 27% in August, 1981.)

In a series of questions about public attitudes toward Saudi Arabia since the AWACS vote, it is clear that the public does not believe that Saudi Arabia has made any concessions to the U.S. as a result of that vote.

Sixty percent believe that Saudi Arabia's attitude toward U.S. efforts to bring peace to the Middle East has not changed; 22% believe that in response to the AWACS sale, Saudi Arabia has raised oil prices, 27% believe they have lowered oil prices; and 33% believe prices have remained unchanged. In sum, the message is that Americans don't think the U.S. got anything in return for the AWACS sale.

Other findings of the survey include:

Sixty-eight percent believe the U.S. should continue to seek peace through the Camp David peace process, while 24% of the public believe Camp David is at a dead end.

A majority of Americans believe Saudi Arabian investments in the U.S. give them too much influence in the U.S.

Forty-one percent of the public would be more likely to vote for a candidate for the U.S. Senate if he were a strong supporter of military aid to Israel; 33% said they would be less likely, and 17% said it would have no effect.

When asked whether Israeli attacks on PLO military installations in Lebanon have been justified or not, 43% believed these attacks were justified and 36% believed they were not.

NAVON SAYS HE IS CONSIDERING RETURNING TO POLITICAL LIFE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 20 (JTA) — President Yitzhak Navon said today that he was considering a return to political life when his Presidential term expires next year. On the other hand, he might seek a second term as President because he enjoyed the office "very much," Navon told delegates to the meeting of the Political Committee of the European Parliament convening in Jerusalem.

Navon said for the time being he was leaving both options open. "It will take at least 8-9 months before I make a decision one way or the other," he said. The Presidency of Israel is a prestigious but non-political office.

Navon is immensely popular and there has been speculation in some quarters that he might emerge as Prime Minister in a Labor-led government. He is one of the relatively few Israelis of Sephardic descent to hold high office, in a country where Oriental Jews comprise about 60 percent of the population.

Speaking to the European parliamentarians, Navon was critical of the low level of debate in the Knesset. "If we could impart some of your understatement in our political discourse I would be very happy," he said. He said Knesset debates were too heated, that in temperate language was often used and this was discouraging to the younger generation.

He expressed hope that other Black African nations would join Zaire in restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. He said that since Israel has withdrawn from Sinai and is at peace with Egypt, an African nation, there is no longer any reason for Black Africa not to resume ties with Israel.

KOLLEK'S JERUSALEM DAY MESSAGE

JERUSALEM, May 20 (JTA) — Mayor Teddy Kollek issued the following message to Jewish communities abroad on Jerusalem Day which was marked here today.

There is a profound significance in the fact that the observance of the 15th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem coincides with a crucial and uneasy phase in the peace that Israel has concluded with the first of its Arab neighbors.

For the historic roots, the firm physical unity and the spiritual inspiration of our capital city give us the strength to go forward with confidence on the fragile foundations of the initial peace for which Israel had paid so heavy a price in risks, in resources and in human agony.

The 3,000 years since King David first made Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish Kingdom — and it has never been anyone else's capital — teach us that all the waves of warfare, destruction, conquest, exile, bigotry and hatred that have engulfed the city cannot eradicate the basic heritage of human faith and physical splendor that has once again made it the heart and soul of the Jewish people.

In the harsh world of today, we have the dual task of restoring Jerusalem's historic character, keeping it open to the faithful of all nations, and of developing a modern city that is an efficient and attractive capital and provides all its inhabitants — Jews, Christians and Moslems — with a meaningful and peaceful life.

Not An Easy Task

That task is not an easy one. The rocky road ahead is fraught with pitfalls. To ensure constant progress, with ultimate success in view, we must not only remain dedicated to the ideals and purposes that make Jerusalem so special a place for Jews everywhere. We must, at the same time, continue to enhance the city's universal appeal to other faiths and nations and to respect the daily needs and special sensitivities of the other communities that are part of united Jerusalem.

The record of the past 15 years is clear: Jerusalem today is a far better place to live than it has been in recent memory and an ever more beautiful object of prayer and pilgrimage. As we continue to restore the remnants of old Jerusalem and build the new, we look towards a growing volume of people, young and old, ascending to Jerusalem — some, hopefully, to settle and live here, and the remainder at least to visit, to absorb and spread abroad the spirit of the eternal City of Peace.

12 WOMEN TO BE ORDAINED AS REFORM AND 2 AS RECONSTRUCTIONIST RABBIS
By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, May 20 (JTA) — The 12 women scheduled to be ordained this month and in June as Reform rabbis and the two who will be named as Reconstructionist rabbis in June will bring to 61 the total number of women named Reform and Reconstructionist rabbis since the practice of ordaining women was begun in 1972, according to an annual Jewish Telegraphic Agency survey.

The 61 are comprised of 49 Reform women rabbis and 12 Reconstructionist, officials of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (HUC-JIR) and the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College (RRC) reported.

The process of ordaining women as rabbis in the United States began when Sally Preisand was

named the first woman rabbi in American history by the HUC-JIR, the Reform higher education and rabbinical seminary.

Ordination exercises for the 1981-82 Reform candidates will be held at Temple Emanu-El in New York on May 30 and at the Plum Street Temple in Cincinnati on June 5. The Reconstructionist graduation exercises will be held June 13 at Temple Judea in Philadelphia, site of the RRC.

The eight women to be named Reform rabbis in New York City are: Donna Berman of Valley Stream, N.Y.; Miriam Biatch of Studio City, Calif.; Deborah Jacobson of Surfside, Fla.; Patricia Karlin of Plantation, Fla.; Deborah Zecher of Monroeville, Pa.; Amy Perlin of Washington, D.C.; Ruth Sohn of Teaneck, N.J.; and Julie Wolkoff of St. Louis Park, Minn.

The four women to be named Reform rabbis in Cincinnati are: Lenore Bohm of Atlanta, Ga.; Deborah Hirsch of Chicago; Dena Feingold of Janesville, Wisc.; and Sally Finestone of Clifton Forge, Va.

The two women who will be ordained as Reconstructionist rabbis in Philadelphia are Nancy Fuchs-Kreimer of Stanford, Calif., and Susan Schnur of Trenton, N.J.

SHMUEL MIKUNIS DEAD AT 79

TEL AVIV, May 20 (JTA) — Shmuel Mikunis, veteran Israeli Communist Party leader who represented the party in many Knessets, died yesterday at the age of 79. Mikunis came to Palestine from Russia in 1921 at the age of 18. He was among the founders of the Ohel Workers Theater and acted with the group for several years.

He studied civil engineering in Paris between 1930 and 1933 and worked in his new profession upon his return to Tel Aviv. He joined the then illegal Palestine Communist Party in 1936, becoming its secretary.

Mikunis was a member of the People's Council (the pre-Knesset assembly) and represented the party in the first eight Knessets. He was head of the Israel Communist Party when it split in 1966, with most of its Arab members and some of its Jewish adherents breaking away to found the pro-Moscow Communist list. During the war of Independence, Mikunis was instrumental in helping the young state obtain arms from the Communist bloc.

FRANKFURT TO HAVE A JEWISH MUSEUM

BONN, May 20 (JTA) — The Frankfurt municipality has approved plans to build a Jewish museum which will contain documents on the history of Jews in Germany and other German-speaking countries. It is expected to be completed within 2-3 years.

The museum will document in particular the role played by Jews in the social, economic and cultural life of Frankfurt and the fate of Frankfurt Jews after Hitler took power in 1933. There will also be a permanent display of Jewish periodicals.

Some of the documents which will be part of the museum have been exhibited recently at the former Jewish school of Frankfurt. A group of former Frankfurt Jews was invited by the municipality to view the exhibit. The largest group, 34, came from the U.S., 17 from Israel, four from Brazil, three from Argentina and one each from The Netherlands and Switzerland.