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CABINET TO MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION TUESDAY TO CONSIDER STATE OF ISRAEL-U.S. RELATIONS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 31 (JTA) -- The Cabinet will meet in extraordinary session tomorrow to consider the state of Israel-U.S. relations and other political matters and to hear Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's report on his visit to Washington last week.

A leading item on the agenda is expected to be the recent differences with the U.S. over Israel's admitted sale of arms to Iran, now in the 19th month of its war with Iraq. Sharon conceded, while in Washington, that Israel had indeed dispatched small quantities of arms to the Iranians and insisted it had done so with the knowledge of U.S. officials. The State Department has denied that the U.S. approved of the deal. (See separate story.)

Voice of Israel Radio reported yesterday that the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, requested two weeks ago that Israel halt the supply of arms to Iran. Meanwhile, American emissaries are expected in Jerusalem and Cairo later this week in an effort to restart the stalled autonomy negotiations.

Debate On Economy

With political matters deferred until Tuesday, yesterday's Cabinet session was devoted to the economic situation. The debate was initiated by Yitzhak Modai, Minister-Without-Portfolio, who expressed alarm at signs that the economy is slowing down and inflation is once again on a sharp upward spiral. Modai demanded that Finance Minister Yoram Aridor present a comprehensive report on the state of the economy, noting that the Cabinet has not held a full scale discussion of the subject for many months.

"An economic program is no secret and the Finance Minister must explain what are his economic targets," Modai declared. Aridor is expected to outline his policies at next Sunday's regular Cabinet session.

EEC CHIEF HINTS CHANGE IN EUROPE'S MIDEAST POLICY

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 31 (JTA) -- Belgium's Foreign Minister, Leo Tindemans, said here yesterday that while the 1980 Venice declaration remains the "basis" of the European Economic Community's (EEC) Middle East policy it could be subject to re-evaluation after he reports back to the EEC Council of Ministers of which he is currently chairman.

Tindemans, on a "study tour" of the region, has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt. He called on President Yitzhak Navon yesterday and had a 90-minute meeting last night with Premier Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

He told reporters that as chairman of the Council of Ministers, his aim was to help define the nature of the European role in the Mideast in the aftermath of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. Asked

if the EEC is still bound by its Venice declaration, Tindemans noted that it was the last joint statement made on the subject by the European community. "It is still the basis of Europe," he said. But he added, "I think that on the basis of my report now there is a possibility that Europe will make a new statement."

The Venice declaration called, among other things, for the "association" of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East peace process and supported self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The Belgian diplomat met yesterday with three prominent Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza Strip: Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem; Anwar Nusseibah, a former Defense Minister of Jordan; and Mayor Rashad A. Shawa of Gaza. All are regarded as moderates with no direct links to the PLO. Tindemans' meetings with the Palestinians were arranged by the Belgian Embassy in Tel Aviv.

TOP EGYPTIAN GROUP VISITING ISRAEL AS GUESTS OF LABOR PARTY

By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, May 31 (JTA) -- A high level Egyptian delegation representing the ruling National Democratic Party, arrived here yesterday as guests of the Labor Party for a three-day "fraternal" visit. They told reporters at Ben Gurion Airport that Egypt was determined not to resume ties with the Arab countries at the expense of Israel.

The mission is headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, and former Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil, who is deputy chairman of the National Democratic Party. Other members include Mohammad Abdallah, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Egyptian Parliament and Mohammad Shazli, a deputy leader of the National Democratic Party.

The guests said they had no objections to holding talks with Labor Party leaders in Jerusalem because they were in Israel as representatives of a political party, not their government. Israel and Egypt are presently deadlocked over Cairo's refusal to hold autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem and Israel's insistence that at least some of the sessions take place in its capital.

SHARON SAYS ISRAEL CAN BLOCK U.S. WEAPONS SALES TO ARAB COUNTRIES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 31 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Ariel Sharon returned from his visit to Washington yesterday claiming that Israel could muster sufficient support in the U.S. to block any plans by the Reagan Administration to supply sophisticated weapons to Arab states in the Middle East. He briefed Premier Menachem Begin last night on his discussions with Administration officials and will report to the Cabinet when it convenes in special session tomorrow.

Sharon contended that the U.S. is fully aware that Israel cannot live under the constant threat of terrorism and recognized the dangers that Palestinian terrorism posed to the chances of peace in

the Middle East. Before leaving Washington, Sharon insisted, in an interview with the Israel Radio correspondent there, that the U.S. had full knowledge that Israel had been supplying Iran with small quantities of arms. He said he deliberately confirmed those reports while in the U.S. in order "to clear Israel's name of the smear of being Iran's major arms supplier." No American-made equipment was involved and quantities shipped were very small, the Defense Minister said.

Sharon's interview was taped after American officials had intimated that they had no prior knowledge of the Israeli arms sales to Iran, but before the State Department issued a detailed denial of prior knowledge. Sharon said he had warned Administration officials against strengthening Iraq against Iran because Iraq represented a major threat to Israel.

Iraq-Worse Than Iran

According to Sharon, the regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was just as bad as that of Saddam Hussein of Iraq. But the conflict had to be viewed in a long range context. Iraq is more of a destabilizing influence in the region than Iran, however extremist the Teheran regime may be at present, Sharon said.

"For months we have been saying this to American officials, and telling them of the limited supplies we have been shipping to Iran," Sharon said. He said the matter had also been raised by Israel in conversations with Egyptian officials. He suggested that the American denial of prior knowledge might be part of a pressure campaign against Israel. In that connection he cited reports that Israel is currently sending arms to Argentina, which Israel vehemently denies.

According to Sharon, Israel's relations with the U.S. are based on a common view of regional dangers, but there are some differences of approach in dealing with those problems. He said there were good chances to block proposed U.S. arms sales to Jordan if steps are taken early enough with the aid of Israel's friends in the U.S.

EITAN FAVORS STRIKE AGAINST LEBANON-BASED TERRORISTS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 31 (JTA) -- Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eitan said yesterday that only a military strike by Israel could put an end to terrorist harassment from Lebanon. The problem, he indicated, could not be solved by political means.

Addressing students at a religious high school in Tiberias, the Chief of Staff said the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles deployed in eastern Lebanon represented "a military nuisance" to Israel. It is being dealt with on the political level. But, he observed, the problem of Iraq's nuclear reactor had also been dealt with first on the political level. In the end it had to be destroyed by Israel's Air Force.

Commenting on the Persian Gulf war, Eitan welcomed the recent setback of Iraq at the hands of the Iranians. An Iraqi defeat would be good for Israel, he claimed.

BEEFED-UP UNIFIL SHIFTING FORCES

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 31 (JTA) -- The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been reshuffled since the Security Council voted to increase its strength from 6000 to 7000 men. An additional 650 French troops were deployed in the central sector of southern Lebanon last week.

They replaced a Nigerian contingent which has been redeployed to the western sector, near Tyre, a salient originally occupied by the French. The UNIFIL command had intended to station the French unit north of the Israeli border town of Metullah in the area held by Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militia. But Haddad objected and the French re-enforcements were sent to the central sector instead. Additional re-enforcements are being sent by Norway, Ghana and Ireland.

SS KILLERS OF JEWS SENTENCED BY W. GERMAN COURT

By David Kantor

BONN, May 31 (JTA) -- Two former SS officers found guilty of complicity in the murders of 1000 Jews in the Ukraine during World War II, received prison sentences from a Traunstein court last week. Franz Bauer, 64, from Altoetting was given 5 1/2 years and his co-defendant, Hans Hertel, 65, of Hamburg was sentenced to 3 1/2 years.

Their trial, which lasted nearly six months, heard eye-witnesses testify about details of mass shootings, allegedly ordered by Bauer and Hertel. But there was no conclusive evidence that either man had personally participated. The accused claimed they were acting on orders of their superiors and had no authority to stop the killings.

The State Prosecutor charged that Bauer and Hertel were responsible for the murders of at least 11,000 Jews but the court concluded there was insufficient evidence to support the charge.

E. GERMAN OFFICIAL CHARGES BONN FAILS TO PROSECUTE EX-NAZI JUDGES

By David Kantor

BONN, May 31 (JTA) -- An East German Communist official has accused the Bonn authorities of failure to prosecute the judges who served in the notorious Peoples Courts during the Nazi era, pronouncing death sentences on thousands of political prisoners opposed to the Third Reich.

According to Josef Streit, the Chief Prosecutor of East Berlin, his country handed over thousands of documents to the West German authorities identifying former Nazi judges living in West Germany. "But the Bonn authorities erected legal barriers to keep the former Nazi judges from being tried, on grounds that it would not be in line with the principles of international law," Streit said in an interview with the official East German news agency, ADN.

Streit is a member of the East Berlin Politburo and as such is active in an ongoing propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting the Federal Republic. But his charges touched on a sensitive and much discussed issue in West Germany. Despite persistent efforts by anti-Nazi activists, the Bonn government has made no serious attempt to prosecute the dozens of former Nazi judges estimated to be living in the country.

Gerhard Meyer, when he was Justice Minister in West Berlin three years ago, prepared a list of former and sitting judges who had served in the Peoples Courts. The list contained the names of 34 judges who imposed death sentences on anti-Nazis and are currently living in West Germany. The records of another 34 judges and 117 prosecutors are still under review.

CORRECTION

In the interview with Robert Arnov in the Daily News Bulletin of May 26, Mr. Arnov should have been quoted as saying that a vine-ripened tomato, grown with brackish water, in experiments at Ben Gurion University, has a shelf-life of up to six weeks.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES, WHAT CAN ISRAEL DO FOR ZAIRE? AFRICA IS WATCHING

By Edwin Eytan

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 31 (JTA) -- Less than a few hundred yards from the Israeli Embassy, over which the blue and white flag has now proudly flown for a week, the Kinshasa "jungle" begins -- a huge concentration of miserable hovels, often without electricity or running water, in which three million people live or, more precisely struggle to survive.

The real jungle, with its dangers and hardships, is no longer in the bush where fruit grows on trees and the bush people manage to harvest a small but life-sustaining crop of manioc. The jungle, where starvation, sickness and insecurity reign is right in the capital where life, often short, is a permanent and merciless struggle for survival.

Kinshasa, however, will be carefully watched by all other African countries to find out if Israeli assistance can really help them; whether Israel can really "deliver" what they expect and whether renewing diplomatic ties with Israel is worth braving the wrath of the Arab states and giving up Arab, and especially Saudi, financial aid.

Israel's Prestige Is High

In Senegal, Saudi Arabia provides, through grants and loans, a third of the national budget. In Zaire, President Sese Seko Mobutu, by renewing ties with Israel, gave up a straight Saudi grant of \$500 million spread over 10 years, plus a variety of other forms of Arab assistance. This is high in Israeli terms. It is astronomical in Zaire or in the Central African Republic, where salaries often remain unpaid for months for lack of money; where roads are practically non-existent, the telephone does not work and hospitals are rare and poorly equipped. The poverty, the lack of technical know how, and the magnitude of the problems -- social, economic, financial and regional -- stagger the imagination.

Israel's prestige in African eyes is great. African leaders, and even the middle classes, credit Israel with working economic, social and diplomatic miracles. Israeli soldiers are believed to be "bullet proof." Many Africans say its doctors can cure with the wave of a magic wand. Israel is the talisman of Africa, the good sorcerer on whose side it might pay to be.

Israeli negotiators, who began secret contacts with Mobutu several years ago, have never made promises which they felt they could not keep. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, who first visited Kinshasa in May, 1981, a year before the Israeli flag was raised over the Embassy building here, never made promises or gave commitments on which he felt Israel could not deliver. According to Zaire officials, he stressed repeatedly that Israel is a poor country itself with no money to spare. It can barely cover its own needs.

But he made it just as clear, that Israel can and will only do "its very best" to help Zaire. There could easily be, however, a major divergence between what Israel considers its "best" and what the Zaire may expect of Israel.

President Mobutu is a brave man with vision who loves and admires Israel. He took his higher military training in Israel where he won his paratroop wings. Today at 51, his power is absolute and secure. The well known Indian

writer and journalist, V. S. Naipul, who can not be suspected of racism or excessive admiration wrote "The Congo (Zaire) used to be a Belgian colony." Now it is an African kingdom and Mobutu is its King." He is an absolute monarch, as few kings in the past ever dreamed of being, who makes his own decisions, often on intuition.

How Israel Can Help

Now that Mobutu has completed his first task, erasing some of the regional and tribal differences and animosities and unifying the huge country which covers an area larger than all of Western Europe, his main ambition is to bring it out of conditions of dire poverty and human misery.

Israel and Zaire have signed a number of official agreements providing for Israeli aid. Zaire officials in close contact with Mobutu say that his real expectations are higher. He feels Israel can help even indirectly by using its influence with the United States. Zaire needs American aid and support. Its southern border is with Marxist Angola. In the north-east is troublesome Chad. Mobutu also realizes that only the U.S. can supply the financial and economic assistance which can make an impact, even slight, on his run-down economy.

Zaire economists mention the figure of \$1 billion per year as a minimum which could be usefully employed. Smaller sums would probably be wasted as they would be used to cover immediate, urgent needs.

Earlier this month, Congress after much haggling and pleading, finally approved a paltry \$4 million per year in total aid to Zaire. In his May 14th speech in which he announced the renewal of diplomatic ties with Israel, Mobutu launched a vitriolic attack on the U.S. and practically broke off all talks. Relations between Kinshasa and Washington are at their lowest ebb.

Mobutu believes that Israel can rapidly and dramatically change this situation and that the Israeli lobby and the American Jewish community can obtain from Congress and the White House what his own men, and he himself, have failed to get.

American Jews are obviously grateful for what Mobutu has done and will probably try to help. His needs and expectations are, however, on such a scale that he risks being disappointed. American diplomats in Kinshasa told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last week that according to State Department evaluations, Congress in the best of cases will only approve a minimal part of what Zaire wants.

Agricultural Problems

Israel is seen as a source of agricultural help to enable Zaire's population of 30 million produce most of its food needs. The 15 million who live in the bush manage to survive with a small plot of land, wild fruit and an occasional fish or an unlucky monkey whose meat is considered a delicacy. The problems are in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi (formerly Elizabethville) with their teeming hungry masses and millions of unemployed or under-employed people.

A serious food crisis in the cities could bring about a mass uprising. Major food riots could threaten Mobutu's undisputed rule. For the last four years, Israeli experts have run a state farm at N'Sele, 30 kilometers from Kinshasa. The Israelis and a handful of Belgian Jews who run the administrative side, have managed to produce 60,000 eggs and 6,000 chickens per day, milk, vegetables and 600 tons of meat per month. The former rundown and money-losing domain has become a prosperous and even profitable enterprise which today supplies part, though a small part, of Kinshasa's needs.

Two similar agricultural stations, one in the extreme south the other near Lubumbashi, have been started with the help of Israeli technicians. Mobutu feels that Israel could supply him with the key to his agricultural problems.

But the issue here is of such staggering proportions that many, including some Israeli experts, doubt that what they can do would be more than a drop in the ocean.

Local agriculture, with the exception of a few foreign, mainly Belgian-run domains, is so primitive that Israeli methods may yield no results. Zaire has no real agricultural policy and no system of transportation to bring products to town. Here again its problems are immense and linked to social and tribal changes and the construction of a network of roads and railways.

Military Training

Israel is looked upon to help train and equip Zaire's military forces. Mobutu, like most African Presidents, lives in constant fear of being overthrown or possibly assassinated. The main threat is always the army. Mobutu himself was Chief of Staff when he took over the country's rule.

The 60,000-strong Zaire army has in the past shown itself to be weak and inefficient when faced with an emergency. As recently as the Sheba invasion, French paratroopers, had to step in to put down the revolt and save the Europeans living in the city of Kolwezi after more than 100 were murdered.

A number of foreign advisers, French, Belgians, Chinese and even North Koreans, are currently training Mobutu's forces. The President wants experts from as many different countries as possible so as not to give any one foreign nation the upper hand over the army and thus over the country and himself.

He wants Israel to help train at least one paratroop brigade which could serve as the regime's main trouble shooting force and also as an unofficial Presidential guard.

The Zairi soldiers, all volunteers, are badly paid. A private earns \$20 dollars per month. Their equipment is generally run down. Their morale is low. Israel has, however, sufficient experience and prestige to give Mobutu and Zaire a small but highly efficient force. In this respect there is no doubt that Israel can supply Mobutu with everything he wants.

Resentment Of Arabs

The Zaire President, who in his long talks with Kimche never went into details or made specific concrete requests, also harbors a semi-secret hope that Israel's presence "will change everything." During the toughest days last week, when Arab states broke off diplomatic relations or cut off their aid, Mobutu did not waver. On the contrary, the harder the Arab pressure, the stiffer his determination. As the days went by, his resentment grew against Arab interference in his country's affairs.

In a public declaration last week he reminded Africa -- all of Africa not just his country -- that the Arabs had traditionally been the slave traders who despised and hunted Africans. For him, the Arabs were "men with turbans and whips" who had run Africa for generations. But Mobutu's anti-Arab passions will eventually die down. Zaire's problems remain. Many of them -- the tribal structure, the endemic corruption, the size of the country, the lack of basic infrastruc-

ture, the poverty, will take years if not generations to cure.

The rest of the African states, or at least most of them, will be watching meanwhile to see if Israel is indeed the magic talisman that can cure age-old ills in a few months or years.

UJA UNVEILS 'CAPACITY' CAMPAIGN AIMS FOR 1983

WASHINGTON, May 31 (JTA) -- The United Jewish Appeal has unveiled a 1983 campaign plan that calls for the American Jewish community to give to its full potential to meet the humanitarian needs of Jews in Israel and around the globe, and is highlighted by an innovative ten-week opening program that spans three continents.

The 1983 campaign, outlined by newly installed National Chairman Robert Loup of Denver, at the UJA National Leadership Conference here last weekend gets underway with "Liftoff '83", an intensive series of major gift events in the United States, Europe and Israel beginning September 12 and continuing through November 18. The plan also calls for stepped up efforts to improve the flow of cash from U.S. communities to linked Project Renewal neighborhoods in Israel and includes a comprehensive strategy to eliminate the Jewish Agency's indebtedness by the end of the decade.

"We have the capacity to double or more than double -- the total we raise to meet the need in Israel and the world over," Loup told the conference delegates. "The goal for '83 is to begin to turn our capacity into life-giving reality."

The plan presented by Loup, who chaired UJA's 1983 Campaign Planning Committee, is built around the "Liftoff '83" effort to establish an early level of increased giving far beyond all prior achievements.

Beginning with "Hineni I," a major gift meeting in New York, the "Liftoff" program also includes a "Campaign Fly-In" by teams of prominent Israelis, national Jewish leaders and public personalities to sweep major Jewish communities in a concentrated fund raising effort; a "Campaign Leadership Gathering" of a projected 1,500 community leaders in Israel, including pre-Gathering missions in Europe and North Africa and special pre- and post-Gathering programming in Israel; the Ninth Annual International Leadership Meeting to be held this year in Geneva, Switzerland; and "Inside Washington," a special post-election mission in Washington, D.C.

Former National Chairman Herschel Blumberg of Washington, D.C., who led UJA's 1981 and 1982 campaigns and has succeeded Irwin Field of Los Angeles as UJA's President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, outlined for conference delegates a plan developed by the Jewish Agency Debt Retirement Task Force to eliminate the Agency's indebtedness by the end of the decade.

Debt Retirement Goal

Noting that "this is our debt," Blumberg pointed out that American communities had not raised enough money in their campaigns to fund adequately Jewish Agency programs and services for the massive waves of immigrants to Israel in the 1950s. Subsequently, a decline in allocations to UJA from community campaigns and an erratic and inadequate flow of cash from communities resulted in heavy borrowing by the Agency and sharp cuts in personnel, programs and services. The Jewish Agency Debt Retirement Task Force is made up of leadership from UJA and the Council of Jewish Federations.