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12 PERSONS WOUNDED IN TERRORIST GRENADE ATTACK; MORE THAN 100 DETAINED BY POLICE FOR QUESTIONING

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- More than 100 persons have been detained for questioning since police dragnets began rounding up suspects in a grenade attack that wounded 11 passengers and the driver of a bus near the central bus terminal here last night.

Most of the injuries were slight, police said. But the attack was the most serious in Tel Aviv since 1975 and was the subject of a briefing by security officials at today's Cabinet meeting. The public has been alerted to a possible wave of terrorist acts inside Israel coincidental with the current negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

According to the bus driver, who suffered a slight head wound, two hand grenades of Soviet-make were lobbed at his vehicle. He described the assailants as two men standing on a street corner with what looked like stones in their hands. The driver said he accelerated his bus as he approached the corner. One grenade struck the windshield and rolled off, exploding on the street. The other entered the bus through an open window and exploded on a luggage rack just behind the driver's seat.

Police are concentrating their search on warehouses and apartments used by Arab day laborers from the occupied territories. The southern exits from the city have been sealed off.

OLON OPTIMISTIC OVER PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- Sen. Paul Tsongas (D. Mass.) appeared optimistic over prospects for Middle East peace after meeting with Premier Menachem Begin here Friday and an earlier meeting with King Hussein of Jordan in Amman. Israeli sources said Tsongas brought no message to Begin from the Jordanian ruler.

Begin told the American lawmaker that he would welcome Hussein's entry into the peace process but insisted that Israel would never accept a freeze on settlement activity as a condition for broadening the peace talks. Tsongas, for his part, could cite no specific statement or commitment by the King indicating that he was ready to join the talks.

Hints Israel Should Force Syrians Out

To the surprise of many Israelis, the Massachusetts Democrat seemed convinced that Syria was currently the obstacle to peace and indicated that if the Syrians refused to pull their forces out of Lebanon he, personally, would not disapprove the use of force by Israel to get them out.

"It seems to me that we are in a situation where there is an obstacle to peace and that obstacle must be removed," Tsongas told reporters. "If Syria should turn out to be that obstacle in terms of withdrawal from Lebanon, then that obstacle must be removed as well." He added, "If the Lebanese government asks the Syrians to withdraw, if the PLC makes it clear it will do so and the Israelis do so also, and the Syrians refuse, that to me is an unacceptable situation."

Asked if he meant military force should be used against Syria, Tsongas replied, "I for one would not object." Asked if he would support an American armed role in such an operation, the Senator said he thought the Israelis could handle the Syrians themselves.

PERCY BACKS ISRAEL'S POSITION ON WITHDRAWING ITS TROOPS FROM LEBANON

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- Sen. Charles Percy (R. Ill.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, backed Israel's position that the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon should be accompanied by what he called the establishment of "businesslike relations" between the two countries.

"This would ensure peace and security on their common border and thus satisfy Israel that the withdrawal of her forces would not endanger Israel's border towns," Percy said in a statement issued by his office here. "In my judgement, there is justification for the Israeli position that businesslike relations with Lebanon must be a priority."

Percy said that while he understood the Lebanese government's "desire to avoid antagonizing uncooperative or cautious elements" within Lebanon, "nevertheless, Lebanon should in her own interests be willing to take significant steps toward normalizing relations with Israel. Israel's withdrawal would be a key element in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF EGYPT

By Judith Kohn

(Part One Of A Two-Part Series)

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said that Egypt's Ambassador to Israel would return to Tel Aviv as soon as an agreement was reached on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the Foreign Minister also reiterated Egypt's claim to the disputed area of Tabá, but said that should the dispute be submitted to arbitration, Egypt would abide by the ruling of the arbitration panel, even if it meant conceding the territory to Israel.

Speaking about his scheduled visit to the United States next month, where he will be accompanied by President Hosni Mubarak, Ali said that the Egyptian side would press the question of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, "as one of the major points to be raised with the (Reagan) Administration."

The following is an abridged transcript of the interview:

Q: Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Boutros Ghali, was quoted recently as saying that improved relations between Egypt and Israel required that Israel withdraw from Lebanon, start peace talks on the Palestinian issue and agree to negotiate the future of Tabá. Does this mean that the normalization process will remain frozen until all of these conditions are realized?

A: Well, I would like to disagree at the beginning about the normalization being frozen, because, in fact, the normalization was not frozen. For instance, implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is going

on in most of its articles and in most of its spirit also. The liaison commission, the joint Egyptian-Israeli commission, meets periodically, as mentioned in the treaty.

We received the Israeli delegations for purchasing our oil, and it is not a commitment in the treaty. But we still sell our oil to Israel. We received at the end of the last November '82 a delegation from Israel and we sold about two million tons. Again, some Israeli purchases have been implemented by the government, because all the sources of export in these fields are governmental organizations.

So, officially the normalization has never been affected, except in those areas where there is a possibility of affecting the population, as in the cultural field, for instance. Of course, you can't depend much on getting a professor from Tel Aviv University or Ben Gurion University in Egypt during the massacres going on in Lebanon. We have to tackle such areas very delicately because we do not want to affect the normalization.

Normalization And Taba Not Linked

Q. What about more specific aspects (of diplomatic relations), such as the return of the Israeli Ambassador? Is this linked up with those three conditions that Dr. Ghali had mentioned?

A: No, it is not linked with the Taba issue. It is not linked with the normalization, but it was linked by only one incident -- that is the Israeli bombing and series of massacres in West Beirut.

So it was linked in this area only.

Q. Does that mean that once Israel withdraws from Lebanon --

A. No, even once Israel gets to an agreement with Lebanon and the United States on an agreed schedule for withdrawal, our Ambassador will be back again to Tel Aviv.

Q: Dr. Ghali also maintained that Egypt would only take part in negotiations with Israel on the transitional period and the Palestinian issue in the presence of a Palestinian delegation. Does this mean that the participation of representatives from the PLO specifically, whether in their own delegation or as part of another delegation, is now a prerequisite for resuming the peace process?

A: You know, we are linked to the framework for peace in the Middle East, which was signed by the three countries -- Egypt, Israel and the United States. And it calls for a participation from Jordan and the Palestinians, who will be attached or be an organic element in the Jordanian or Egyptian delegation. So we are tied to this.

Role Of The PLO

Q: So it doesn't necessarily have to be the PLO?"

A: As we all know, all the mayors of the West Bank and Gaza are PLO members. So it is only a formal appearance that a separate or an integral part of the Palestinians will be in the delegation of Jordan or Egypt.

Q: Do you think the participation of the Palestinians could take place without the explicit approval of the PLO, and do you think that under such conditions Israel would agree to negotiate with the delegation.

A: We have, in this respect, to implement the framework for peace, and in this sense it is for the Jordanians and the Palestinians to agree together about the formation of the delegation.

Q: By the "Palestinians," you are not referring specifically to the PLO as an organization?

A. They can agree to that together. It is not for Egypt or anybody to urge the West Bankers or the PLO members to insist this or that.

Optimistic That Talks Will Resume

Q. Has communication between Egypt and Israel on the Taba dispute reached a total impasse, or is there reason to be optimistic about an early breakthrough -- at least an agreement on a negotiating framework -- with the help of U.S. mediation?

A: I am still optimistic that our meetings will be resumed, because it is an obligation -- an Egyptian Israeli obligation which was signed on the 25th of April '82 -- the day of the final withdrawal of Israel from Sinai. And I am quite sure that both countries are keen to implement all the agreements, and these meetings are aiming to start the conciliation, not as negotiations, but the conciliation, on the Taba issue.

And I would like to tell you something about this issue. It was needless to raise it. It was needless. Because whenever there is a frontier dispute, between two countries, you know, the full relations will be absent. And, as everybody knows, all the documents are very clear that this area is an Egyptian area. Whether it is one kilometer or one centimeter, it doesn't matter. But it is the principle. So we have to solve this dispute in the nearest future for the sake of the peace and for the sake of the full relationship between the two countries.

Q: You spoke of conciliation, which, according to the peace treaty provisions on resolving border disputes, is supposed to come before arbitration. Are you at all confident though that it could be resolved through conciliation, or do you expect it to eventually have to be submitted to arbitration?

A: There is always the possibility of differences in conciliation, and then we can transfer to arbitration. During the negotiations for the conciliation we can agree together that we can automatically, if we do not agree on conciliation, transfer to arbitration so as not to lose time.

Q: Egypt has stated repeatedly that it would never cede an inch of the Taba area and that it is Egyptian territory. Should the issue be submitted to an arbitration panel, has your government entirely ruled out the possibility that the panel might decide in Israel's favor?"

A: If the arbitration will conclude that this land is not Egyptian, we will respect it, because an agreement is an agreement. But what we are sure about is that all the documents (show), and in its nature, it is our territory."

(Tomorrow: Part Two)

IRAQI LEADER SAYS HIS COUNTRY DOES NOT OPPOSE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINIANS By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- Vice Premier Tapek Aziz of Iraq said here that his government "is not opposed to negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians" and that Iraq wants to see Syria withdraw its forces from Lebanon "so as not to give Israel a pretext to maintain its forces there."

Aziz's remarks in an interview with Le Monde last Friday came a few days after the Iraqi government made public a conversation President Saddam Hussein had with U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D. N. Y.) on Aug-

ust 25 in which the Iraqi leader was quoted as having linked his call for the security of Israel with a demand for the creation of a Palestinian state. Hussein said he believed in the "existence of an independent Palestinian state accepted by the Palestinians and it is also necessary to have a state of security for the Israelis."

Iraq has long been one of Israel's most implacable foes and diplomats could not recall any previous such statements by Iraqi leaders. There was no explanation why Iraq decided to release the text of the conversation at this time.

In his interview with Le Monde, Aziz also called for Egypt's "unconditional" reintegration into the Arab world. He said "we must reestablish a dialogue with Egypt. There are no conditions as far as we are concerned."

New Iraqi-Franco Arms Deal

The Iraqi Vice Premier, who conferred with President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and half a dozen French ministers during his three-day stay here last week, reportedly negotiated an extension of Iraq's debt repayments to France. Baghdad owes France close to \$2 billion for various arms purchases in 1981 and 1982.

French sources said that Aziz also obtained additional credits for future arms sales. Baghdad, according to reports, is counting on France to modernize and to re-equip its armed forces. It plans to acquire a large number of Mirage-2000 combat planes as well as French-made missiles, gun boats and electronic equipment. Some sources say the new arms deal is far close to \$3 billion.

According to French sources, Aziz did not raise more than in a perfunctory way, the issue of the nuclear reactor in Tamuz destroyed by Israel in June, 1981.

While here, Aziz had an unscheduled meeting with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali. It was the first such encounter between an Iraqi and Egyptian minister since 1979, when Iraq, as well as most Arab states, severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in retaliation for President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem and his subsequent signing of a peace treaty with Israel.

Three other Arab states -- Jordan, Morocco and Lebanon -- have also renewed their contacts with Egypt since Hosni Mubarak's election as President. Mubarak also attended the funeral of Saudi Arabia's King Khaled in Riyadh last summer.

SOME 2,500 SLUM QUARTER RESIDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST TEL AVIV MAYOR By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- About 2,500 residents of the Kfar Shalem slum quarter demonstrated against Mayor Shlomo Lahat outside City Hall here last night. The protesters, angry but non-violent, accused the mayor of applying a double standard in dealing with municipal violations in rich and poor neighborhoods. They also hold him responsible for the fatal shooting of a Kfar Shalem resident by police last month.

The demonstrators carried placards reading, "Lahat Resign", "Justice for the South" and "Rehabilitate, Don't Destroy." Shouts of "Lahat, Murderer," rang out.

Kfar Shalem, one of the slum districts that lie in the southern reaches of the sprawling Tel Aviv metropolitan region, is inhabited largely by Oriental Jews. They contend that when one of them violates a municipal rule by building an extension to a house without a permit, the Mayor sends in bulldozers to demolish the structure. The same sort of violation

in the more affluent neighborhoods of north Tel Aviv brings only a fine, they say.

Shimon Yehoshua, an Oriental Jew, was shot after he allegedly fired on police escorting a demolition team to knock down an extension his family had built on their Kfar Shalem dwelling without a permit. The incident touched off a wave of vandalism and defacements aimed at Ashkenazic Jews which began in Tel Aviv and spread to Jerusalem at the end of last month. Lahat and Interior Minister Yosef Burg were the chief targets.

Last Friday, Kfar Shalem residents prevented the Mayor and members of the Knesset's Interior Committee from entering the district to investigate conditions.

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv Magistrate Vardina Simon, named to conduct a coroner's inquest into the shooting of Yehoshua, postponed a decision on whether she is qualified to hear the case. She gave no reason. The police and the local residents want an inquest but the family of the deceased has refused to permit an autopsy.

2 U.S. SCIENTISTS NAMED WOLF FOUNDATION PRIZE WINNERS FOR 1982 By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- Two American scientists are to be awarded the prestigious Wolf Foundation Prize for physics for 1982, the Foundation announced on Friday.

They are Prof. Leon Lederman, of the Fermi Laboratory of Chicago, and Prof. Martin Perl of Stanford University, California. They will be awarded the \$100,000 prize by President Yitzhak Navon at a ceremony in the Knesset in May for their independent experimental discoveries of unexpected new particles establishing a third generation of the tiniest building forms of matter inside the atom -- quarks and leptons.

The Wolf Foundation prizes are regarded as second only in size and importance to the Nobel Prizes, and at least four of the 42 winners since the Foundation's establishment in 1978 have later won Nobel Prizes.

The Foundation award consists of \$100,000 given for internationally recognized achievements in each of six categories -- physics (the first so far announced this year), agriculture, medicine, chemistry, mathematics, and music.

The Foundation was established by the late Dr. Ricardo Wolf, who was born in Germany but emigrated to Cuba before World War I. He became Cuban Ambassador to Israel in 1961 and remained in Israel until his death last year at the age of 93. He was allowed by Cuban President Fidel Castro, a personal friend since his underground days, to remain in Israel after Cuba broke off diplomatic relations with Israel.

Wolf became a multimillionaire as a result of his development of a process which is used in steel mills throughout the world for recovering iron from the residue of the smelting process.

The Foundation's annual budget of \$1 million derives from an initial endowment of \$10 million donated by the Wolf family in accordance with his will. In addition to the international awards, the foundation also awards several hundred scholarships, stipends and research grants to Israeli students.

NEW YORK (JTA) -- The Israel Aliya Center announced that a total of 3,050 people went on Aliya from North America in 1982. While this figure represents a 16 percent increase over the number of North Americans who went on aliya last year, Moshe Shechter, director of the Israel Aliya Center, said this number must be "doubled and tripled if we are to ensure the survival of the Jewish nation."

A STRIKE BY ISRAEL BOND CITY MANAGERS REMAINS DEADLOCKED

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- A strike by 58 city managers working in offices throughout the United States for the Development Corporation for Israel, the Israel Bond Organization, remained deadlocked today with no new negotiations scheduled, according to statements by both sides.

Martin Cohen, president of Local 1881 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), said the city managers for the Israel Bond offices, who he said are responsible for Israel Bond sales in 60 geographic regions and divisions, went on strike January 3 after negotiations for a new contract broke down on issues of job security.

Cohen told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that a two-year contract, scheduled to expire at the end of 1981, had been extended for a year by Local 1881, with no effort by the union to seek the changes for which it struck last January 3. Cohen said Local 1881 members accepted a management request to extend the agreement to the end of 1982, without change, because of "difficult conditions" in Israel.

Demands By The Union

Cohen said "we have not sought additional economic gains for two years and do not seek them now. We only want what most other unions have had for a long time: a contract provision that allows dismissal only for 'just and sufficient cause'; provisions that would protect our members against unilateral salary reductions; a clause establishing past practices; and a policy that would make seniority the determining factor in any move by the corporation to retrench or reorganize."

Asked why the local had not sought such security arrangements in prior contracts, Cohen said that during the extended contract period last year, the union lost on two arbitration hearings on dismissals and felt impelled to demand the job security provisions.

He said picketing had started immediately at the national headquarters office of Israel Bonds and the New York regional office, both in Manhattan. He said picketing would be on a rotating basis at the other struck offices.

Cohen said a meeting was held last Tuesday with a state mediator, which lasted "several hours" and produced "no progress." He charged that management was "totally inflexible."

Response By The Israel Bond Organization

The Israel Bond office issued a statement in response, in which it stressed that normal operations of the Bond offices had not been affected by the strike. Both sides agreed that, after four days of picketing, Local 1881 had cancelled the picketing so that other Israel Bond office workers, members of Local 107, would return to their jobs. Both 1881 and 107 are members of District Council 1707, the Community and Social Agency employees union of AFSCME.

The statement by the Israel Bond Organization declared that 58 city managers "out of a work force of 600" had struck, adding that management "has offered a package which includes job security." The statement added that the dispute was being mediated by the New York State Mediation Board "and we are subject to a call from the mediator." An Israel Bond spokesman agreed with Cohen that no new negotiations were scheduled.

The statement said that "in the last 27 years there have been only two discharge cases involving city managers. Both had been taken to arbitration and rulings were made after extensive hearings."

The statement asserted that the city managers had a contract, as of December 31, 1982, "that provided that nationwide security is to be the major factor in any future possible retrenchment, with the Israel Bond Organization reserving the right to apply its judgement as to individual skills and ability" in any such retrenchments.

The Israel Bond Organization also declared that "the choice of city managers who are to be retrenched, if such retirement ever were to take place, is under the existing contract, subject to binding arbitration." The statement insisted that "there have never been nor are there now any arbitrary transfers of individual managers."

The statement stressed that "traditionally, almost no Israel Bond sales events are scheduled during the first few weeks of the year. There has therefore been no effect whatsoever on the Israel Bond campaign or on our sales activity." A spokesman for the Israel Bond Organization told the JTA that all Israel Bond offices were operating normally throughout the country.

B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL TO AID FLOOD VICTIMS IN THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (JTA) -- B'nai B'rith International has begun a drive to help victims of recent floods and tornadoes in Mississippi, Arkansas and other regions of the south, it was announced here by Dr. Daniel Thursz, B'nai B'rith executive vice president.

He said that a donation from the organization's contingency fund will be sent to B'nai B'rith's District 7 headquarters for presentation to the Red Cross in Little Rock, Ark. District 7 includes the U.S. mid-south, from Alabama to Texas. The check, drawn at the behest of B'nai B'rith president Gerald Kraft, demonstrates the Jewish organization's concern as well as service as a tangible first step in the campaign for additional disaster-relief funds, Thursz said.

"The human agenda is B'nai B'rith's agenda," he added. "Where there is human suffering, B'nai B'rith tries to respond. We hope that this contribution will spur B'nai B'rith lodges and units to give of themselves and their resources to help wherever possible."

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Twenty-one Israeli soldiers were wounded in Lebanon Friday when their bus came under small arms and bazooka fire near Kfar Sil south of Beirut. Two of the attackers were killed in the chase that ensued, a military spokesman reported. Most of the soldiers sustained only slight wounds, the spokesman said. The attack raised Israeli casualties in Lebanon to six dead and 25 wounded in the last three weeks. Responsibility for the latest attack was claimed by a group calling itself the Lebanese National Resistance Front.

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations (IFALPA) will back the El Al pilots if the government tries to replace them with foreign employees. IFALPA president Robert Tweedy, who is in Israel to examine the possibility of holding the IFALPA 1984 convention in Israel, said that if El Al pilots asked his association for aid "we would certainly back them." He noted that IFALPA had been "pretty successful" in preventing airlines from recruiting pilots in foreign countries in cases of disputes and strikes or lockouts in airlines.