

# JTA daily news bulletin

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## SHARON: THERE IS NO CONFRONTATION WITH THE U.S., ONLY DIFFERENCES

By Gil Sedan

**JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (JTA) --** Defense Minister Ariel Sharon insists that there is no confrontation between Israel and the U.S., only disagreements. But those disagreements, he contended concern "crucial questions which are matters of life and death to us."

Sharon spoke yesterday to a visiting group of Israel Bond officials from the U.S. He explained why Israel considered it crucial that it alone man the early warning stations projected for south Lebanon, once the bulk of Israeli forces withdraw from that country.

Sharon maintained that Israel required a broader intelligence gathering system than electronic surveillance alone could provide in order to make sure that terrorists do not again infiltrate south Lebanon. He said this would include constant liaison with the local population and an important role for Israel's main ally, Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militia.

### Rationale For Israelis Manning Stations

For those reasons, Sharon contended, the early warning stations should be manned "by people who know the terrain," who are familiar with the local population. He made it clear that he meant Israeli troops.

"They (the local population) have to give us information about any attempt by the terrorists to re-establish their infrastructure in southern Lebanon," he said. "It's not certain electronic information that one may get and transfer to somebody else. And it cannot be done by American soldiers or troops or officers or any others from any European countries. That must be done by people who know the terrain, who know the language, who may recognize between Druze and Maronites and the Christians and the Shiites and the Sunnis and all the others."

Sharon estimated that his plan would require somewhat fewer than 750 Israeli military personnel to remain indefinitely in south Lebanon. The Lebanese government objects on grounds that the continued presence of Israeli troops on its soil would compromise Lebanon's sovereignty. The U.S. apparently sympathizes with Lebanon's position and is insisting on the complete evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon -- Israelis, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sharon repeated his accusation that the U.S. was putting obstacles in the way of Israel's political aims in Lebanon. He contended that Israel was "closer to peace with Lebanon than with any other Arab country. We could achieve peace within a very short time if we had the backing" of the U.S., the Defense Minister claimed.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis rejected charges that the U.S. was exploiting Lebanon for political gains in the Middle East. Addressing the Rotary Club in Haifa yesterday, Lewis declared:

"What U.S. policy is not is a desire to steal the fruits of Israel's victories (in Lebanon) from it. What U.S. policy is not is a determination, for our own strategic reasons, to take the play away from

Israel and establish ourselves, the United States, militarily and politically in Lebanon in a way that would enhance, in some fashion, our influence in the East-West struggle against the Soviets. U.S. policy is not in any way, shape or form designed to prove to anybody that we can bring Israel to heel."

## U.S. REJECTS SHARON'S CONTENTION

By David Friedman

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (JTA) --** The State Department rejected today Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's contention that Israeli troops must man the early warning stations projected for south Lebanon. "Our position is clear," Department spokesman John Hughes said. "We want to see all PLO, Syrian and Israeli forces out of Lebanon."

Sharon, addressing a group of American Jewish leaders yesterday, said the outposts had to be manned by people familiar with the various groups in south Lebanon, who knew their language and knew the terrain. (See separate story.)

Hughes refused to comment directly on reports that Israel is arming various militias in south Lebanon. But he said, U.S. policy "in general" has been the same as that of the Lebanese government which is that "all armed groups in Lebanon should come under the control of the central government, the authority of which should extend throughout the country. Only when this is accomplished will Lebanon enjoy lasting stability," Hughes said. He added that "The government of Israel is fully aware of our views on this matter."

## SPECIAL TO THE JTA

### JEWIS HIT HARD BY UNEMPLOYMENT

**NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (JTA) --** Contrary to popular opinion, unemployment is hitting Jews especially hard, according to Alfred Miller, the executive director of the Federation Employment and Guidance Service (FEGS).

From the last-hired, first-fired Jews in executive suites, to Russian immigrants at entry-level as well as professional-level jobs, to many professionals in the area of human services, a disproportionate number of Jews are out of work, Miller said.

"While people think the unemployment rate, now approaching 12 percent, is not that bad in the Jewish community, budget cuts and economic problems have occurred in areas where there's a high Jewish concentration," he told a meeting of the United Jewish Appeal-Federation Women's Campaign Advisory Board.

According to Herbert Bienstock, former regional labor commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, now head of CUNY Queens College Center for Urban Affairs and consultant to FEGS, close to 100,000 Jews are unemployed in the New York City area. Probably some 250,000 to 300,000 Jews are unemployed nationally, according to his figures.

### Joblessness Permeates Jewish Community

Miller pointed out that some 5,000 Jewish professionals in the greater New York area are registered with FEGS. This number, which represents only the people who have come to FEGS for help, is up approximately 30 percent from a year ago. The number a year ago was up 40 percent from the previous

year. Of the 5,000 professionals, about 500 to 750 are from the communal service and social service sectors.

The rest of the unemployed registered Jewish professionals have been laid off from businesses. They include accountants, architects, chemical engineers, architectural engineers, electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, office managers, lawyers, business administrators, and computer programmers. In fact, about 10 percent, or a total of 400, are computer programmers, according to Miller.

### Nobody Is Safe

"Nobody is safe from this," Miller said. "Unemployment is permeating the entire Jewish community, the whole gamut of the Jewish economic base." He noted that, in addition, "Hundreds of professionals such as social workers, psychologists, rehabilitation counselors, teachers, as well as Jews whose small businesses have failed, have registered with FECS for jobs."

### Changing Nature Of The Jobless

In presenting a breakdown of the areas of unemployment and the changing nature of the jobless, Miller said that in the past, FECS has helped the traditionally unemployed, not professionals. In the past, FECS would handle job placements for 250 Jewish professionals, compared to the present number of 5,000. Last year, he said, with the impact of federal budget cuts, FECS was handling unemployed social service professionals. This year, Miller said, it's business professionals from the private sector.

FECS, he noted, is also seeing an increasing number of Russian Jewish immigrants who were the last hired and first fired not only from entry-level jobs but also from professions, including engineers, office workers, and workers in the skilled trades.

The agency's Executive Suite Program, a joint undertaking with the American Jewish Committee to get Jews into the upper echelons of major corporations, is also feeling the effects of increased layoffs. "We're seeing a tremendous amount of people who finally got into corporation hierarchies suddenly being let go," Miller said.

### FECS Far-Reaching Projects

In addition to job placements, FECS provides vocational training along with mental health treatment services and a variety of developmental business and industry projects in New York and abroad. Miller stressed that six percent of the FECS budget received from UJA-Federation Campaign provides leverage for the agency's \$17 million funding for programs in 50 locations throughout New York City, and Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties. Some 50 to 60 percent of FECS' 70,000 clients are Jewish.

FECS' far-reaching projects include the American-Israeli Technical Assistance Committee formed eight years ago with Israel's Ministry of Labor to help the Jewish state's handicapped. "Eighty percent of the American organizations that joined to provide technical assistance were non-Jewish," Miller said. "We had helped them develop grants and programs in their hour of need, so they helped us in ours."

FECS is currently spearheading a project to revitalize Israel's jewelry industry. Israelis will be trained to create settings for gems so that the jewelry industry no longer needs to send diamonds

to Europe for the final product. The project, an outgrowth of FECS' Jewelry Institute of New York, will be housed in the Hatikvah section of Tel Aviv, a distressed neighborhood being revitalized through UJA-Federation's Project Renewal.

One of FECS' latest New York projects maximizing government dollars for community needs is a program to bring dropouts back to school. Working with the New York City Board of Education, FECS' model programs have brought back 89 percent of the dropouts involved in the program at three high schools. One school, Christopher Columbus in the Pelham Bay section of the The Bronx, serves a predominantly Jewish population.

### FEDERATION VOTES LARGEST LEVEL OF GRANTS IN HISTORY TO AGENCY NETWORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (JTA) — An unprecedented \$44 million was voted Monday by the Board of Trustees of Federation of Jewish Philanthropies for the regular annual allocation to the organization's 130 member agencies for the 1983-84 fiscal year, beginning July 1.

The agency network encompasses hospitals and medical centers, family service and child care, vocational and rehabilitation services, care of the aged, community centers, resident and day camping, and Jewish education. This amount, reflecting an increase of \$5.1 million over the previous year's allocations, includes \$1.6 million to be allotted from emergency reserves.

In an action earlier this month emergency grants for the current fiscal year totalling half a million dollars were approved by Federation, with priority for direct financial assistance to the neediest individuals by the agency network.

The grants will help primarily those who have become unemployed this year or are at risk in getting or keeping jobs because of personal circumstances, such as needing someone to look after a young child or an elderly parent. Priority consideration will also be given to those whose government entitlements have been reduced or eliminated within the past year.

"The amount voted on Monday by the Board is a response to the projected exceptional needs of the agencies in meeting increased demand for services by people hard hit in the current recession," said Mrs. Laurence Tisch, Federation president. "The extraordinary action by the Board in voting this largest level of grants in Federation's history reflects a commitment to assure that the agencies maintain their essential quality services to the people of the city." The Federation network annually serves almost two million New Yorkers in the five boroughs, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk.

"Our purpose in making these commitments," said William Kahn, executive vice president, "is particularly to aid those who are suffering severe hardship from the general softness of the economy and cutbacks to human services at all levels of government."

### Areas Of Urgent Need

Areas of urgent need identified by Federation and its agencies include employment and guidance; interest-free college student loans; scholarships for day and nursery school children or working parents; increased availability of short-term funds for individual and family crises; subsidies to assure access to essential agency services for people deprived of income or benefits.

Factors accelerating these needs and which influenced Federation's unusual actions include the rising rate of unemployment, which severely affects heads of household; mass discharge of professionals and middle management employees as a result of cuts in the public and private sectors; cuts in entitlement programs affecting large numbers of low-income New Yorkers; the border-

line status of small business merchants endeavoring to avoid bankruptcy; and the prospect of mortgage foreclosure facing homeowners.

Among the major categories of help targeted for immediate emergency grants are: employment aid, direct financial aid, interest-free loans for students, and assistance to needy individuals and families for Passover observance. Other amounts have been committed to meet additional urgent needs of individuals at risk, including programs of advocacy for public entitlements to those who qualify and have either failed to apply or have been deprived of benefits because of cutbacks.

### 3 TERRORISTS GO ON TRIAL FOR THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ARGOV

LONDON, Jan. 27 (JTA) -- Three Arabs identified as members of a PLO splinter group went on trial here yesterday for the attempted murder of Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador to Britain, who was shot and severely wounded last June 3 outside a London hotel.

The defendants, Hussein Ahmad Ghassan Said and Marwa Al Banna, both Jordanians and Novof Nagib Meflehel Rosan, an Iraqi, pleaded not guilty to the charges of shooting Argov and his police bodyguard. According to a prosecutor, Argov was shot in the head by Said who was wounded by police when he attempted to escape.

The three men were identified as members of the Palestine Liberation Movement, a little-known breakaway faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. According to Scotland Yard, they had a "hit list" of prominent Israelis targeted for assassination. Argov suffered brain damage and remains hospitalized.

The PLO disclaimed responsibility for the assassination attempt. Nevertheless, Israel retaliated for the shooting of Argov by bombing PLO bases in Lebanon on June 4 and on June 6 Israeli forces invaded Lebanon with the then stated intention of securing a 25 kilometer terrorist-free zone in south Lebanon.

### ANTI-SEMITISM IN MEXICO

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (JTA) -- Serious problems of anti-Semitism are facing the Jewish community of Guadalajara, Mexico, according to Sergio Nudelstejer, director of the American Jewish Committee's office for Mexico and Central America, who was in New York this week.

In the past few months, he revealed, the Guadalajara Jewish community suffered two attacks. The first was a bomb placed near a synagogue, which was discovered and deactivated. The second was an attack on the Jewish cemetery, in which a number of tombstones were destroyed.

Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico, has become the center of groups distributing vicious anti-Semitic material, Nudelstejer said. One of the journals distributed, "Replica," is issued by the Federation Anti-communist Mexican (Mexican anti-communist Federation), a fascist, anti-Jewish group in contact with similar organizations around the world.

The Jewish community in Guadalajara numbers 220 families who support a synagogue, a sports center, and a Jewish school, with kindergarten, grammar, and high school levels.

Nudelstejer said he discussed the problems of the city's Jewish community with Bernardo Weitzner, president of the Central Jewish Committee, the leading body of Mexican Jewry, located in Mexico City. It is expected that the AJCommittee in Mexico and the Central Jewish Committee will meet

soon with representatives of Jewish communities in the provinces, in an effort to reduce their sense of isolation, Nudelstejer said. Each gathering will be held in a different city.

### REAGAN, MUBARAK SAY THERE IS 'FULL PARTNERSHIP' BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE MIDEAST PEACE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (JTA) -- President Reagan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, after a two-hour meeting at the White House today, declared that there was a "full partnership" between the U.S. and Egypt in efforts to achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace and to restore Lebanon's "territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty."

In his farewell remarks to Mubarak at the diplomatic entrance to the White House facing the South Lawn, Reagan did not mention Israel directly. But Mubarak in his departure statement did, calling on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and declaring that the settlements on the West Bank were a "serious obstacle" to the peace efforts. He urged Israel to freeze its settlement activities.

Mubarak also urged his fellow Arabs, particularly Jordan and the Palestinians, to join the peace process. "I believe that a golden opportunity exists and it would be a grave mistake to miss it," he said.

On Lebanon, Reagan stressed that the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty requires that "there must be an early withdrawal of all foreign forces," a reference to the Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces as well as Israel's. Mubarak, however, stressed that "top priority must be given to the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Upon achieving that, other aspects of the problem would be easier," he said.

A Senior Administration official explained later that there is a belief in Egypt as well as in Washington that if Israel agrees to withdraw from Lebanon, an agreement for Syrian and PLO withdrawal will follow quickly. The official said Mubarak assured Reagan that once there is an agreement for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the Egyptian Ambassador would return to Tel Aviv. Mubarak also said Egypt is committed to its peace treaty with Israel, the official said.

But the official noted that while Mubarak is encouraged that there is progress on President Reagan's peace initiative, failure of movement in Lebanon could have a negative impact on it. He said the Egyptians believe the U.S. has influence on Israel and should use that influence to persuade Israel to leave Lebanon, since a continued Israeli presence would make it difficult for Arab governments, such as King Hussein's, to join the peace process.

The official noted that Reagan also stressed he was impatient to have the Lebanon situation resolved.

Reagan thanked Mubarak for his support of the peace initiative since the President announced it last September 1. He said their two countries would work together for a comprehensive peace agreement that would "permit all the states in the region to live in peace while meeting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Mubarak, however, said "the centrality of the Palestinian problem" in the Middle East conflict is "self-evident" and urged the U.S. to do more to support "the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination." The Administration official said later that the Camp David agreements and the Reagan initiative provided adequate means for the Palestinians to express their rights.

## SPECIAL TO THE JTA RECOLLECTIONS OF A TIME OF INFAMY By Gerhart Riegner

(Part Two Of A Two-Part Series)

LONDON, Jan. 27 (JTA) -- Even after Hitler's coming to power opinions among German Jews varied a great deal. Only a small part really understood that the Nazi rule constituted a decisive and irreversible turning point in German history.

The tragedy was that many of them did not comprehend the ruthless and fanatical character of the new regime which aimed at world domination, not recognizing any ethical or moral limits to its action and whose only valid principle was "right is what is beneficial to the German people" as they understood it.

Many Jews, and many non-Jews, thought that the regime could not last and hoped that the German nationalists would restrict Hitler's appetite. In short, they did not understand the fundamental change that had taken place.

Of course, nobody foresaw or could foresee in 1933 Auschwitz and the policy of total extermination as it was practiced during the war. But those who had read "Mein Kampf," who had studied the party program, who had listened to the party leaders, could not have any doubt that the new leaders meant what they said and that there was no future for Jews in Germany.

### 'Preached Mostly To Deaf Ears'

I remember vividly the evening before my departure from Germany in the middle of May 1933. We were celebrating the 50th birthday of a friend of my family. It was the last time I saw all our friends together and I pleaded the whole evening with a good number of them: "Do you not see what is happening? Do you not see that this is the end of German Jewry? Let at least your children leave the country and try to build a new existence abroad". But I preached mostly to deaf ears.

From Germany I went to Paris, where I acquired a French law degree, and then to Geneva to work at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, specializing in international law.

It was there that Dr. Nahum Goldmann discovered me and invited me in 1936 to join the staff of the World Jewish Congress. I felt I could not refuse to take part in the fight against Hitler in which the newly created Congress had a leading role. I intended to remain with the Congress for only a few years but in fact have been with it ever since.

### Attitude Toward Germany Of Today

My attitude towards the Germany of today is that of a distant but watchful observer. I have not forgotten what Germany had done to us and I cannot forget it. I know that two-thirds of the German citizens of today were born after World War II or were small children at the time of the destruction of European Jewry and I know they had no part in what happened.

But they are the heirs of German history and as such they have to assume the heritage, good and bad, of their people. They should do this in good faith and without grudges. They should understand that it will take several generations before a fully normal relationship can be established between Germans and Jews.

They should understand that most Jews of the present generation are still living with the trauma and still feel their wounds. This does not detract from the importance of the German effort for indemnification and reparation which is fully recognized. I believe that some of the foremost leaders of Germany, like Chancellor Kohl and Social Democrat leader Vogel, are fully conscious of this situation.

### Lesson For 1983

What are the lessons to be drawn for 1983 from the events of 50 years ago?

Firstly, never to underestimate our enemy as German Jews did in the thirties and never to believe that deep irrational trends and tendencies which prevail in a specific historical situation within a people can be cured by logical arguments. Our "damned Jewish optimism," as (German idealist philosopher Arthur) Schopenhauer called it, which had helped us to survive many situations, is no sure guide in the brutal power struggles of the 20th century.

Secondly, one should combat false theories and hostile ideas from the start and not wait until they have powerful support. The renewal of ideologies which preach the inequality of races and draw from it political consequences is as dangerous as the growing movement of pseudo-historians who deny the Holocaust. We have learned that no lie is too big not to be believed in certain political and social circumstances.

The third lesson is to recognize and analyze the specific political, economic and social conditions under which Hitler came to power. While history does not repeat itself generally, we should recognize that without a three-fold crisis the Nazis would never have formed a government.

A national crisis born out of a rebellion against injustices done to the German people in the settlement of Versailles;

An economic crisis brought about by the financial crash of 1929 and which produced more than seven million unemployed in Germany;

And a social crisis of deep dimensions which was characterized by the rebellion of the pauperized masses of the German middle classes who fought desperately against their proletarianization. A combination of these three factors was responsible for Hitler's accession to power.

### Some Astonishing Resemblances

Today the world is quite different from that of the thirties. But some factors in the economic and social field bear astonishing resemblances. When hundreds of thousands of young people are without work in the streets, they become not only desperate but are attracted by romantic movements, some of which preach and use violence.

And if groups of young people assemble in wild bands with Nazi signs and beat up Turks -- "Our Jews of today" as the West German magazine "Spiegel" reported recently -- it is high time to check these developments and to act.

Finally, we have to support the State of Israel, so that it will always be capable of receiving Jews in need of asylum if somewhere a catastrophe occurs. This is the decisive difference between 1933 and 1983. Today there is a Jewish State. We have to watch over its safety.