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SHAMIR SAYS ISRAEL-LEBANON ACCORD COULD BE IMMINENT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, April 7 (JTA) -- Israel will know within two weeks whether an agreement with Lebanon is at hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir reportedly told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today.

He said the pace of the tripartite talks between Israel, Lebanon and the U.S. has been accelerated to four meetings a week. The negotiating teams had been meeting on the average of twice weekly for the past four months, alternating between sites in Lebanon and in Israel. Shamir confirmed to the Knesset members that the outstanding unresolved issue is the future status of Israel's ally in Lebanon, Maj. Saad Haddad.

Other Israeli officials seemed to share Shamir's view that an agreement could be imminent. Avi Pazner, spokesman for the Israeli delegation, said after today's round of talks in Kiryat Shemona, that the *sin qua non* for Israel's agreement to withdraw from Lebanon was a Syrian commitment to pull out its forces at the same time.

Pazner said the head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche, made that point forcefully today and urged the Lebanese to convey it unequivocally to Syria.

Israel's View Of Gromyko's Remarks

Shamir reportedly gave the Knesset committee his analysis of Andrei Gromyko's references to the Lebanese situation at a press conference in Moscow. Gromyko, formerly the Soviet Foreign Minister, was recently promoted to First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR. Shamir noted that he had referred to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and implicitly criticized extremist Arab governments that refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Israeli officials have privately welcomed Gromyko's remarks. But they noted that the Soviet statement was apparently making it clear that the Soviet Union must be taken into account in a negotiated withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. By echoing the American formulation, Gromyko was establishing common ground between the two superpowers on the Lebanon negotiations, the Israeli officials suggested.

JERUSALEM COURT SENTENCES AMERICAN-BORN IMMIGRANT TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER

By Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, April 7 (JTA) -- Alan Goodman, a 39-year-old American-born immigrant, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Jerusalem district court today for murder and attempted murder on April 11, 1982, when he fired an automatic weapon at Moslem worshippers on the Temple Mount and later resisted arrest.

Goodman, who is from Baltimore and was serving in the Israel army at the time of the shooting, had pleaded not guilty on grounds of insanity. But the panel of three judges found that although he suf-

fered from a "borderline personality disorder," he was legally sane and responsible for his actions. The life sentence was pronounced for the murder of a Moslem worshipper, Mohammed Salah Yamani. Goodman was given an additional 20 years sentence for attempting to kill four policemen who arrested him. It will run concurrently with his life sentence.

Goodman addressed the court calmly after the verdict was announced, calling it a travesty of justice and a "shame on Israel." He said the verdict "gave the stamp of approval to Arab murders." A few moments later, as he was escorted from the courtroom by police guards, he erupted into a screaming tirade against Arabs. Goodman's lawyer said he would appeal the verdict and the sentence.

STATE DEPT. SAYS KISSINGER, IN MEETING WITH PLO OFFICIAL, WAS NOT CONDUCTING 'BACK CHANNEL' TALKS FOR REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, April 7 (JTA) -- The State Department stressed today that when former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met a Palestine Liberation Organization official in Morocco last November, he was doing so as a "private citizen" and was not conducting "back channel" talks for the Reagan Administration.

Department spokesman John Hughes, in a statement defending the former Secretary, also rejected the claim in a published newspaper story today that the meeting had caused "complications" in the U.S. effort to get King Hussein of Jordan to join in the Middle East peace negotiations.

"Neither that conversation nor any of Dr. Kissinger's private activities have been a complicating factor in our diplomacy or have delayed the process," Hughes said.

He said Kissinger's efforts had been "mischaracterized" in The Washington Post story which revealed that Kissinger had met with Ahmed Dajani, a member of the PLO executive committee and a top aide to PLO chief Yasir Arafat. Kissinger was in Morocco at the time for a meeting of the American-Moroccan Foundation, a private foundation of which he is co-chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Kissinger Explains His Meeting

Kissinger, appearing on the NBC-TV "Today Show" this morning, said his meeting with Dajani was not a 30-minute private *tete-a-tete* as the Post reported but in full view of all those attending a party at King Hassan of Morocco's Moroccan Academy. Dajani apparently is a member of the Academy. Kissinger said he was brought over to meet Dajani as a Palestinian and did not know he was an official of the PLO.

He said their conversation consisted of Dajani telling him that the U.S. should change its policy toward the PLO and he explaining why the U.S. should maintain it.

It was Kissinger, who as Secretary of State in 1975, made a pledge to Israel that the U.S. would not negotiate with the PLO. That policy "remains unchanged," Hughes said today. "We will not recognize, nor negotiate with that organization until it

accepts United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and recognizes Israel's right to exist."

Shultz Values Kissinger's Counsel

Hughes added that "actions of private citizens, including former officials, do not change nor alter U.S. policy." At the same time, he stressed that Secretary of State George Shultz "highly values Dr. Kissinger's counsel and support and will continue to talk to him." He said Kissinger has been "scrupulous in keeping the (State) Department and the Administration in general fully informed" about his trips to the Middle East.

He said Kissinger talked to Shultz about his Middle East trip last November and has talked to him about his upcoming trip there. But Hughes stressed that on all of his travels, Kissinger is acting as a private citizen.

The Washington Post story said that Phillip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, had to explain the Kissinger meeting to King Hussein in London last month because when Hussein learned of it, he feared the U.S. was working out a separate arrangement with the PLO which would exclude Jordan.

Hussein has been seeking PLO approval to enter the peace negotiations as representative of the Palestinians, as urged by President Reagan in his September 1 peace initiative.

Hughes refused to comment directly on any conversations with Hussein. But he noted that in all negotiations, especially in the Middle East, questions are always being raised that have to be clarified.

BOOK BY SERGE KLARSFELD TO BE ENTERED AS EVIDENCE AT BARBIE TRIAL

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, April 7 (JTA) -- A book which documents and lists the names of some 80,000 Jews who were deported from France and murdered by the Nazis will be entered as evidence at the upcoming trial of Klaus Barbie, the "butcher of Lyon" who is facing trial in France on charges of crimes against humanity during World War II.

The book, which was published today in its American edition, is a memorial to the Jews Deported from France 1942-1944, by Serge Klarsfeld. The book was introduced by Klarsfeld and his wife, Beate Klarsfeld, at a press conference at the American Jewish Committee's headquarters here. The two Nazi-hunters, helped bring Barbie to justice and were instrumental in his recent return from Bolivia to France.

In today's press conference, Klarsfeld said that the 704-page volume, first published in France in 1979, serves as the only "tombstone" to many Jewish families who were wiped out altogether in the deportations from France.

In addition, he said, the book was "a potent legal weapon" in the struggle against Nazi war criminals still at large. Klarsfeld noted that the book was already accepted, shortly after its publication in France, as evidence at a trial in Cologne of three top Nazis who were active in France during the war.

The book, published here by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation at the price of \$35 a copy, contains a detailed description of each of the 78 convoys that carried Jews from detention camps in France to Nazi death camps, in most cases to Auschwitz.

It gives the name of each person in the convoy, together with his or her birthdate, place of birth and nationality. It also contains many hitherto unpublished photographs, eyewitness accounts of the Nazi horror and reproductions of documents from the period that point to the active role played by the French, as well as by the Germans, in the deportations.

The book reveals that Jews ranging in ages from newborn to 95, and coming from almost 60 countries, were victims of the deportations. Most of the deportees were, however, from France and Poland, but others were from countries such as Turkey, Ireland and Tahiti. They came to France seeking refuge from Nazi and other persecution. They found, instead, deportation and death.

How The List Was Obtained

Klarsfeld told the press conference how he was able to obtain the lists of the deportees. "Each time a convoy left France for the killing centers in the East," he disclosed, "a list of the names of the victims was, by Nazi order, prepared in quadruplicate. Two copies of the list accompanied the convoy and were eventually destroyed. A third copy was kept by the Germans at the detention camp, and was also lost."

"The fourth copy was kept by the captive Jewish community council in Paris. When the Germans fled the city in 1944, they were in such haste that they simply neglected to get back and destroy those fourth copies." He said that he discovered the fourth copies "faded and crumbling" in a crate in a French Jewish archive in Paris, a few blocks from where he lived.

In response to a question, Klarsfeld said that another purpose for his visit here was to find relatives of the Jewish children who were deported by Barbie to death camps. He said that Barbie ordered the deportation of at least 41 children in the French town of Izieu. He said he wants the family members of these children to take part in Barbie's upcoming trial.

In response to another question, Klarsfeld said that the whereabouts of Dr. Joseph Mengele, the notorious war criminal who experimented and tortured thousands of inmates in Auschwitz, are not known. He said that Mengele is probably in Paraguay but his exact whereabouts is not known. He declined to reveal what is being done, if anything, to locate him, saying only that until Mengele is found nothing can be done regarding his extradition to Germany.

The American edition of "Memorial to the Jews Deported from France 1942-1944," was prepared by Susan Cohen Hellman. It can be obtained from The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, P.O. Box 137, South Deerfield, Mass. 01373.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- A group of Israelis celebrated Passover with Falasha Jews in Ethiopia in a visit organized by a Tel Aviv tour company. Among them was Lab- or MK Ora Namir. This was the first time since 1974 that such a visit was undertaken. The group brought with them wine and matza for distribution among the local Jews. The group is due back this weekend.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The Knesset vote for Chaim Herzog as Israel's next President reflected the popular will, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday in the Jerusalem Post. Interviewing more than 1,000 respondents, Dr. Naomi Shemer of Modi'in Ezrachi found 56 percent supporting Herzog with only 17.3 percent favoring the coalition candidate, Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW THE LONG NIGHT By Aviva Cantor

(Part Three Of A Three-Part Series)

NEW YORK, April 7 (JTA) -- In this third and final part of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's interview with World Jewish Congress Secretary-General Gerhart Riegner, who represented the WJC in Geneva during the war, he evaluates the responses of the American Jewish community to the need to rescue European Jews during the Holocaust and the impact of its internal problems on its actions and behavior.

Q: There have been various charges, at the time and today, that the rescue of European Jewry was not a priority for the American Jewish community. Hayim Greenberg, the Labor Zionist leader, charged this in his famous essay "Bankrupt," in the "Yiddische Kemfer" on Feb. 12, 1943. Do you agree?

A: Generally, this sweeping statement is not true. There were times when they tried very, very hard, and there were times when they were in despair. There was a colossal effort, all kinds of proposals, before the Bermuda Conference.

(This was the Anglo-American conference of April, 1943 to study the refugee problem, which produced no practical results.) Then came Bermuda and several months of deep shock. Only when they got over this shock did action begin again.

There was colossal action on behalf of Hungarian Jews -- too late, because for three to four months, we didn't know they were being murdered. No government gave us confirmation -- that was also very strange. There was a telegram we sent in March, 1944 to America warning that we know the Germans will march in and apply the whole anti-Jewish program in Hungary, followed by another telegram. Until we heard, in June, 1944, that all the Hungarian provinces had been emptied of Jews.

The Role Of Kubowitzki

Q: Who in the American Jewish community was active on rescue?

A: The one who pushed for rescue efforts was Dr. Arye Leon Kubowitzki (later Kubovy, Secretary-General of the World Jewish Congress; after 1948, Israeli Ambassador to Argentina and Czechoslovakia; and subsequently president of Yad Vashem). Kubowitzki was a Belgian Jewish leader who came to the U.S. from Brussels in 1940, and headed the World Jewish Congress' Rescue Department.

He understood that some extraordinary concept should be applied -- not just helping, not just philanthropy, something quite different. He really understood the difference between normal and extraordinary times. He had a very serious conflict on this with some of the other Jewish organizations in this country, whom he accused of not understanding (this difference), particularly the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The World Jewish Congress was at certain moments clearly advocating a plan of government help. What is absolutely accepted today -- that Jews alone should not be responsible for (their) people in need -- was then a revolutionary concept.

Q: Early in 1943, the Warsaw Ghetto resistance broadcast an appeal to American Jews to sit on the steps of the White House until the government declared itself ready to save Polish Jewry. Nahum Goldmann (head of the Zionist Emergency Committee) wrote in his autobiography that "a desperate unconventional gesture might have achieved something"

A: They held at least a half-dozen enormous demonstrations; that didn't help. As for sitting on the

White House steps, this was just not in the thinking of the time; it was (still) the style of 1917, 1918. Maybe it could have helped; I don't know.

Q: Another charge, by David Wyman, author of "The Paper Walls," and others, is that Zionist leaders gave the struggle for a Jewish State a higher priority than rescue because they believed, after Bermuda, that this was possible while rescue was not. Do you agree?

A: After Bermuda, the shock was so deep that some people felt, "we aren't making any headway, this is all wasted energy, and the lesson is to work for a Jewish State because nobody helps us, we need a government of our own." I don't accept (the charge) that they switched over completely to this (approach and gave up on rescue). I understand the new urgency of the statehood concept.

U.S. Jewish Organizations

Q: What about the non-Zionist organizations in the U.S.? Greenberg charged that rescue was not a priority for them, either.

A: The American Jewish Committee opposed the claim for a Jewish State. What did it do until the end? It was the most powerful group in American Jewry at that time. Secondly, where was the urgency of the (American Jewish) Joint Distribution Committee -- which was the AJCommittee's apparatus to a great extent; a combination of the AJCommittee and the Labor movement was behind the Joint.

I am astonished that in all these discussions, the whole focus is always on (Rabbi Stephen) Wise (president of the World and the American Jewish Congress). It is absolutely wrong to focus only on him and not to say a word about the AJCommittee or the Joint -- they should be investigated in the same way.

Wise was a great enemy of the Nazis. He was a symbol of the resistance against Germany. This was because he made the most forceful speeches against the Nazis and organized the manifestations, and the (pre-war) boycott. He was a symbol of the Jew who resisted.

Wise was a spokesman for the poor. He had the masses behind him, but not the power. The power was in other places. He didn't have the rich Jews behind him, and he was not powerful in terms of funds. The real money was with the yahudim (Jews of German descent). The budget on which his whole organization ran was ridiculous; our budgets were ridiculous; the budget I had in Geneva was ridiculous ... In my opinion, I don't condemn Wise; I am sure he didn't do everything he could have done -- nobody did, but he was full of good will.

Q: Didn't Wise believe he had Roosevelt's ear?

A: He had it sometimes. Nobody (really) had Roosevelt's ear -- he was an astute politician. Wise had a certain relationship, friendship with Roosevelt, but FDR also knew who the powerful Jews were and he had his own relationship with them -- the Lehman's, the Morgenthau's and others. They were not in Wise's organization

The Split In The Jewish Community

Q: Henry Feingold writes in "The Politics of Rescue" that the community was not united but in an "organizational deadlock."

A: The American Jewish community was completely split. Before the war, some wanted an appeasement policy (with Germany) and some wanted a real fight. The American Jewish Committee accused Wise of making denunciations all the time instead of negotiating.

William E. Dodd, the American Ambassador to Germany, writes in his memoirs that the American

Jewish Committee sent a special envoy to Germany, to the German Jews and to the Americans, the non-Jews, saying Wise is crazy.

This kind of appeasement policy was theirs, not Wise's; he was an activist. Later, in 1938-'39, they tried to make another scheme with Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, to help get Jews out; but it didn't work....

Q: But all this was before the war

Lessons To Be Learned

Q: Have we learned anything from the way we behaved in this tragedy? Has the Jewish community changed?

A: The community is quite differently organized today than it was then. We were completely disunited We were people without power. Today we believe we have power. We have more power (but) let's not over-exaggerate its (extent). That, too, is a mistake. Power is also a question of the economy of power -- how you use it.

We have to be more united The guilt complex, that they didn't do enough, is also a very forceful element today, an important factor in future action and a stimulus to consciousness and awareness -- to be careful not to repeat the same mistakes.

Never underestimate the enemy, that is the first lesson. Start to counteract when the enemy is weak, and don't wait until he is full-grown... We have to watch social and economic developments. The (Nazis' rise to power) is unthinkable without the economic crisis of 1929, and the national and social crises of Germany. The Nazis were the answer to the desperate development of the German middle classes' battle against proletarianization and pauperization The most important thing is that young people should speak to young people, Jews to non-Jews -- show them what happened and what can happen....

GREEK PRIME MINISTER RENEWS CALL FOR PALESTINIAN STATE By Sheldon Kirshner

TORONTO, April 7 (JTA) -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece called for the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel with secure frontiers. At a press conference here last week, the 64-year-old Greek leader said his 18-month-old government intends to "develop and enrich" its growing ties with the Arab world.

Papandreu, who was in Canada to promote Canadian investment in his country, compared Greece's struggle for national independence with that of the Palestinians' quest for self-determination. Greece, he emphasized, has a "soft spot" in its heart for "any people" seeking self-determination and a homeland.

Papandreu, who heads the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, has moved Greece closer to the Arabs since he took over as Prime Minister in the autumn of 1981.

Papandreu's Attitude

Under Papandreu, Greece has become the only member of the European Economic Community to extend diplomatic recognition to the PLO. Yasir Arafat, chairman of the PLO, was the first foreign dignitary to visit Athens after Papandreu's election victory. It was then that Greece permitted the PLO to open a mission in Athens. Israel also has a mission in the Greek capital.

During the war in Lebanon, he likened Israel's invasion to Nazi genocide against Jews. In 1982, welcoming Arafat to Greece after his flight from Beirut, Papandreu described him as "this great fighter for freedom." Not long after Israel invaded Lebanon, Papandreu expressed opposition to Israel's "aggressive and expansionist policy." At European Economic Community meetings, Greece took the lead in condemning Israel.

Papandreu, who was a York University professor of economics from 1969 to 1974, told reporters at his press conference held at the Hilton Harbour Castle Hotel, that he understood the Palestinians' desire for sovereignty because Greece itself has had a "long and difficult" history.

Greece has always fought to maintain its independence and territorial integrity. Therefore, he explained, it is sympathetic to the Palestinians.

Papandreu, the son of a former prime minister, said "we have a soft spot in our heart for any people struggling for self-determination ... and a homeland."

In a reference to the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, Papandreu said the Palestinians had been "kicked out" of their homeland. This, he noted, was a "major injustice" which could be remedied if they were granted a homeland.

He said that Israel was entitled to "secure frontiers" and that the Palestinians deserved a homeland. (Earlier in the week, he told a joint session of the Senate and House of Commons that the Palestinians are "fully justified" in their demand for a homeland.)

Papandreu, who received an honorary doctor of laws degree from New York University at the tail end of his Canadian visit, said he would grant Israel and the PLO embassy status in Greece once the Arab-Israeli conflict is resolved.

Greece Has Close Ties To Arab World

(Yannis Haralambopoulos, Papandreu's Foreign Minister, implied in a brief interview with this reporter that Greece has not asked the PLO to recognize Israel. He implied that Greece would urge that course on the PLO if Israel extended recognition to the PLO.)

Asked why his government is pursuing a stronger pro-Arab policy than previous Greek regimes, Papandreu said he was not concerned what his predecessors had done or not done. Greece, he said, was a European, Balkan and Mediterranean nation which, traditionally, has had close ties with the Arab world. It would be "short-sighted" if Greece viewed itself exclusively as a West European country, he added.

Greece, he went on to say, intended to develop and enrich its links with the Arabs. Greece imports much of its oil from Arab countries, and Greek construction firms have landed hefty contracts in places like Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

In 1981, Greek exports to the Arab world totalled more than \$1 billion. A press release issued by the Greek embassy in Ottawa points out that investors will find "many attractive and unique features in Greece" -- along their proximity to the Middle East and "excellent political and economic ties with countries throughout the Arab world."

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Eleven army officers and soldiers received medals at ceremonies at the President's residence here Thursday for bravery in action during the war in Lebanon last summer. Another 11 were awarded citations at separate ceremonies at Air Force and Intelligence Corps bases.

The air men and intelligence officers were not identified to the public for fear of possible consequences should they ever fall into enemy hands.