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FULL-SCALE PROBE LAUNCHED INTO THE KILLING OF THREE ARAB STUDENTS AT A COLLEGE IN HEBRON

TEL AVIV, July 27 (JTA) -- Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy said today that a full-scale investigation had been launched into the killing of three Arab students and the wounding of 33 at the Islamic College in Hebron yesterday by masked gunmen. He told a press conference here that there was as yet no clear indication of who carried out the attack.

He said, "We are operating on two planes; first to prevent developments of disorder and attacks in the wake of the incident and second to investigate every direction to reveal who committed these murders."

Gen. Ori Orr, regional commander of Israeli forces, said last night in a radio interview that the authorities have no description of the gunmen, whose faces were covered with the traditional Arab kafiyas. "We don't know who we are looking for," he said, adding that the investigation into the incident will extend to both Arabs and Jews.

The three who were killed were identified by Israeli authorities as Saad Edin Hassan Sabri, Saad Nazal and Samih Fathi Daoud, all 30 years old. Sabri and Nazal were identified as West Bank school teachers who were taking summer courses at the Islamic College. Most of the injured were in their teens or 20's.

Attack Denounced By Israeli Leaders

Premier Menachem Begin was quoted by Israel Radio as saying that the attack was a "despicable act." Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben Meir declared: "I have no words to express my condemnation of this outrage and atrocity which was perpetrated by evil people in Hebron." He pledged that the government "will do everything in its power to find the evil people responsible for this despicable act and bring them to justice."

Orr said last night that he saw no immediate connection between the attack on the students and the stabbing death two weeks ago of Aharon Gross, a 19-year-old yeshiva student. Gross was killed in the Hebron market place.

(In New York, the Herut Zionists of America, issued the following statement in response to yesterday's attack on the Arab students:

"The American public must understand that, while the government of Israel will uphold law and order in Zion, no institution can prevent such an action from being taken by individuals shocked and enraged by the world's callous indifference to the brutal murder of yeshiva student Aharon Gross.

"The horrifying murder of young Gross, an unassuming and upright student of Bible, has left shock waves throughout the world Jewish community. One such manifestation of the intensity of this feeling was yesterday's incident in Hebron. We call for an end to the tragic cycle of violence and for the peaceful recognition by all parties concerned of the inalienable Jewish right to settle the width and breadth of liberated Judaea and Samaria.")

Levy told the press conference today that Jewish settlers in the West Bank should continue to carry weapons for self-protection. But he stressed that

proper measures would be taken against any settlers misusing their weapons, an apparent reference to vigilante groups.

Meanwhile, the Israel army moved thousands of reinforcements into the West Bank today to maintain order after stone-throwing crowds stage demonstrations following the attack on the Islamic College. Hebron and neighboring villages, as well as the Nabul casbah, and the nearby Balata refugee camp were kept under curfew.

Palestinian activists called a two-day strike today, but it received only spotty support. In East Jerusalem all shops were closed and police patrolled the narrow streets and alleys. At Bir Zeit University, a center of Palestinian nationalism, several hundred students attempted a protest march along the Jerusalem-Ramallah highway, according to reports by security forces. Several students were wounded in the demonstration by security forces firing rubber bullets. Scores of students were held for questioning.

Israeli newspaper editorials today were unanimous in calling for a thorough investigation into yesterday's attack. Many previous attacks on Arabs, including the 1980 car bombings of three West Bank mayors, have not been solved. These bombings took place after six Jews were ambushed and shot dead as they were returning to their homes from a synagogue in Hebron. Their killers have not been found and neither has the killer of Gross.

U.S. HAS APPARENTLY DECIDED NOT TO PRESSURE ISRAEL TO POSTPONE ITS REDEPLOYMENT PLAN

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 27 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration has apparently decided not to press Israel to postpone its planned troop redeployment but instead is urging that it be seen as the first phase of the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon.

This was indicated last night after Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens met for some five hours at the State Department with Secretary of State George Shultz and Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new special envoy to the Middle East.

"There was no pressure on Israeli deployment," Arens was quoted as saying after the meeting. "The Americans did not ask the Israelis to delay."

This position was also made clear by Reagan when he was asked about the redeployment at his nationally televised press conference last night. "I am very hopeful that if this partial withdrawal takes place that it will be recognized and admitted to be by the Israelis as one phase of their agreement to withdraw," the President said.

He noted that he would be discussing the issue with Shamir and Arens at the White House tomorrow. The deployment issue is also expected to continue to be at the center of talks the two Israeli ministers will have at the State Department with Shultz and others today and tomorrow. Arens has also been conducting separate meetings with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon.

Reagan said last night that if Israeli redeployment is part of a "phased withdrawal it will certainly give

us a better chance for breaking the roadblock that has been established by Syria and persuading them to keep their original promise that when others withdrew, they would withdraw."

But Reagan warned that there is a "fear" that if the Israeli move is "simply a withdrawal to another line and then a digging-in and fortifying along that line, that this would be what it looks like Syria is doing, and that is simply trying to partition Lebanon, reduce Lebanon and grab off some territory for themselves."

However, Reagan quickly added that since Israel has signed an agreement with Lebanon for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces, "I don't think Israel has that in mind." When the two Israeli ministers arrived here yesterday, Shamir stressed that the redeployment is in the "context" of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Will Not Stand For 'Foreign Occupation'

Reagan also stressed that the U.S. would consider the partition of Lebanon as "foreign occupation" of that country and the U.S. will do all it can to help prevent this from occurring. "We set out to help Lebanon after all these years of strife, regain sovereignty of its own land, protection of its own land, protection of its own borders, and we're helping in every way we can to bring that about."

When Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was here last week, he expressed the belief that neither Israel nor Syria want to partition his country. But he said he opposed the Israeli redeployment because it could be perceived by the Lebanese people as leading to partition. It is this fear that was addressed by Reagan last night and is apparently being stressed by Administration officials in their meetings with Shamir and Arens.

KNESSET REJECTS BILL CALLING FOR NEW ELECTIONS NEXT OCTOBER By Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, July 27 (JTA) -- The Kneset rejected last night a Tami Party private member's bill for elections for a new Kneset next October, instead of the scheduled 1984 date. The rejection stemmed from a tie vote on the proposal and under Kneset rules, such a vote means a proposal does not pass.

Tami had wanted the proposal to be discussed immediately, without waiting the required 48 hours between submission of a proposal and debate on it. Failure of passage meant that the proposal must wait 48 hours and by that time, the Kneset will have left on its summer vacation.

A Rift Is Patched Up

Meanwhile, a rift between Menahem Savidor of the Liberal Party faction of the coalition, who is the Kneset speaker, and Deputy Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov of Herut, which led to the Deputy Speaker's resignation, was patched up today.

The event which brought about the rift, which split coalition ranks, was the sudden and unexpected introduction and passage Monday night, at midnight, of a controversial bill aimed at curbing the right of archaeologists to dig in areas where there might be Jewish graves.

That vote took place after the Kneset was on the verge of ending its session following eight hours of debate on various bills. Most MKs had left the Kneset building in the belief that the agenda had been completed.

At that point, Cohen-Avidov, who was chairing the session, announced that Menachem Porush of Aguda Israel would introduce his private member's bill, "The Law to Protect Gravesites." Herut Whip Ronnie Milo rounded up party members still in the Kneset building and the Porush draft proposal was accepted and sent to committee.

But Savidor declared that Cohen-Avidov, as his deputy, had known "full well" that the Porush bill had been placed on yesterday's agenda, not that of Monday night, and that the deputy speaker had no right to change the agenda by moving the Porush bill up a day early. The deputy speaker is a co-sponsor of the Porush measure.

Savidor then said that if his deputy's reason for changing the agenda was that he did not know the Porush measure was on yesterday's agenda, "he is not telling the truth." Cohen-Avidov, declaring he had been grossly insulted by Savidor, immediately announced his resignation as deputy speaker.

A Reconciliation Meeting

At a reconciliation meeting arranged by Avraham Shapira of Aguda Israel, Savidor said he had not known, when he made his charge against his deputy, that the deputy had come late to a Kneset presidium meeting at which a decision had been made to delay a vote on the Porush bill and presumably did not know about the decision.

Savidor apologized for calling his deputy a liar and Cohen-Avidov withdrew his resolution. But Savidor insisted he had not withdrawn his charge that presenting the Porush measure as his deputy had done was an "unfair and unparliamentary ambush."

The issue may be referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling, though experts on parliamentary rules said the Supreme Court was virtually certain to decline to involve itself in Kneset procedure and would tell the Kneset to put its own house in order.

NEW YORK STATE LAW TO BENEFIT COLLEGE-BOUND JEWISH STUDENTS By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, July 27 (JTA) -- A bill Governor Mario Cuomo signed into law last Friday, permitting disclosure of the contents of some college entrance achievement tests every eight years, rather than the current three years, will benefit New York State college bound Jewish high school seniors, particularly of yeshiva high schools, a Jewish civil rights agency official reported today. Disclosure of the contents of an examination means that examination cannot be re-used.

The College Entrance Examinations Board (CEEB), which prepares and administers college and professional school entrance-related examinations, had contended that the three-year disclosure requirement, scheduled to become effective this year, would make it impossible for the CEEB to continue to offer so-called low volume achievement examinations in the state, including its Hebrew Achievement Test, said Dennis Rapps, executive director of the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs (COLPA).

Last March, the CEEB announced it would cancel nine of 14 achievement tests in New York state on grounds it could not prepare enough examinations to comply with the three-year disclosure requirement.

Rapps said the CEEB's position was that the cost of preparing new tests every three years for low volume tests would have resulted in prohibitively high fees to students seeking to take those tests.

Rapps said high school seniors applying to colleges and universities with high admission standards generally try to take CEEB achievement tests in areas in which

they are proficient, in addition to the standard aptitude examinations. The nine low-volume achievement tests the CEEB said in March it would discontinue included Hebrew, an area in which many Jewish high school seniors, particularly those of yeshiva high schools, are highly proficient. Other achievement tests, the CEEB said it would drop were European history, French, German, Latin, literature, mathematics level I, physics and Spanish.

Rapps reported that, in conjunction with the Yeshiva High School Principals' Council, an affiliate of the Board of Jewish Education of New York, COLPA had worked in support of the measure Cuomo has signed.

The Principals' Council lauded the "invaluable aid" provided by State Sen. Kenneth Lavalle (R. Suffolk), chairman of the Senate Higher Education Committee, and Assemblyman Mark Segal (D. Man.), chairman of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, in helping to get passage of the measure.

Planned To Continue Five Tests

Rapps said the five tests which the CEEB had planned to continue, as against the nine it had planned to drop, were: English Composition, mathematics, Level I, biology, chemistry, and American History and Social Studies. The number of students taking the "high volume" achievement tests for the 1981-82 school year in New York state ranged from 27,858 in English Composition to 5,224 in American History and Social Studies.

In contrast, the number of high school students who took the low volume tests ranged from 3,541 in Spanish to 185 in Latin. The number of students who took the Hebrew Achievement test was 214.

ISRAEL'S PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS 50th ANNIVERSARY

JERUSALEM, July 27 (JTA) -- The Israel Psychoanalytic Society recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, and the European Psychoanalytical Federation marked the occasion by holding its fifth conference in Jerusalem and publishing a "festive" issue of the "Israel Journal of Psychiatry and the Related Sciences" devoted to a "historic overview of the psychoanalytic movement in Palestine and Israel."

Prof. Dan Hertz, the president of the Society and the director of the Psychiatry Clinic at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, said that Israel's psychoanalysts believe that this is a nationwide milestone.

"In fact," he said, "an interest in psychoanalysts preceded the founding of the Society by several decades. Max Eitingen, a great friend of Freud, came to Palestine in 1910 and thought of settling there, but eventually he decided to return to Germany. However, he never lost his interest in Zionism and finally made his home in Jerusalem in 1933."

In 1920, in a letter to his close associate, Ernest Jones, Sigmund Freud wrote that he had heard from Chaim Weizmann that immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived in Palestine with few clothes and personal belongings, but with copies of "Das Kapital" and "The Interpretation of Dreams" under their arms.

Weizmann invited Dr. David Eder to serve as a member of the British Zionist Commission that came to Palestine in 1918. Eder was the

first secretary of the British Psychoanalytical Society founded in 1913. He was a passionate devotee of Zionism, Socialism and psychoanalysis.

Many educators in Palestine in the early days supported the theory of psychoanalysis. Hertz said that it still provides a frame of reference for the educational system of many kibbutzim.

Hadassah was always close to the development of psychoanalysis in Israel. Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah, approached Eitingen for help in dealing with the problems encountered with children in youth aliyah, and he willingly provided it. Eder was considered for the post of director-general of the Hadassah Medical Organization but decided not to take it. Hadassah psychiatrists have always been prominent among the Psychoanalytical Society, such as Professors Julius Zellemyer, Eleazar Edelstein and Jacob Avni.

Freud Or. The Jews

Most people who have read "Moses and Monotheism" believe that Freud was anti-Jewish to the point of seeming to be anti-Semitic. Hertz says that this is not a correct interpretation of Freud's attitudes. "Because of his traditional Jewish background, he was preoccupied with, but ambivalent about, the land of his forefathers. But on December 10, 1917, he wrote a letter in which he said: 'The only cheerful news is the capture of Jerusalem by the English and the experiment they propose about a home for the Jews.'"

An even more remarkable comment was made by Freud in a foreword to a memorial volume on Eder: "We were both Jews and knew of each other that we carried in us that miraculous thing in common which -- inaccessible to any analyst so far -- makes the Jew."

Freud and Eitingen hoped to set up a Chair of Psychoanalysis at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Freud accepted an invitation to become a member of the university's first Board of Governors. These attempts failed, because the university felt that it wanted to have a Chair of Psychology before introducing one of Psychoanalysis.

Eventually, in 1977, when the International Psychoanalytical Association held its 30th Congress in Jerusalem, the Freud Chair of Psychoanalysis was established.

After the State was founded in 1948, psychoanalysis went from strength to strength. Erick Gumber, one of Eitingen's students, became president of the society, and he was succeeded by H. Winnik. American psychoanalysts rendered great assistance, and many of them became Corresponding Members of the Society. Today many doctors specializing in psychiatry in Israel have had some psychoanalytic training.

The dedication of the Sigmund Freud Square, near the Liberty Bell Garden in Jerusalem, took place during the conference in the presence of Mayor Teddy Kollek, a native of Vienna, like Freud. "I am sure that Freud would have been very pleased about the association with Jerusalem, a garden and Mayor Kollek," Hertz said.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- A suspect held in connection with the murder of two nuns in Jerusalem several months ago has admitted killing them. Police identified the suspect as Alawishes Jiro Roberts, a 29-year-old American Indian. He told the judge in a Jerusalem court Wednesday that his spirit, not his body, committed the crime. The court extended his detention. The two nuns, mother and daughter, were found murdered in the Ein Kerem convent.

FOCUS ON ISSUES THE STRUGGLE FOR JEWISH REPRESENTATION IN BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, July 27 (JTA) -- On July 26, 1858, Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild became the first professing Jew in Britain to be admitted to the House of Commons. Yesterday, exactly 125 years later, the event was marked by a festive luncheon attended by his great grandson, Jacob de Rothschild, and two more of his descendants.

At the luncheon held by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Leon Brittan, the Jewish-born Home Secretary in the present government, expressed what he called "our great debt to the Rothschild family" and to the English people's spirit of compromise and tolerance.

Among the many other guests, who included Jewish and non-Jewish members of both Houses of Parliament was 98-year-old Lord Emmanuel Shinwell who in 1922 became the first Jew to represent the Labor Party in the House of Commons.

Ian Mikardo, another prominent Jewish Labor MP, said that had it not been for Baron de Rothschild's fight to enter Parliament, Britain might not have admitted to its shores the waves of immigrants fleeing from Czarist oppression towards the end of the last century. "Instead of being a member of the House of Commons I might have had an unmarked grave in the Warsaw Ghetto," Mikardo said.

Parallel Plight Of Jews And Catholics

Britain's Roman Catholics were represented at the luncheon by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Perth, the two senior Catholic peers in the country.

In his address, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of the Commonwealth, pointed to the parallel plight of England's Jews and Catholics as they fought for civil and political emancipation in the last century.

Sir David Salomons, the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, had been responsible for erasing from a London monument an inscription blaming Catholics for the great fire of London in 1666.

Speaking on behalf of his family, Jacob de Rothschild noted that it took his ancestor 12 years to win his fight to sit in the House of Commons after winning his first parliamentary election, but that once he had done so he never made a speech there.

In all, the parliamentary battle for Jewish emancipation had taken 28 years. The first bill to admit Jews to the House of Commons had been presented in 1830, a year after the Catholics were enfranchised.

Issue Of Oath Of Allegiance

But it foundered, like other subsequent moves, over the thorny question of whether or not Jews could refuse to swear an oath of allegiance "on the true oath of a Christian."

Benjamin Disraeli, a supporter of Jewish emancipation, did not face this hurdle because he had been converted to Christianity while a child. But professing Jews recoiled from doing so.

Although the opponents of Jewish enfranchisement included a hard core of reactionary bigots, there were also high-minded Christians like Lord

Shaftesbury who wanted to uphold the Christian oath of allegiance on purely religious grounds.

The matter was finally resolved in 1858 by a compromise whereby each House of Parliament could determine the form of oath to be administered for its members.

Even so, Jews were still for some time debarred from the House of Lords; de Rothschild was excluded at the insistence of Queen Victoria. He was also barred from the exclusive jockey club of race horse owners and although he won the Derby he did so under an assumed name.

A Domestic British Affair

Yesterday's commemoration was a purely domestic British affair. Hence the absence of any representative from the Israel Embassy. Otherwise it would have been difficult to ignore the fact that it was to another illustrious member of the Rothschild tribe -- Lord (Walter) Rothschild -- that the Balfour Declaration pledging British support for a Jewish national home in Palestine was addressed. Of this, however, there was no mention at the luncheon.

USSR WARNS ISRAEL NOT TO GO TO WAR WITH SYRIA

TEL AVIV, July 27 (JTA) -- A group of Israelis who visited the Soviet Union for 10 days said upon their return here yesterday that Soviet senior officials warned them that Israel would "have to reckon" with the USSR if it goes to war against Syria or attacks Soviet missiles.

A spokesman for the six-member delegation said that Perlmakov, a senior official involved in formulating Soviet policy on the Middle East, "gave us a clear message: If Israel should attack Syria or move against the new Soviet missiles stationed in Syria, it will have to reckon with the Soviet Union."

The group, which was invited to the USSR by the Soviet Peace Council, consisted of Shulamit Aloni and Aharon Arel, Labor Alignment MKs; Gen. (ret.) Mattityahu Peled of the Israel-Palestine Committee; Benny Barabash of Peace Now; Uzzi Burstein of the Communist Party; and Muma Ukas of the Kfar Yasif village council.

They maintained, before their departure, that the Soviet Union has a major role to play in the Middle East. Aloni said she thought it was essential to continue a dialogue and to hold channels of communication open with a country which holds fellow Jews hostage and disregards human rights.

HEAVY SECURITY IN GENEVA

GENEVA, July 27 (JTA) -- Countless international gatherings have taken place here, including meetings by Israelis and Arabs, but none have had the kind of elaborate security measures as those being taken in preparation for the conference on Palestine scheduled for the end of August.

Three miles of barbed wire will surround the Palais des Nations where the conclave will take place. The wing of the building where the delegates will be assembled will be sealed off and everyone will be subject to a body search. Each delegation will be allowed only two bodyguards and for every delegate there will be two policemen. Two tanks will be posted at the gate of the Palais des Nations.

Employees will be required to wear special badges and will have to pass through the kind of electronic scanning devices of the kind used in airports. The airport will also be under heavy guard. Miles of barbed wire are already in place around the airport in preparation for the conference.