

JTA daily news bulletin

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Published by Jewish Telegraphic Agency / 165 West 46th Street / New York, New York 10036

Vol. LXI - 66th Year

Monday, August 1, 1983

No. 145

SHAMIR DESCRIBES HIS AND ARENS' VISIT TO U.S. AS A 'SUCCESS STORY'

By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the Cabinet today that the visit to Washington last week by himself and Defense Minister Moshe Arens was a "success story."

Briefing the Cabinet at its weekly meeting, Shamir described the talks in Washington with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and other top Administration and Congressional leaders as "most positive and friendly." Basically, Shamir explained, the Reagan Administration now fully supports the Israel army's redeployment in south Lebanon.

The Foreign Minister made the same point Friday upon his return to Israel. In a statement to reporters at Ben Gurion Airport and in a series of interviews over the weekend Shamir said that he and Arens had set the Reagan Administration's mind at rest concerning Israeli intentions in Lebanon.

The Reagan Administration ended three days of talks with Shamir and Arens having accepted the Israeli decision to redeploy its troops in Lebanon as "inevitable" and agreeing to Israel's contention that it would be the first phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon.

In his nationally televised press conference last Tuesday night, Reagan, asked about the redeployment, said: "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."

He added that if the Israeli redeployment is part of a "phased withdrawal it will certainly give us a better chance for breaking the deadlock that has been established by Syria and persuading them to keep their original promise that when others withdrew, they would withdraw."

Not Pressured About A Timetable

Shamir, in his weekend interviews, said the two ministers had not been pressured during their talks in Washington and that they had not been asked to provide a timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. "There was talk of the possibility of a timetable," Shamir said, "but we explained we couldn't do that because we had no idea of Syria's plans nor those of the PLO."

He added that he and Arens heard no new American ideas about how to get the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon. Israel has made it clear that the withdrawal of its forces is contingent on the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon.

The Cabinet, at its meeting today, did not discuss an overall timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Following the session, ministers denied a local press report that Israel might consider evacuating Lebanon before the Syrians. One minister said that to the best of his knowledge Israel still insists that the Syrian pull back simultaneously with the Israel Defense Force.

Arens, in an interview on ABC-TV's "Nightline" last Thursday night, predicted that Israel would complete its deployment of troops "before winter" but

could not say when Israel would completely withdraw from Lebanon. (See separate story.)

Cites Israel's Invitation To Lebanon

In his weekend interviews, Shamir said Israel has invited Lebanon to assume responsibility for civilian rule in the areas where the IDF will remain until its total withdrawal. He said Israel wants the Lebanese to take over civilian affairs in those areas while the Israeli force would concern itself solely with defense and security problems. "This requires close cooperation" between the two countries, Shamir said.

While Shamir told the Cabinet that President Reagan supports the Israeli army's redeployment and while Reagan also reportedly promised Shamir and Arens that the U.S. would consider "positively" Israel's military and economic aid requests, there was one exception to the rosy picture presented by the Foreign Minister.

There was apparently no progress on the talks between Shamir and Arens and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on Israel's decision to go ahead with its plans to manufacture the Lavie fighter jets. Weinberger reportedly tried to persuade the two ministers to hold off on the plans. The Defense Secretary reportedly argued that America's aviation industry would suffer if Israel went ahead to build the Lavie.

McFarlane Said To Have A New Plan

Meanwhile, Robert McFarlane, Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, who arrived in Beirut today on the first leg of his trip to the Mideast, was carrying a new plan for the settlement of the Lebanon crisis, according to a number of reports in Jerusalem. They suggested that the Syrians would not have to withdraw from Lebanon before Israel, but that the parties would agree in advance on a pull-back timetable.

McFarlane was named by Reagan last week to replace Philip Habib who the Syrians had refused to receive in Damascus since the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement May 17 for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The State Department continued to maintain over the weekend that it expects McFarlane to go to Syria. "We see no impediment to Ambassador McFarlane's mission," Department spokesman John Hughes said.

It is believed that one of McFarlane's first tasks will be to help the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel smooth relations between Christians and Druze in the Shouf mountains to help facilitate Israel's planned withdrawal from that area. McFarlane is accompanied by his deputy, Richard Fairbanks, another special envoy.

ARENS: CONCERTED EFFORT BY U.S., ISRAEL, LEBANON, OTHER ARAB STATES AND EUROPE NEEDED TO GET SYRIA TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM LEBANON
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 31 (JTA) -- Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Arens said today that it will take a "concerted and continued effort" by the United States, Israel, Lebanon, other Arab states and West

Europe to get the Syrians to withdraw their troops from Lebanon.

Answering question on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley," Arens, while not optimistic that a Syrian withdrawal will come quickly, said there are certain "incentives" that can be pressed on the Syrians. First he noted that the Syrians are "sensitive" to the charges that their presence in Lebanon is "illegitimate" since Syria claims that it is in Lebanon on the request of that country and the "okay" of the Arab League.

If the government of President Amin Gemayel is "unequivocal and straightforward in their demand that the Syrian forces get out, if some of the other Arab leaders join that chorus and say that this is an infringement of Lebanese sovereignty that the Arab world will not put up with, if the Western European countries and certainly the United States push that plan I think the Syrians are going to begin to be somewhat uncomfortable," Arens maintained.

In addition, the Israeli Defense Minister said that the Syrians want "influence" in Lebanon and if they see that their "obduracy" in continuing to control 50 percent of Lebanon is losing Damascus influence by creating "a closer relationship between Lebanon and Israel, closer relationship between Lebanon and the United States, they may find themselves better off getting out."

Israeli Withdrawal Contingent On Several Factors

Meanwhile, Arens, at the conclusion of the three days of talks he and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had with the Reagan Administration last week, predicted that Israel's redeployment of its troops in Lebanon would be completed "before winter."

But in an interview on ABC-TV's "Nightline" last Thursday he could not say when Israel would completely withdraw from Lebanon. "That depends on the ability of the Lebanese armed forces to take control of the areas we evacuate, keep law and order in those areas, keep the PLO and the Syrians out," Arens said. He said it also depends on the agreement of the PLO and the Syrians to withdraw from the parts of Lebanon which they now "occupy."

Arens denied Israel would be "digging in" at its new lines behind the Awali River. He said it would be building "minimal logistical fortifications" at a cost of about \$30 million.

The Defense Minister stressed that the Israeli army is an "army of reservists" who want to get back to their civilian occupations. He said for that reason the government "is under very great pressure, and for good reason, to pull our army out of Lebanon at the earliest possible moment consistent with protecting the physical security of the population of Israel."

At the same time, Arens said that Israel's reason for its surprise move Thursday in ordering the Phalangist militia out of southern Lebanon was that it is "not healthy" to have independent military forces in an area that tends to antagonize parts of the population.

While Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militia will continue to operate, Arens stressed, "we want to be sure that whatever military forces are in our area are under our control." He said that when the Lebanese government takes over the area, he is sure it will have the same requirements.

Arens denied there was anything "hasty" in President Reagan's invitation to him and to Shamir to come to Washington last week on a few days

notice. He said it was "natural" that after Reagan met with Gemayel, he would invite the Israelis to exchange information.

He noted that in the past that while Israel and the United States had shared "common objectives," their views had been different and so their tactics had been different. But Arens said that, after the three days of meetings which ended Thursday, the Israelis and United States views were similar and that he believed "we are coming up with a coordinated concerted strategy whose objective is to make Lebanon free, get the Syrians out and make sure that there are no further terrorist attacks from Lebanese soil against Israel."

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS WELCOMES NEW ISRAELI ENVOY By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, July 31 (JTA) -- The Board of Deputies of British Jews this morning gave an emotional welcome to Yehuda Avner, who later this week will present his letters of accreditation to the Queen as the new Ambassador of Israel.

Among the 500 Deputies from all over the United Kingdom were some who knew him before he settled in British-ruled Palestine 37 years ago. He was born in Manchester, where he was active in the Bnai Akiva religious Zionist youth movement.

The Deputies' president, Labor MP Greville Jenner, assured Avner that the Anglo-Jewish community would give him "warm, firm and permanent support."

Avner, flanked by his wife, also originally from England, reciprocated the Board's prolonged ovation with a pledge to devote himself "body and soul, not only to his diplomatic duties but to the strengthening of Jewish education, work for Soviet Jewry and to drawing Anglo-Jewry and Israel closer together."

He also paid warm tribute to his predecessor, Shlomo Argov, who remains incapacitated since a terrorist attack in London last year. Technically, Argov remains Ambassador here until Avner goes back to Buckingham Palace when, in addition to presenting his own letters of accreditation, he will give the Queen the Israeli government's letter formally recalling Argov.

Although Avner made a politically explicit speech this morning, which included warm references to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the press was asked not to publish it. This is because of the tradition that incoming Ambassadors refrain from substantial public statements until after presenting their credentials to the head of state of the host country.

WEST BANK REMAINS TENSE

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- A general curfew, clamped on Hebron after masked gunmen killed three Arab students and wounded 30 at the Islamic College last Tuesday, was lifted today, except for the casbah where the curfew continued.

Though no disturbances were reported in Hebron today, the situation remained tense in the West Bank. The curfew also continued in the nearby Balata refugee camp. Rocks were tossed at Israeli military vehicles in Tulkarem but no injuries were reported.

The military court in Ramallah began today the trial of 26 students at Bir Zeit university who were arrested last week on suspicion of participating in a violent demonstration protesting the attack on the Islamic College students. A protest strike in East Jerusalem protesting the attack against the college students ended today.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA
A NEW KIND OF NORTH AMERICAN ALIYA
 By Aviva Cantor

(Editor's note: This is the second installment on the 240 North American olim who arrived in Israel last week on the special "Kadima Aliya.")

JERUSALEM, July 31 (JTA) -- There is a new kind of North American aliya these days. It can be called "lifestyle aliya" -- people from a variety of backgrounds who are attracted by the quality of life in Israel.

While no hard-and-fast data are available on this phenomenon, random interviews with North American olim of different ages, backgrounds and geographical locations conducted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency aboard the special "Kadima Aliya" flight that arrived in Israel from New York last week indicated several of their salient characteristics:

* They have visited Israel many times or lived there for one or more long periods, enjoyed the atmosphere and have friends and/or relatives there.

* They have given much thought and put considerable planning into making aliya, including pilot trips, getting advanced degrees, and buying machinery to start new businesses.

* They are aware of the difficulties that will be facing them in finding jobs and in some cases, new professions, and housing, and are somewhat skeptical about the abilities and willingness of Israeli officialdom to help them find these easily.

* They feel Israel is a wonderful place to raise children, the best place to raise them as Jews, and for those with offspring, this is a major factor in their decision to make aliya.

'Our Hearts Have Always Been There'

Aron and Simcha Shtull-Trauring of Philadelphia are a couple in their late 20's with two children, Itamar and Hadar, both under three. Aron hails from an Orthodox family, Simcha's father is a Conservative rabbi, and both attended Jewish day schools. Simcha has a Masters Degree in Jewish studies from Graetz College in Philadelphia, where they lived for the past four years.

Both have been to Israel many times and, said Aron, "Our hearts have always been there. We felt more involved with Israeli culture than American culture, and didn't feel attuned to the goals of the American Jewish community." He continued:

"If you have a strong Jewish identity in America, you're outside the mainstream. You can't be too Jewish or people look at you as if something's wrong. Assimilationist pressures cause Jews to be insecure in their identity. It's easier to be a whole person in Israel than America if you're Jewish."

They decided on aliya when Simcha, then a teacher, became pregnant with their first child. "We had to decide what kind of community we wanted to raise him in. We didn't want him to have an identity struggle. We want our children to wear costumes on Purim, not on Halloween," she said.

Aron, a computer systems analyst, has a job lined up in Tel Aviv. Simcha has been working in the word processing business at home for the past year in preparation for Israel.

Similar sentiments about their children's education were expressed by Robert and Diane Rosenschein of Silver Spring, Maryland, a couple in their 30's with two sons under six. Robert was a student in Israel 10 years ago and he and Diane spent 1976 working in Jerusalem, he as a computer software consultant, she in the Absorption Ministry. Both "feel very much at home there," Robert said.

"Israel is a terrific place for kids, a society which really loves its children," he continued. A graduate of a Harrisburg day school and of Ramah (Conservative movement) camps, Robert feels very strongly about the "dangers of assimilation in America, whose most obvious symptom is intermarriage." Now that the family is settling in Israel, he said, "the children won't have to wonder why everyone around them isn't celebrating Pesach."

Gordon and Sharon Fuller, a couple in their 20's from Evanston, Illinois, realized after their 13-month-old son, Evan, was born, that "if we want our child to grow up as a Jew, it's an advantage to be in Israel," said Sharon.

Gordon first went to Israel on a United Synagogue Youth pilgrimage, and both spent half of 1980 there. Sharon's degree is in speech therapy and Gordon is a social worker and therapist -- both professions that are difficult to work at in a language they are not proficient in. They are checking out industrial moshavim.

The Fullers belonged to a havura, the egalitarian minyan of Rogers Park. The services were traditional, but women participated equally. Simcha and Aron Shtull-Trauring of Philadelphia were also part of an egalitarian minyan, a split-off from the Gemantown minyan in Philadelphia.

Simcha, who "can't bear being behind a mechitza" (partition between the praying sexes) said they chose Rehovot as their home partly because it has a Conservative shul which is open to women's participation.

Traditional And Observant Backgrounds

While many of the North American olim have traditional Jewish backgrounds, many, like William and Melanie Schoenfeld of Flushing, N. Y., "came to the religious experience in adulthood." Another newly-observant couple are also newly-weds (June 5). Rob and Bambi Kantrowitz, of Baltimore and New Jersey, a couple in their 20's, plan to live in Zichron Yaakov, where he will study at the town's branch of Yeshiva Ohr Sameach while Bambi seeks an advertising job.

They met five years ago on a Haifa University overseas student program, said Rob. "At the time, I had no special feeling about going to Israel -- I could just as well have gone to Denmark like my other roommates did."

What changed Rob's life was a chance meeting with an Orthodox Jew, Baruch Levine -- now renowned for his one-person out-reach program -- who invited him to stay with a religious family in Bnei Brak. "I was struck by how contented their lives were," recalled Rob. "This stuck in my mind" and he eventually went to study at Jerusalem's Ohr Sameach Yeshiva, where he enjoyed Judaism's logical system. "Later, Bambi studied at the sister yeshiva, Neve Yerushalayim."

Like Rob and Bambi Kantrowitz, Marcy Broder, 25, first went to Israel from Seattle on a one-year program. "It was a chance to be an adventurer," she said. She spent her year in Sherut La'um as a social worker in Kiyat Simona and became involved with the problems of development towns, which she hopes to work on in her new job at the Haifa municipality. She got a Masters Degree in community organization at the University of Washington for this purpose.

'It Takes Chutzpah'

Aliza Slatits is a 40-year-old widow from the Detroit area with three children -- Evan, 15, Joel, 13, and Ruth, 11 1/2. Having dreamed of making aliya for 20 years and planning it for seven, she realizes "this is a great risk -- it takes chutzpah." Her greatest worry is finding a job; her field is arbitration and mediation, which she worked at for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

"I belonged to the Hashomer Hatzair (the Socialist Zionist youth movement) as a teenager the only one in the family with strong Zionist leanings," she said. She and her late husband, a genetics professor at Wayne State University, were "ardent Zionists," and visited Israel many times. "I like the rhythm of life in Israel," she continued. "I've always felt comfortable there, and when I came back to the States I would feel decompressed."

After her husband died in 1976, she visited Israel again and started to make plans to settle there, including getting a degree in labor relations, and preparing the children, and selling the house. "The logistics were horrendous," she said.

Her family, said Aliza, "is very proud that I'm finally doing what I've talked about for 20 years." Then last month, as she was finalizing preparations for aliyah, her mother died. "She made me promise, as she lay dying, that I would leave on time," said Aliza.

Aliza Slafis, her three children, and 236 other North American olim arrived at Ben Gurion Airport in Lod at 3 p.m. on July 27, to begin a new life.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS URGE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO RELEASE TARNOPOLSKY

NEW YORK, July 31 (JTA) -- More than 150 participants at the 35th annual meeting of the American Association for Clinical Chemistry sent a petition to Soviet authorities appealing for the release of Dr. Yuri Tamopolsky, a 47-year-old chemist from Kharkov, it was reported by the Committee of Concerned Scientists, an independent organization of 4,000 American scientists dedicated to advancing human rights and scientific freedom of colleagues worldwide.

Tamopolsky was sentenced on June 30 to three years in a labor camp, the maximum penalty for "defaming the Soviet state." The sentence capped the Soviet authorities' longstanding campaign to silence the emigration activist in his eight-year quest for an exit visa, the Committee said.

Earlier retaliation against Tamopolsky included his dismissal in 1979 from his professorship at the Polytechnical Institute in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk. The author of more than 60 scientific papers, Tamopolsky has since then been prevented from working in his field.

Harassment of Kharkov Activists

Tamopolsky's arrest was part of stepped-up harassment of Kharkov emigration activists, which began with the 1981 sentencing of acoustic physicist Alexander Paritsky to three years in a labor camp. Paritsky, along with Tamopolsky and other Kharkov activists, had established an unofficial university for Jewish students denied admittance to institutions or higher learning because of anti-Semitic discrimination, the Committee said.

Official opposition to the university resulted only in the arrest of these two leaders, but also in its forced closing. In an extension of these harassments, remaining Kharkov activists have been subjected to apartment searches, police detentions and interrogations, and threats of criminal prosecution.

The petition, spearheaded by Marvin Feil, an American research and development chemist long active in support of human rights, took note of Tamopolsky's ill health and asked Soviet leader Yuri Andropov for "a favorable ruling on his

(Tamopolsky's) appeal ... considering the privations he has already endured, and the aggravating effect of his interment on his diabetic condition."

The clinical chemists, who met in New York July 24-29, stated further in their petition that such action, followed by permission for Tamopolsky to emigrate, enabling him to "resume his scientific career in an atmosphere of freedom," would "elicit the appreciation of countless American chemists and help pave the way for improved scientific relations between our two countries."

GLENN DENIES ADVOCATING DIRECT U.S. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PLO

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, July 31 (JTA) -- Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, denied today he had ever advocated direct United States negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"I have not advocated negotiations with the PLO, I don't advocate it now," Glenn said in an interview on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley." He said that he has said that there was a need for "some contact of some kind through some sources and we do have that kind of contact through a number of sources now." He did not specify the sources.

Early last April, a week after he announced his candidacy, Glenn was quoted in a Swiss weekly, *Construire*, as saying that he believes the PLO should join in the Mideast peace process. According to the weekly, Glenn said in an interview with its correspondent from New York that "No permanent solution to the conflict will be possible without the participation of the PLO."

But in a position paper published May 20 in the *Near East Report*, a Washington weekly on American policy in the Middle East, Glenn stated in part: "No action or policy of the United States -- no matter how well conceived or intended -- will automatically solve the (Mideast) crisis. Only the Middle Eastern nations themselves can and must do it ... To have peace in the Middle East the Arabs must join in the process. If any Arab nation wants peace, let it step forward. Egypt did -- and Israel proved its good faith by turning over the Sinai."

4 MORE RESERVISTS JAILED

TEL AVIV, July 31 (JTA) -- Four more reserve soldiers were sentenced to prison terms from 28 to 40 days last week for refusing to serve in Lebanon. This brought the number of reservists so far punished for refusal to serve to 75, according to the Yesh Gevul (There is a limit) organization. Seven reservists are now serving prison terms.

In a number of cases, reservists who have completed their sentences are immediately called up again and posted to Lebanon. Some of them have refused a second time, and have again been sentenced to prison terms.

Dozens of Yesh Gevul members demonstrated yesterday outside the military prison where reservists are serving their sentences. Some climbed a nearby hill and displayed banners of encouragement to those behind the prison walls.

GENEVA (JTA) -- Some 30,000 Swiss visited Israel during 1982, according to the Israel tourist office in Zurich. This number represents a six percent decline in the number of tourists compared to 1981. To induce more tourism, Israel will soon start a weekly charter flight from Zurich to Eilat, the Israel tourist office announced.