

## ARENS SAYS ISRAEL WANTS TO COORDINATE IDF'S REDEPLOYMENT WITH THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Moshe Arens outlined a two-pronged approach to the redeployment of Israeli forces in south Lebanon. He said that Israel wants to coordinate the redeployment with the Lebanese government and that, in turn, the Lebanese would have to coordinate with the multinational force the control of the territory to be evacuated by the Israel Defense Force.

Arens, who returned home today from Washington where he and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with President Reagan and other top Administration and Congressional leaders last week, said the redeployment of Israeli forces does not depend on the Syrians. He said Israel wants U.S. and international pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, based on what he termed the "illegality of Syria's presence" in Lebanon.

The Defense Minister indicated that he was satisfied with the talks he and Shamir held in Washington. He said Israel and the U.S. share identical objectives in Lebanon and are very close in their assessment of the situation in Lebanon.

### Meeting With The Presidents Conference

(Arens made a similar point at his meeting with the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York last Friday. He said the Reagan Administration and Israel had strengthened their "common resolve and common strategy" during his and Shamir's talks in Washington. He said the talks were friendly consultations "between friends where we compared notes, assessed mutual objectives and worked out tactics that we could undertake together to help bring peace and stability to the Middle East.")

(One focus of discussion during the U.S.-Israel talks, Arens said, was the newly-established Syria-supported National Salvation Front in Lebanon created by Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Druze community which has been at war with the Christian Phalangists, and former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian. Arens said that this Front, which has announced its intention to bring down the government of President Amin Gemayel, assassinated President-elect Bashir Gemayel, and bombed the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.)

(The Israeli Defense Minister said that Washington and Jerusalem were working together to block the Front's efforts, which he said were part of a joint Syrian-PLO attempt to "delegitimize" the Lebanese government.)

### Says U.S., Not Opposed To Lavie Production

In his assessment of Shamir's talks in Washington, Arens denied that Administration officials had sought to dissuade Israel from manufacturing the Lavie fighter jet. On the contrary, Arens said, the U.S. is already involved in the design and the production of major components of the Lavie and is therefore a "significant partner" in its production.

What Israel wanted, Arens said, was American financial allocations for the plane's construction to

be spent within Israel itself. According to reports in Jerusalem yesterday, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told Arens and Shamir when he met with them in Washington that Israel's production of the Lavie would hurt the American aircraft industry.

## KAMPELMAN HOPEFUL BUT NOT EXPECTANT THAT MADRID AGREEMENT WOULD LEAD TO IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- Max Kampelman, the chief United States delegate to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, declared here that he was hopeful though not expectant that the "provisional agreement" reached in Madrid last month would lead to the improvement of the human rights situation in the Soviet Union.

"We like the agreement," Kampelman said at a briefing for foreign correspondents last Friday. But he said signing an agreement is not enough. "Agreements are more important when they are lived up to," he said. The agreement is expected to be signed in September.

Kampelman said that during the course of the Madrid follow-up conference the Soviet Union "learned" that "we do hold them accountable" for the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords. "The Soviet Union fully understands that if they wish to contribute toward improving the atmosphere with the United States, it is essential that they address, for example, the humanitarian concerns that we forcibly brought to their attention for two years and ten months."

### Avital Shcharansky Repeats Her Fear

At a press conference, following a July 14 prayer vigil on the steps of the Capitol, the day before the provisional agreement was approved in Madrid, Avital Shcharansky expressed the fear that if the United States signed this agreement, it would endanger her husband, Anatoly, and other Jewish activists and dissidents imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

She repeated this fear in an article published in the Washington Post yesterday. "If the USSR sees that the West is willing to reach agreements without requiring actual and concrete concessions, the Soviets will feel still more free to suppress human rights" Mrs. Shcharansky wrote. "The result will be not to protect human rights but to destroy them."

### Issue Raised At Madrid Conference

Kampelman said Friday that he had met with Mrs. Shcharansky at the State Department July 25 and sought to reassure her. But he stressed that the Madrid conference was never aimed at arriving at agreements that would deal with individuals by name.

However, he pointed out that the plight of Shcharansky and other prisoners, Jews and non-Jews, in the USSR was constantly raised at Madrid by him and other Western spokesmen. He said it was hoped that the Madrid conference could lead to their release and it is still hoped that it may happen.

Kampelman said the United States believes that the continued imprisonment of Shcharansky and some other Helsinki agreement monitors, as well as the harassment of the few that are not in jail, "is not

only a gross violation of human standards but a gross violation of the Helsinki Final Act."

But he said that no one expected that the conference would change "the brutal and totalitarian" nature of the Soviet Union so that "it becomes a more humane society." He said that, in his final remarks in Madrid on July 18, he charged that the Soviet government is "engaged in acts of anti-Semitism" and that repression there now is worse than at any time since the Helsinki accords were signed in 1975.

#### Has Faith in Words

However, Kampelman said he had faith in "words" because they set forth standards which countries should try to reach and by which countries "can be judged." In addition, he said he believed the Madrid agreement has some enforcement mechanisms which the Helsinki accords do not.

But above all, Kampelman cautioned patience, saying he believed moral and political pressure and public opinion do have an effect on the Soviet Union. "I do not think that they relish being a power which is looked upon by so many other powers as a pariah," he said.

"I am hoping the time will come when this insecurity upon their part which leaves them to be prepared to weather that punishment ... will be less pronounced so that they will be free to be able to accommodate these concerns upon the part of the West."

#### Cites Improvements Over Helsinki Accords

Speaking in New York last Thursday, at a meeting convened by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), Kampelman pointed out that the Madrid talks made some improvements over the original Helsinki accords, specifically with regard to human and religious rights and "human contacts," notably family reunification.

He stressed that Madrid was not a forum at which any nation, including the Soviet Union, was prepared to make major alterations in its emigration policy. He added, however, that it served as the only continuous forum for U.S.-Soviet dialogue in recent years. Kampelman asserted that the campaign on behalf of Jews in the Soviet Union is being conducted on many levels, private and public.

#### 'Little Solace' For Soviet Jews

Morris Abram, chairman of the NCSJ, noted that August 1, which is the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords, has been declared Helsinki Rights Day by President Reagan. Abram welcomed the President's support of the Helsinki process, but stressed that there is "little solace" for Soviet Jews in the Madrid agreement, which provides for a follow-up meeting on human rights in two years and one on human contacts a year later.

Abram noted that "Jews in the Soviet Union continue to languish in prison, to suffer increasingly restricted access to higher education and employment, and are victims of a rampant anti-Semitic campaign, including that in the media, organized under the guise of 'anti-Zionism'."

SPECIAL TO THE JTA  
A STORY OF TWO U.S.  
CONSULAR OFFICES IN JERUSALEM  
By Rochelle Sidel-Wolk

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- The fact that the United States does not recognize East Jerusalem as part of Israel was sharply dramatized for this reporter

in an incident involving the notarization of a personal document here this week.

Based in Jerusalem with tourist status, the reporter was advised that her document could be notarized at the American Consulate in the city.

She then discovered that there are two U.S. consular offices here, one on Agron Street in West Jerusalem, which houses only executive and commercial offices, and the other on Nablus Road in East Jerusalem, which carries out routine services for American individuals.

(The Agron Street office is not mandated to assist American individuals, most of them Jews, who are shunted to the Nablus Road office in the heart of an exclusively Arab neighborhood.)

The document requiring notarization had spaces for "State of" and "City of". The clerk at the Nablus Road Consular office whitened out the words "State of." Then she stamped twice on the document the words "City of Jerusalem, Consulate General of the United States of America." It was subsequently signed by the Vice Consul, Lawrence Mire.

#### 'Jerusalem Is Just Jerusalem'

Asked why no state was filled in as is the usual case on notarized documents, the clerk said: "For the Consulate, Jerusalem is just Jerusalem. We do not write anything but 'City of Jerusalem.' Not the State of Israel and not Jordan. No state." She refused to elaborate further and did not give her name.

In an opinion piece in the July 29 Jerusalem Post, a Palestinian Jerusalemite, Daoud Kuttab, wrote: "Even Israel's staunchest supporters in the West haven't recognized the annexation (of Jerusalem by Israel) and still consider East Jerusalem occupied territory."

If Kuttab was referring to the United States, he could have stated as evidence: 1) refusal of the American Consulate to acknowledge that the city of Jerusalem is in the State of Israel, 2) the continued presence of two American consulates in Jerusalem, one in the west and one in the east, 3) the fact that the American Embassy is located in Tel Aviv.

(The United States' refusal to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital is in stark contrast to its attitude toward East Berlin as the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The U.S. Embassy in East Germany is in East Berlin, which the U.S. does not recognize as that country's capital.)

#### STUDENT MURDERED IN HEBRON MARKETPLACE WAS A MEMBER OF A PROMINENT YESHIVA U. FAMILY

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- The death of Aharon Gross, the 19-year-old student murdered on July 7 near the Hebron marketplace, has cast a pall over the Yeshiva University community. The slain teenager was a member of a family that has been associated with the university for more than 50 years.

Gross's father and both his grandfathers attended university schools and affiliates. His paternal grandfather, the late Reuben Gross, graduated from the university's high school for boys in 1931. He later became one of the most prominent communal leaders on Staten Island and in national religious organizations. Two uncles and an aunt of the murdered youth also attended the University.

"We remember the Gross family in their mourning," Dr. Norman Lamm, president of the university, said. "They only wanted to live in peace and to fulfill their love for Torah and for Zion. We share in their grief at the senseless killing of this young man who had so much to give to the world."

Aharon's father, Alex Gross, graduated in 1964 from Yeshiva College, the men's undergraduate, liberal arts and sciences division of the university. He then earned his law degree from New York University. He moved with his family to Israel about eight years ago.

At the same time, Aharon's grandfather, Rabbi Yehuda Ginsburg, also moved to Israel. Ginsburg was ordained in 1948 at Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, an affiliate of Yeshiva University. One of Aharon's uncles, Donn Gross, attended Yeshiva College before moving to Israel.

Another of the slain youth's uncles, Avery Gross, also graduated from Yeshiva College. He served as president of his senior class there. He later earned a law degree from New York University, and he is now an attorney on Staten Island. Aharon's aunt, Dr. Benita Gross, is a recent graduate of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. A cousin, Miriam Gross Lowenthal, is now enrolled at the university's Stem College for Women.

#### ORTHODOX JEWISH LEADER PREDICTS NEW LUTHERAN-JEWISH COOPERATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- An Orthodox Jewish leader predicted a new era in cooperation between Lutherans and Jews as a result of the recently adopted church statement rejecting Luther's anti-Semitic teachings. Rabbi Walter Wurzburger, immediate past president of the Synagogue Council of America who represented the Council at a conference on "Luther, Lutheranism and Jews" in Stockholm, said here upon his return:

"It is most gratifying that Lutheran religious leaders and scholars urged their co-religionists all over the world to disavow all anti-Jewish statements which were contained in Luther's writing. These writings have been exploited by Nazis to justify anti-Jewish policies which ultimately led to the Holocaust. It is hoped that as the result of this encounter between Jews and Lutherans a new climate of cooperation will emerge which will enable Lutherans and Jews to labor together for advancement of justice, dignity and sanctity of life that make a world of peace possible."

#### Cites An Important Milestone

Wurzburger, who attended the conference also as a delegate of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations (IJCIC), asserted that "An important milestone in the relationship between Jews and Lutherans has been reached."

He predicted that since the Lutheran church represents an important branch of American Protestantism, that this action could go a long way towards "revitalizing grass roots interreligious participation." This means, he added, "that the churches and synagogues on the local levels can become more active in dealing with the social and ethical problems that confront our society."

The IJCIC consists of members from the following constituent agencies: American Jewish Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Israel Jewish Council for Interreligious Consultations; Synagogue Council of America and World Jewish Congress. The SCA is the American Secretariat and the World Jewish Congress is the European Secretariat of the IJCIC.

#### JNF EXECUTIVE PREDICTS ISRAEL'S AGRICULTURAL DOMINANCE BY YEAR 2000

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- A vision of Israel in the year 2000 as the granary of the Middle East thanks to the revolutionary use of desert conditions and extensive land reclamation for agriculture was

projected here this week by Dr. Samuel Cohen, executive vice president of the Jewish National Fund of America.

In a report issued to more than 100 JNF national and regional executives attending an annual fund-raising conference here, Cohen stated that by 2000 Israel will be well on its way to becoming an "economically independent oasis of peace."

Citing the extensive land-reclamation achievements of the JNF, which will be 99 years old in the year 2000, Cohen based himself on current statistics and trends. He predicted that by 2000 over 235 million trees throughout Israel will have been planted, adding to the cover of green and network of forests now dotting the country. JNF's afforestation program has until now been responsible for the planting of 160 million trees. Planting continues apace at the rate of almost five million trees a year, Cohen said.

He pointed out that the JNF land reclamation programs, which prepare desert and rocky terrain for agricultural and settlement use, as well as conserve woodlands and wilderness areas, have as of this year reclaimed 40,000 acres. Cohen projected that an additional 100,000 acres will be reclaimed in the next 17 years.

Stating that JNF is now involved in Israel in more projects and programs than at any other time in its eight-decade history, Cohen said that in addition to afforestation and land reclamation, JNF continues to clear the way for access roads linking settlements in Galilee, the Negev and Arava. As of 1983, he said, more than 6,000 kilometers of roads have been paved by JNF engineers. An additional 2,000 kilometers of roads will be completed by 2000.

"A key aspect of JNF work," Cohen told the JNF fund-raisers, representing 40 regional offices of the nation-wide organization, "is settlement site preparation. This includes leveling and grading soil and creating the infrastructure for construction. As of 1983 JNF has prepared the land for almost 1,000 communities and population centers throughout Israel. The accelerated pace in the next 17 years will achieve an additional 1,600 sites prepared for new communities."

In recent years, Cohen noted, JNF has, in cooperation with other government agencies, been responsible for developing new recreation and camping areas. In the next decade and a half some 60 new parks and 200 camping grounds will be developed by JNF, many of them adjacent to existing JNF forests.

#### Promise Of The Negev

"Perhaps no area," Cohen concluded, "holds greater promise for Israel's future development and growth than the vast Negev desert." There, he continued, "JNF is involved in agricultural and environmental research projects that utilize desert characteristics, such as abundant sunlight and geo-thermal water, and economic irrigation methods to improve agricultural yield and the quality of life in this region of severe climatic conditions."

The JNF, Cohen said, is working with other scientists in following up advancements made in solar energy, preparing ponds for growing sea food, perfecting hot houses and using saline water for plants and crops exported abroad.

"JNF has created the basis for a Negev that is becoming the winter vegetable basket of Europe," Cohen declared. "JNF's involvement in all these promising advances should help Israel become the granary of the Mideast and a viable, economically independent oasis of peace by the year 2000."

## U.S. CHARGES THAT THE PLO IS AN ACTIVE ALLY OF COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

By Rifka Rosenwein

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration has charged that the Palestine Liberation Organization "is an active ally of Communist revolutionaries throughout Central America." This charge was contained in the July 20 issue of the White House Digest, a service provided by the White House Office of Media Relations and Planning.

According to the Digest, the PLO is supplying training and materiel to the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and to the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador. The report noted that "since being introduced to the region by (Cuban President Fidel) Castro, the PLO has developed ties with revolutionary groups in nearly half the countries in the region."

At the same time, the Sandinistas were fighting alongside the PLO in the Middle East as early as 1970, according to the report. The Digest emphasized that neither side has denied the link between them, and it cited statements issued by Latin American and PLO leaders.

### 'Longstanding Blood Unity' Cited

"There is a longstanding blood unity between us and the Palestinians," Sandinista press spokesman Jorge Mandi said in June, 1979, shortly before the Sandinistas came to power. "Many of the units belonging to the Sandinista movements were at Palestinian revolutionary bases in Jordan. In the early 1970's, Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and in other places during the Black September battles. It is natural, therefore, that in our war against (President Anastasio) Somoza, we received Palestinian aid for our revolution in various forms."

Mandi also made it clear that the Sandinistas had participated in PLO terrorist acts such as hijackings, according to the Digest. In 1980, PLO chief Yasir Arafat told the Sandinistas while he was in Managua: "The links between us are not new; your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but to fight. Your enemies are our enemies," the Digest reported.

The Digest explained that the PLO was introduced to the region in 1966, when Castro sponsored the First Conference of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. PLO representatives attended the conference, according to the report, and Castro "began efforts to make the PLO a part of international revolutionary activities, especially in Latin America."

By the late 1960's, Cuban and PLO officers were training together in the Soviet Union and assisting each other with military and intelligence personnel. In 1972, Castro met with PLO leaders in Algeria and the two sides agreed to step up their joint activities, the Digest said. In 1973, Cuba broke relations with Israel and in 1974, the PLO opened its first Latin American office in Havana.

### A Series Of Charges

Cooperation between the Sandinistas and the PLO also goes back to the late 1960's, according to the Digest. The report charged the following:

\* In 1969, Sandinista guerrillas went to Tyre in Lebanon for training under the PLO.

\* In 1978, the Sandinistas joined the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in a joint "de-claration of war" against Israel.

\* Nicaragua is one of the few countries in the world where the PLO Mission is officially designated as an Embassy and the ranking PLO official is referred to as "Ambassador."

\* In 1980, representatives of the Salvadoran United Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), which was then the unified military command for the various Salvadoran Communist groups, met with Arafat in Managua, and were promised arms and aircraft. Later that year, the PLO did send arms to the DRU, and reportedly sent fighters to El Salvador, as well.

\* By early 1981, according to a State Department spokesman, there had been "a massive influx of arms from Soviet and other Communist sources. Radical Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the terrorist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine have furnished funds, arms and training."

\* In 1982 Arafat said publicly that PLO guerrillas were serving in El Salvador and documents captured in Beirut during the summer of 1982 revealed that there were Salvadoran guerrillas in PLO camps in Lebanon.

### WEIZMANN INSTITUTE PRESIDENT SAYS FUTURE OF ISRAELI SCIENCE IS UNCERTAIN

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- Michael Sela, president of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, warned that Israeli science "stands at a crossroad. The current economic crisis must inevitably negatively affect the future of scientific research in this country."

Speaking at the Institute's graduation ceremony, Sela noted that all Israeli institutions of higher learning now face drastic budgetary cuts. He quoted Institute Prof. Haim Harari who, as chairman of the Budgetary and Planning Committee of Israel's Council for Higher Learning, said that "Unless Israel constantly reinforces her academic institutions, by the year 2000 we will find ourselves in a most sorry situation."

Among the 123 graduates, most of whom are Israelis, are fellow students from throughout North America and Western Europe, as well as from as far away as Taiwan and Ghana.

### ISRAELI DANCE GROUP A HIT IN GERMANY

BONN, Aug. 1 (JTA) -- The Israeli dance ensemble "Shalom 83" is on a tour of West Germany and won rave reviews in its first appearance in an open air international dance and folk song festival in Munich last Saturday. The show was aired live by the Eurovision television network.

For security reasons, the German moderator of the show failed to mention that the Israeli ensemble was to participate with the dance and folk song groups from various nations from four continents. But the Israelis were the highlight of the show, receiving more TV time than any other group.

They were received enthusiastically by the audience and were watched by millions of TV spectators across Europe. At the end of the show, the audience joined in singing famous Israeli songs.

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NEW YORK (JTA) -- In July, 167 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported. The figure is higher than the monthly average of approximately 100 people per month during the first half of 1983.