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EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL SAYS ISRAEL SHOULD WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM LEBANON IN ACCORDANCE WITH TIMETABLE

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- A high Egyptian official said today that Israel "is under obligation to withdraw" from Lebanon and that this should take place "in accordance with a timetable," according to reports reaching here from Cairo.

The official, Egyptian Presidential foreign advisor Osama Baz, said after a 90-minute meeting between Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, and President Hosni Mubarak that Egypt "would like to strengthen the hands of Lebanon to exercise its sovereignty and we believe that an early withdrawal by Israel followed by other withdrawals (of Syrian and PLO troops) is the best guarantee for the return of normality in that country." This, he told reporters, has been and will continue to be Egypt's position.

McFarlane reportedly stated that this is "clearly a central issue as it affects attitudes in Lebanon and affects our ability to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign forces. With this in mind, we have been making very intense efforts in our discussions with Israel in the past 10 days."

McFarlane added that Israel has reaffirmed "that it certainly intends a full withdrawal from Lebanon." Both Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens said in Washington when they met with Reagan and other top Administration officials and upon their return to Israel earlier this month that the redeployment of Israeli troops in Lebanon is part of a total withdrawal. Baz, himself, said today that Israeli officials had also told Egypt they were not interested in partitioning Lebanon.

Mubarak, speaking after a meeting with his foreign policy aides, declared that Egypt "prefers Israel to pull out its forces first from Lebanon. We are confident that Syria will then consider the withdrawal of its own troops."

ARENS: BEIRUT GOVERNMENT IS NOT DOING ENOUGH TO ARRANGE A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN WARRING DRUZE AND CHRISTIANS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Moshe Arens told an Israel Bond conference that the Lebanese government was not doing enough to arrange a settlement between the warring Druze and Christians in the Shouf mountains, or to coordinate with Israel over the redeployment of the Israel Defense Force from the Shouf area to the Awali River line in the south.

Arens, who visited the Beirut area last week, said that the feelings among the Lebanese people, as he experienced them, were that they "live in fear of their lives, are afraid of tomorrow, are suspicious and afraid of their neighbors or other ethnic groups, and see the dangers of a buildup of a possible new cycle of violence."

The Defense Minister cautioned, "Too much time has passed, and not enough time is left. A political accord with the Druze must be reached. It requires intensive negotiations which must be begun this very moment, and carried out so that the accord can be accomplished before we leave."

In addition, Arens continued, "it is essential that the Lebanese armed forces coordinate very closely with the IDF so that when we leave the area a vacuum will not be left behind, and that there can be a smooth transition with the Lebanese armed forces taking over our positions, rather than the Syrians or the PLO coming into the area in the wake of our withdrawal."

However, Arens said, "In the light of the lack of activity which we sense from the government in Beirut in these two spheres, we cannot make our redeployment contingent on these objectives being met."

At the conclusion of the nine-day 35th anniversary international Israel Bond conference last Thursday, attended by 500 Bond leaders, it was reported that Israel Bond receipts for 1983 have passed the \$300 million mark. "Previously, years which followed Israel's wars, as in 1968 and 1974, showed a drop in Bond results," said conference chairman Rabbi Leon Kronish of Miami. "This cycle has not been repeated as world Jewry demonstrates its determination to continue to strengthen Israel's economy."

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PLO OFFICIAL AND HOPES HE CAN ALSO MEET WITH ISRAEL'S FOREIGN MINISTER

By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lenz said here Friday, one day after a three-hour meeting with the head of the PLO political department, that he hoped to meet soon with Israel's Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir.

He told a press conference that it would be "very interesting" to talk to Shamir and that he hoped "there will be a chance for a meeting during the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly in New York."

Lenz said that his talks with Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO official, showed that the PLO still believes that an international conference on the Middle East would be the best way to continue the Mideast peace process but that he felt that "it would be better to start exploratory talks between the parties involved without any pre-conditions."

Sources said that approach had been supported by Bruno Kreisky, who lost an absolute majority in the April 24 elections which led to his replacement as Chancellor by Fred Sinowatz, another Socialist.

No Apparent Change In Austria's Mideast Policy

Local newspapers speculated that the change in chancellors might cause a change in Austria's Mideast policy, but Lenz, responding to questions, said Austria's relations to Israel are not influenced by the likes and dislikes of one person but by differences over the Palestinian issue. Lenz, also a Socialist, was Interior Minister in Kreisky's last Cabinet.

Kaddoumi said he had been "very thankful" that he had an opportunity to talk with Lenz about "aspects and prospects" of current developments in the Middle East. He made that comment to reporters after his meeting with Lenz, which had been arranged by Kreisky.

Government sources said the Lenz-Kaddoumi talks centered on the United Nations Conference on Palestine, opening in Geneva August 29, and on Kreisky's efforts to bring about an exchange of prisoners in the Lebanese war.

Political commentators here suggested that Kaddoumi's visit marked the beginning of a new diplomatic effort by the PLO to gain ground in Western Europe after the outbreak of bloody fighting within the PLO between foes and supporters of chairman Yasser Arafat.

Kaddoumi insisted, in an interview on Austrian Radio, that Arafat's position within the PLO was "undisputed," though he had to leave Syria earlier this year after the outbreak of internal PLO battles. "For the time being," Kaddoumi added, Arafat cannot go to Damascus. Kaddoumi, considered a strong backer of the Soviet Union's Mideast policy, continues to work undisturbed at the PLO headquarters in Damascus.

Kaddoumi said negotiations were continuing with the Syrian government "and I hope that Arafat will be allowed to enter" Syria soon. Arafat, who reportedly sought help from Syrian President Hafez Assad in his fight against rebellious elements in Al Fatah, the largest unit in the PLO, was expelled from Syria.

CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE RAISES FEAR IN GENEVA JEWISH COMMUNITY

By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- The Jewish community of Geneva was reported today to be deeply concerned about the possibility its members may be in danger when the Conference on Palestine takes place here, starting next Monday.

A special committee has been established to set community policy for the 10-day conference, which ends September 7. The committee advised all Geneva Jews to be "extremely careful and watchful." But the committee decided a low profile was advisable, rather than make the possibility a major public issue which would probably help the conference.

But Jews are afraid. Some have decided to hire private guards. Others have decided to leave Geneva on vacations for the duration of the conference.

Geneva authorities have promised additional guards for the Jewish community center and the synagogue. The Geneva Friends of Jerusalem University has been asked to change the date of a fundraising event, scheduled during the period of the conference.

CEAUSCESCU SAYS WAR IN LEBANON FAILED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS BUT CREATED MORE COMPLICATED ONES

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- The war in Lebanon was a grave mistake because it did not solve the problems it set out to solve, but rather created more difficult and complicated problems, President Nicolae Ceausescu told Victor Shemtov, secretary general of Mapam, at a recent meeting before Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with Ceausescu last week. Details of the Ceausescu-Shemtov meeting were published in today's Yediot Aharanot.

The Rumanian President told the Mapam leader during their meeting at Ceausescu's summer residence near the Black Sea: "The Lebanon war altered the peace process which began with the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt and led it to a dead end. It created new dangers of a military deterioration in the Middle East, and strengthened the extremist elements in the Arab world."

Ceausescu said that Israel must realize that time is working against her, and that whatever is not achieved now might not be achieved at a later date. He called for a total Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory, because Israel's presence in that

country was accomplished by an invasion. The Rumanian leader added that Israel could create the conditions which would enable the Lebanese people to attain full independence and sovereignty.

According to Yediot, Shemtov responded that Lebanon's full independence and sovereignty could not be assured without the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including those of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Says Israel Must Talk To The PLO

Ceausescu reiterated Rumania's view that Israel must negotiate directly with the PLO because it was the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In addition, he said, Israel should withdraw to its pre-1967 borders and allow the creation of a Palestinian state.

Shemtov, Yediot reported, replied that such a stand was a prescription for a political dead end. He said no Israeli government would agree to withdraw to the 1967 borders. The only way to solve the conflict was by direct negotiations without preconditions with Jordan and Palestinian representatives who recognize Israel and renounce terror, Shemtov said.

Ceausescu also stated that no peaceful settlement was possible without the participation of the Soviet Union. Shemtov said, in reply, that the Soviet's attitude toward Israel was hostile and one-sided, which prevented it from contributing to the peace process. He said he did not believe in either a Pax American nor in a Pax Sovietica.

Shemtov was invited to Rumania as guest of Ceausescu, who is also the secretary general of the Communist Party.

BEGIN LEADS IN POPULARITY POLL

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- A massive 78 percent of supporters of Likud among Israelis favor Premier Menachem Begin, as do nearly 16 percent of supporters of the Labor Party, according to results of the latest public opinion poll in The Jerusalem Post. Begin is the choice of 42 percent of the Israeli electorate overall.

The runner-up in popularity among Israelis is former Air Force commander Ezer Weizman, who is favored by 8.7 percent. Only 3.2 percent of Likud supporters favor him while he was favored by 14.5 percent among Labor voters -- about the same proportion from Labor supporting Begin as Likud leader.

Asked for their preferences among Labor Party leaders, the respondents gave former Premier Yitzhak Rabin first place, with an overall preference vote of 39.6 percent. This included nearly 37 percent among Likud supporters and 47.5 percent among Labor supporters.

Former President Yitzhak Navon took second place in overall popularity with 23.5 percent, which included preference from 34.4 percent among Likud supporters and 12.9 percent among Labor backers. Navon was followed by Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, who won a low overall preference vote of 6.9 percent, which included 13.6 percent among Likud supporters and 12.5 percent among Labor supporters.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has cabled President Chaim Herzog wishing "you and your people a just peace and a durable peace in our region, so that we enjoy security and tranquility." Mubarak's message was in response to one sent to him by Herzog on July 23 on the occasion of Egypt's Day of Revolution marking King Farouk's overthrow in 1952.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 5743

By Kevin Freeman

(Part Five Of A Series)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- The international scene presented world Jewry with the formidable task of combatting anti-Semitism and anti-Israel sentiments, sparked partly from the war in Lebanon, which during the course of the year 5743, sometimes turned into overt violence. Synagogues and Jewish or Israeli installations in several West European capitals, including Rome, Brussels and Paris, were the targets of terrorist attacks.

Continued attention was addressed to bringing the last remnants of Nazism to justice. Most prominent of the war criminals was the notorious "butcher of Lyon," Klaus Barbie, who was expelled from Bolivia and now faces justice in Lyon for "crimes against humanity." His arrest caused considerable embarrassment for the United States government when it was disclosed that the U.S. employed Barbie in post-World War II Germany and then spirited him to safety in South America.

Israel's isolation in the international community eased somewhat as the European Economic Community agreed to lift sanctions it imposed on Israel at the outbreak of the war in Lebanon. Diplomatic relations were resumed with Liberia, with reports of possible further increases in ties with Black African states. Israel's credentials were withdrawn from the International Atomic Energy Agency, but with strong U.S. support, Israel maintained good standing in the United Nations General Assembly despite continuing attempts by Arab states to have the Jewish State expelled.

Among other significant developments were the Polish government-sponsored 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Soviet Jewry was again the target of vicious Soviet government-sponsored anti-Semitism, Anatoly Shcharansky staged a four-month hunger strike to protest the denial of basic prison privileges.

AROUND THE WORLD:

SEPTEMBER 1982 --

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union from January through August totals 1,961 as compared to the 35,553 Jews who were permitted to leave during the same period in 1979, a peak year for Jewish emigration.

Conrad Schellong, a former SS officer alleged to have commanded a unit at the Dachau and Sachsenburg concentration camp during World War II, has his American citizenship revoked for having made "material misrepresentation" of his Nazi past when he applied for U.S. citizenship.

Veteran emigration activist Feliks Kochubievsky of Novosibirsk is arrested and charged with "circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system."

Rosh Hashanah observances in Paris and Brussels are marred by two separate terrorist attacks. In Paris, an Israeli diplomat's car is blown up, injuring 50 persons, and in Brussels, a man fires a submachinegun into a crowd of worshippers leaving the city's main synagogue, seriously wounding four.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir addresses the United Nations General Assembly on Israel's foreign policy principles. Most Arab and Third World delegates leave as Shamir mounts the podium to deliver his speech.

Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky begins a hunger strike on Yom Kippur eve in the Soviet Union's notorious Chistopol Prison to protest the confiscation of his mail and the refusal by authorities to allow visits by his family.

The U.S. walks out of the International Atomic Energy Agency conference in Vienna after Israel's credentials are withdrawn.

OCTOBER --

Terrorists attack with submachineguns and hand grenades worshippers congregating after Sabbath and Simchat Torah services at Rome's main synagogue, killing a two-year-old child, and wounding 37 others, many of them women and children.

Bahij Younis, a 29-year-old Palestinian, goes on trial in Vienna accused of masterminding the attack on the Jewish community center in the summer of 1981 in which two people were killed and 18 were wounded.

After some three weeks of threats, speculations and intense diplomatic activity, the General Assembly approves Israel's credentials to the Assembly, when it votes 75-9 with 31 abstentions not to support Iran's bid to suspend Israel.

The Justice Department initiates action to deport Bohdan Kozyi, a resident of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., for his collaboration with the Nazis in his native Ukraine during World War II and his participation in the murder of a Jewish family in 1943. Kozyi was stripped of his U.S. citizenship last March.

A federal judge in Detroit orders the deportation of Archbishop Valerian Trifa, head of the Rumanian Episcopate in America, for having lied about his association with the Rumanian fascist Iron Guard during World War II, when he entered the U.S. in 1950.

NOVEMBER --

Shamir, on his first visit to Zaire since diplomatic relations with that country were restored last May, concludes his three-day official stay with the signing of a number of mutual cooperation agreements in the fields of agriculture, construction and military technology.

The U.S. Supreme Court declines to hear an appeal by John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian-born former concentration camp guard who was stripped of his American citizenship in 1981 because he lied about his Nazi past when he obtained it.

The credentials committee at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee (UNESCO) votes overwhelmingly to approve Israel's credentials after Arab states, led by Syria and Iraq, back off from an attempt to bar Israel's participation.

Because the Rumanian government makes a distinction between "emigration" and "aliya," Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen asserts that Jews seeking to immigrate to Israel will not be affected by a new Rumanian directive which would require all emigrants to reimburse the government for the free secondary and higher education they have received.

Two people are killed and a third seriously wounded when a powerful bomb explodes in the building housing the Israel Embassy in the Ecuadorian capital of Quito.

An order for the extradition to West Germany of a former gestapo officer accused of wartime murder of more than 11,000 Jews in occupied Lithuania, the first Canadian action to extradite a war criminal, is issued in Toronto against 74-year-old Albert Helmut Rauca.

Pope John Paul II becomes the first Pope to specifically renounce the Spanish Inquisition, conceding that the Catholic Church had erred in its war on heretics which took the lives of thousands of Jews and other non-conformists in 16th-17th Century Spain, and in other Catholic countries.

AROUND THE WORLD: DECEMBER --

The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry and the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reports that the number of Jews allowed to emigrate from the USSR in 1982 was 2,670, the lowest since the two agencies started keeping records 12 years ago.

Asher Hanukaiev, a recent emigrant from the Soviet Union, claims in an interview with a Beersheba newspaper that he met with missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Sverdlovsk prison more than 10 years ago and that Wallenberg told him he was arrested because he helped save Jews during World War II.

Vladimir Slepak of Moscow, known as the father of Jewish emigration efforts in the Soviet Union and one of the leading refuseniks, returns to his home after five years of exile in Siberia where he served a sentence for "malicious hooliganism."

The Jewish community of Yugoslavia issues a protest against recent acts "inciting open demonstrations of anti-Semitism" which are contrary to "the constitutional and social order of Yugoslavia and her basic political determinations."

Shamir, in Buenos Aires, says that Argentine officials have promised him they will investigate the disappearance of hundreds of Jews among the thousands of other Argentine citizens who have disappeared during the recent years of political turmoil in Argentina.

Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, the director of the Latin American Affairs department for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, reports that the Great Synagogue in Lima, Peru was bombed, leaving its windows shattered, and that in Medellin, Columbia, six masked gunmen invaded a synagogue and desecrated its interior while ordering a small group of elderly persons to line up against a wall.

(Continued Tomorrow)

SPECIAL INTERVIEW THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER By Lisa Palmieri-Billig

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Israeli technology could save the world from hunger by turning deserts into farmland, according to Steve West, co-director of an organization called "Impact on Hunger," which he and Stephen Deutsch co-founded five years ago.

West, in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, said that Israeli technology "is in the forefront for solution-seekers to the problem of hunger in the world. Techniques used by Israel to turn desert into farmland are living examples for those concerned with growing things in naturally hostile environments."

West said that "methods pioneered in Israel, such as hydropnics, water drip system, and 'miracle fish' which mature in eight weeks through genetic engineering, are being taught and should be taught on a more widespread scale to all who are committed to saving the lives of the 15 to 20 million people -- about 80 percent of whom are children -- who die from hunger all over the world each year."

West said that "Impact on Hunger" is a volunteer-based organization with a small staff of 12 people who create projects designed to "inform, inspire and involve people" in ending hunger in the world. "The knowledge that every minute 21 children die unnecessarily changed my life, and all who work with us hope that this awareness will gradually change the world."

But, he hastened to add, this hope is not an idle dream. The concrete programs of the organization he and Deutsch head are now financed through grants from companies and large foundations and are based on the premise that death from hunger can be overcome on a worldwide basis.

Guided By Jewish Ethical Principles

Although "Impact on Hunger" is non-sectarian, working with all religious and racial groups, West said that when he resigned from a top executive position after 18 years to devote himself to what for three years was purely volunteer work, he was very much guided by the Jewish ethical principles handed down by his parents who had both been active B'nai B'rith leaders in New Hyde Park, Long Island. Those principles, he said, were that charity should be given anonymously, effectively, and aimed at self-help. Deutsch, the son of two Hungarian Holocaust survivors, feels the same way.

The basic premise of the "Impact" programs is that hunger is a vast but solvable problem and that individual will and commitment is what makes the impact and change possible. This approach is the core of one-week educational "packages" which have become part of the New York City school system's curriculum and will this year be extended to San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Long Island and other school systems across the country, West said.

Youngsters in the course are taken through three stages: awareness or consciousness-raising; in-depth education on techniques; and creation of an action group. West cited as examples, food collection for local centers dealing with the needy, upgrading the nutritional quality of food in local cafeterias, fund-raising for events the proceeds of which go to such organizations as Oxfam, UNICEF and other groups all over the world working toward ending hunger.

An Unprecedented Collection

Jerry Goldman, who became a staff member of "Impact" after one year of full-time volunteer work, is program director for "Superstars for Ending Hunger," an "Impact" staff action group. On August 14, "we collected five tons of canned food -- the largest collection ever -- at the New York Mets-Chicago Cubs baseball game at Shea Stadium to be distributed to food kitchens around the city," he told the JTA.

This collection was the result of "three weeks of announcements on radio and TV and the active participation of baseball stars," he said. Goldman's televised appeal at the game itself was followed by Odetta, the internationally famed Black folk singer, who sang the national anthem, and the spectacular arrival of 35 Harvard students who had bicycled two months from Seattle to New York to collect \$700,000 for the self-help programs of Oxfam -- which are largely designed on Israeli and American technological know-how.

This fall, a single "Impact on Hunger" volunteer will walk across Africa, providing practical information to hungry communities and his person-to-person encounters will be followed in the U.S. by TV coverage, Goldman said.

Summing up his views about the work of "Impact" and his own attitude toward hunger, West said: "In reaching out to the world, I feel I am fulfilling a need for moral commitment that rises from my religious upbringing."