

SIX ARGENTINE IMMIGRANTS SEEK AID FROM ISRAEL GOVERNMENT TO HELP THEM GET INFORMATION ON FATE OF RELATIVES MISSING IN ARGENTINA
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 2 (JTA) — Six immigrants from Argentina have appealed to the Supreme Court to order the Israeli government to help them obtain information on the fate of close relatives missing in Argentina. The justices are expected to consider the appeal within the next few days.

If they do, it will be the first time Israel's highest judicial body takes up the issue of whether the government has a duty to intervene in matters related to Jewish citizens of a friendly foreign country.

The immigrants stated that their relatives are among the 1,500 Argentine Jews who have "disappeared" in recent years, along with thousands of other Argentine citizens allegedly kidnapped by the military regime and never heard from again.

They want the high court to order the government to explain why "it would not ask the Argentine government for official clarification of the fate" of their relatives.

They recalled that when Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited Argentina earlier this year he was given a list of the names of 30 missing Jews to submit to the authorities in Buenos Aires and to ask them for clarification. But Shamir brought no reply home with him. Last April, the Argentine government gave Israel two lists and information which, according to the appeal, proved to be false.

Some Of The Disappeared Persons

The appellants include two lawyers, Louis and Ilana Haimovitz, who said their 17-year-old daughter, Alexandra was kidnapped in Cordova; Dr. Esther Goldberg, whose husband, Dr. Daniel Goldberg, disappeared in La Plata; and Moshe Said, of Ashkelon, whose two sons disappeared.

The appeal includes detailed testimony heard by the Human Rights Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Amnesty International about the humiliation, torture and murder of political prisoners by the Argentine authorities. The appellants said they have approached several local and international organizations for information, but to no avail.

Hearing In Geneva

Meanwhile, a group of Argentine women whose children and grandchildren have disappeared in Argentina arrived in Geneva last week to attend a hearing of the United Nations Human Rights Commission on missing persons. One of them, Rose Tarlovski de Rosenblik of Buenos Aires, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in Geneva that her eight-month pregnant daughter, Patricia Peres, was abducted in 1978.

According to Mrs. Tarlovski men in civilian clothes seized her daughter and her then 15-month-old child. The child was released to the grandparents. Subsequently, she said, her daughter telephoned her to say she was well. A man who did not identify himself phoned saying, "Your daughter will be set free in six months' time or a year as the charges against

her are not serious," Mrs. Tarlovski said. She said the man told her, "When the baby is born we shall bring it to you to take care of so prepare all the necessary items." The call was the last she ever heard of her daughter and her daughter's expected child, Mrs. Tarlovski said. She said her daughter, who was in her last year at medical school, was not active in politics or a member of any political party. She just opposed the regime, the mother said.

20,000 PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST CONTINUED ISRAELI PRESENCE IN LEBANON
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 2 (JTA) — Some 20,000 people protesting against the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon packed the Ahziv Park just south of the Lebanese border last Thursday night. The protest, in the form of a "musical happening," was organized by the Yesh Gvul (There is a Limit) movement of reserve soldiers who refuse to accept call-up orders to serve in Lebanon.

Strong police forces were present, following right-wing threats to disrupt the event, including some bomb threats. Many of the participating artists also received phone threats that their lives were in danger if they performed. There were, however, no disturbances, although young Likud supporters shouted anti-rally slogans outside the entry to the park.

Those entering the park had to go through a special metal detector gate. Police said they did not want a repetition of the tragedy at the Peace Now gathering outside the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem last February when a grenade that was tossed into that crowd killed Emil Gruenzweig.

A dozen of the country's top entertainers, singers and poets entertained the 20,000 people in the park free of charge, and a dozen others expressed regrets that earlier professional commitments did not allow them to attend. There were no speeches at the happening, which was held under the slogan of "Get the Soldiers Out of Lebanon."

Those attending were asked for a donation of 300 Shekels (about \$3). The nearly \$90,000 raised will go to the families of men jailed for refusing to serve in Lebanon. There are 97 such soldiers in jail now and they receive neither army pay nor national insurance payments in lieu of normal wages during their imprisonment.

SHAMIR HOPES TO PRESENT NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT THIS WEEK
By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 2 (JTA) — Premier-designate Yitzhak Shamir hopes to present the Knesset with a new coalition government by Wednesday. Deputy Premier David Levy said today after a meeting of the coalition executive committee.

Levy said the new coalition would be identical with the outgoing one. Talks for a national unity government with the Labor Alignment collapsed last Friday apparently over unreconcilable differences between Labor and Likud on foreign policy and settlements on the West Bank.

Shamir was scheduled to meet late today with six Likud MKs who have been insisting that a national

unity government be formed. One of them, Yigael Hurwitz, a former Finance Minister, said last night that he would not support a government headed by Shamir if it turned out Likud was responsible for the break down of talks with Labor. Three Labor MKs are also strongly behind a national unity regime.

Shamir is expected to promise his six Likud colleagues that the door will remain open for Labor to join a united coalition. But if he is unable to secure their support, his new government would fall short of a Knesset majority and early elections will be necessary.

Today's Cabinet meeting was limited to one hour because of the ongoing coalition negotiations. Premier Menachem Begin was absent, as he has been since he announced his intention to resign four weeks ago. Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor told reporters that Begin, who officially heads the caretaker government, was well and "functioning as Premier from his home." He receives accounts of all State affairs and meets with whomever he has to meet, Meridor said.

MUBARAK PROVIDES NO ASSURANCES THAT EGYPT WILL SEND ITS AMBASSADOR BACK TO ISRAEL ANY TIME SOON

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, during nearly two hours of meetings with President Reagan in the White House last Friday, failed to provide any assurances that Egypt will send its Ambassador back to Israel any time soon, according to a senior Administration official.

At the same time, the official, who briefed reporters on Mubarak's third meeting with Reagan since the Egyptian assumed the Presidency, said Mubarak "emphasized" that the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty are a "pillar" of Egyptian policy.

The official said the U.S. has a "special responsibility" toward Egyptian-Israeli relations because of the U.S. role in the Camp David accords and stressed that the U.S. has frequently "brokered" steps between Israel and Egypt aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

Seeks Solution to Palestinian Problem

Mubarak, in his talks with the President, while stressing along with Reagan the importance of Lebanon urged renewed effort by the U.S. to bring about a solution to the Palestinian problem, according to the Administration official. This was revealed in the departing statements made by the two Presidents in the East Room of the White House, in which both reiterated their support for the Reagan Mideast peace initiative of September, 1982.

Reagan said that he and Mubarak had discussed the "urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace for the Mideast which would permit ... all the states in the region to live in peace while safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian people." Reagan "reiterated my commitment" to the September, 1982 peace initiative which he stressed is "firmly based on the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David accords."

Mubarak, like Reagan, stressed the hope that the cease-fire in Lebanon would lead to national reconciliation for that country. He said a "break-through" in Lebanon requires "the complete withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign forces." Reagan had only spoken about other foreign forces.

But Mubarak added, "We must not neglect the Palestinian problem." He said for this reason he wel-

comed Reagan's assurances that he remains committed to his peace initiative. "The time has come to reactivate this initiative with a view to securing the participation of Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people in the negotiations," Mubarak declared.

"I am confident that through negotiations Palestinian legitimate rights will be fully recognized and peace between Israel and all of her Arab neighbors will emerge, assuring for each the right to live within secure and recognized borders."

U.S. Major Focus Is On Lebanon

The Administration official stressed that the U.S. at this time has to concentrate its major effort on Lebanon. But he also pointed out that the U.S. has all along been making an effort on the Palestinian problem. He said that as long as one-and-a-half million Palestinians continue to live under Israeli occupation there is "little chance for stability and peace in the area."

The official said that Reagan's initiative was an effort to deal with the Palestinian part of the Camp David accords. But he conceded that the Administration has made no decision on how to get the moribund initiative going again.

ALINE KAPLAN DEAD AT 60

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held today for Aline Kaplan, executive director of Hadassah, who died at her home in her sleep last Thursday morning. She was 60 years old.

A native New Yorker, she received her B.A. from Hunter College in 1943 and a D.L. from Columbia Law School in 1946. She was elected to the Hunter College Hall of Fame this year. Miss Kaplan practiced law from 1946 to 1952, the year she entirely changed the direction of her career.

She was appointed director of Junior Hadassah where she found that helping to promote creative educational programs for Jewish youth was much more fulfilling than law. Subsequently, Miss Kaplan attended the Graduate School of Education of Yeshiva University, where she completed the work for a doctorate in Jewish history.

In 1964 she was appointed assistant to the executive director of Hadassah and its convention administrator. She was named assistant executive director in 1970 and executive director in 1971.

Miss Kaplan has been a delegate to five Zionist Congresses. She was reelected a judge of the World Zionist Organization Tribunal at the 30th Zionist Congress in 1982. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the United Israel Appeal and the American Zionist Federation, and was a member of the America Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

LIBERIAN LEADER ASSAILS VIEW EQUATING ZIONISM WITH RACISM

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- Liberian head of state Samuel Doe declared that to equate Zionism with racism -- as the United Nations did in 1975 -- is to "desecrate" Israel's struggle to achieve independence and nationhood.

The Liberian Commander-in-Chief made the assertion at a reception in his honor given last week at the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith opposite United Nations headquarters.

Doe, whose nation resumed diplomatic relations with Israel in August, said that despite the severance of ties 10 years ago, "we never lost sight of those ideals which unite the Liberian and the Jewish peoples." Consequently in 1975, he said, "Liberia opposed the resolution in the United Nations which attempted to equate Zionism with racism."

To attack Zionism in this fashion, he went on to say, would be to "desecrate" it and associate Israel's struggle for nationhood with a "criminal and inhumane system of oppression."

Doe said that his decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel was based on Liberia's "commitment to the promotion of international peace and security, based on justice, equality and human dignity."

Liberian's Decision Praised

In welcoming the Liberian leader, ADL national chairman Kenneth Bialkin praised his decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. He called it a "courageous and statesmanlike decision," adding: "We hope there will be an ever growing and fruitful relationship involving the United States, Liberia and Israel."

In a toast to Doe and his aides, ADL associate national director Abraham Foxman called for "peace and friendship between the Liberian people and the Jewish people" and expressed the hope for "better relations between the continent of Africa and the State of Israel." Doe met with Jewish business leaders in New York prior to the ADL reception.

BARBIE DEMANDING HIS FREEDOM ON GROUNDS HE WAS A KIDNAP VICTIM

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- Klaus Barbie, the wartime "butcher of Lyon", now in jail awaiting trial for crimes against humanity, has demanded his release on grounds that he was a kidnap victim.

According to his defense counsel, Jean Verges, Barbie was seized by unidentified French agents in Cayenne, French Guiana, after his expulsion from Bolivia last February and transported to France. "I was a kidnap victim and request justice," the former deputy commander of the gestapo in Lyon said.

Verges has filed suit in Cayenne, requesting the chief justice there to order an investigation into the circumstances of the alleged kidnapping and to disclosed the identities of the agents and their accomplices.

Barbie was sentenced to death in absentia by a French court shortly after World War II. He escaped from Germany to Bolivia in 1951 and lived in that country, under the alias Klaus Altmann, until his arrest in La Paz last January 25 for illegal business activities. He was expelled a week later and flown to Cayenne, the nearest French territory. His attorney alleges this was a deliberate move to enable French agents to take him into custody.

Suit Charges Collusion

Barbie's suit charges collusion between the French and Bolivian authorities, claiming that France and Bolivia have no extradition treaty. The French in fact unsuccessfully sought Barbie's extradition for years but the ex-Nazi was under protection of the rightwing military regime which was overthrown shortly before his arrest.

Since his return to France, Barbie has been confined to a cell in the Lyon jail which had housed his offices during the German occupation. An investigating magistrate is examining evidence and questioning witnesses in preparation for the trial for which no date has yet been announced.

ISRAEL TO GET MORE ASHA FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY) announced that the Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has adopted his amendment to increase funding to the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program by \$17.5 million for a total of \$25 million for fiscal year 1984 with over half of those funds expected to go to Israel.

The budget request from the Administration was \$7.5 million, less than one half the current level of funding. The D'Amato amendment brought funding up to the \$25 million level.

"This marks the first time since 1976 there has been an increase in the programs funding," remarked the Senator. "It will allow the vital and important programs being conducted by countless American-Israeli organizations to continue and expand."

ASHA provides financial assistance to U.S. sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries. Administered by the Agency for International Development (AID), ASHA assists schools and hospitals in foreign nations through grants awarded on a competitive basis.

ANTI-NAZIS, PRO-NAZIS CLASH

By David Kantor

BONN, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- Anti-Nazi demonstrators battled neo-Nazi activists in the town of Fallingb., Lower Saxony today. Police reported 25 persons injured, including several policemen, and 40 arrests. Most of those taken into custody were anti-Nazis who hurled bottles of paint and ignored police orders to disperse.

The clash occurred when anti-Nazis attempted to prevent the activists from entering the hall where the far rightwing National Democratic Party (NPD) is holding its national convention. The NPD is considered neo-Nazi. Police reported this evening that the situation was under control and the convention is proceeding as planned.

A peaceful anti-Nazi demonstration was held, meanwhile, at the site of the former Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, organized by the DGB, umbrella organization of West German trade unions. Speakers called on the Bundestag to ban all neo-Nazi groups in the country. They denounced the local authorities at Fallingb. for allowing the NPD to hold its convention there.

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MEXICO CITY (JTA) -- Israel's new Ambassador to Mexico, Moshe Arad, has arrived here to take up his duties. He told reporters he would do all he could to foster good relations between Israel and Mexico and to work for peace and justice in Central America through the Contadora group of nations. Arad, a former Consul and special counselor to the Israel Embassy in Washington, succeeds Ambassador Israel Gur Arie who has returned to Jerusalem.

BACKGROUND REPORT U.S. CONTINUES TO FOCUS ON SYRIA AS MAIN STUMBLING BLOCK TO PEACE By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration, now that it has Congressional approval for the U.S. marines to remain in Lebanon for at least another 18 months, is continuing to focus on Syria as the main stumbling block to the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and thus the re-establishment of the government of Lebanon's sovereignty over its country.

But it still remains to be seen that the establishment of a cease-fire last week, assuming it holds, is a sign that Syria is ready to move away from its refusal to negotiate the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

A senior Administration official, briefing reporters at the State Department last week, rejected the contention of Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan of Saudi Arabia that he believes the Syrian army would leave Lebanon once Israel pulls out its forces and the process of Lebanese national reconciliation gets underway. Bandar, who has been named the desert kingdom's new Ambassador to Washington, has been credited with helping bring about the cease-fire.

The U.S. official said Bandar's statement could be "turned on its head" and the proposition made that if the Syrians agree to withdraw, all foreign forces would then leave Lebanon. He also indicated that the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Palestinian forces now in Lebanon would not be there without Syrian backing.

U.S. Won't Abandon Israel-Lebanon Accord

The official rejected any suggestion that the U.S. would abandon the May 17 Lebanon-Israeli agreement which he called an "important achievement." There have been consistent reports from Beirut that in seeking to accommodate Syria the U.S. would simply allow the agreement to die.

But the Administration official stressed here strongly last week that in the agreement Israel pledges "to remove itself entirely from Lebanon" once Syria and the PLO agree to withdraw "and that is something to build upon and not to throw out."

Unmentioned in the support of the agreement was that it came about with the personal intervention of Secretary of State George Shultz, who made his first trip as Secretary to the Mideast last May, and it stands so far as his only major success in the Middle East in the little more than a year he has been in office.

Syrian Intentions in Lebanon

Meanwhile, the Syrians do not seem to be very conciliatory. At the United Nations General Assembly, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam denounced the United States and the other members of the multinational force in Lebanon -- Britain, France and Italy -- as reminiscent of "colonialist expeditions." He said the MNF poses "a grave threat to security and peace in the region" and said the U.S. and the West European forces must leave Lebanon.

Many Western observers believe that the Syrians are aiming for the overthrow of the government of President Amin Gemayel. The Syrians see the cease-fire as an opportunity through the negotiations, expected to start this week, to give it more influence in the Lebanese government. Syria has never made it a secret that it considers Lebanon part of Syria and has never had an Ambassador to Beirut.

But the focus on the new negotiations may once again take the pressure off the main issue, Syrian and PLO withdrawal from Lebanon. This has been a successful ploy used by Syria for the past two years and it is one of the reasons that its President, Hafez Assad, with Soviet backing, has made himself one of the major powers in the Mideast.

The Ebb And Flow Of The Lebanon Situation

It is useful to recall that Philip Habib was called out of retirement in May, 1981, and named a special envoy by President Reagan because of the tense situation that had occurred with Syria's placement of SAM-5 missiles in the Bekaa valley. The U.S. had assured Israel that it would move to get the missiles removed.

But then in July the PLO began a heavy bombardment of northern Israel with Israelis retaliating and Habib's activities were aimed at a cease-fire. The cease-fire was established, but for the next year there was a major rearmament of the PLO in Lebanon to which Israel finally responded with the "Peace for Galilee" operation.

After this successfully resulted in the PLO being removed from Lebanon, negotiations concentrated on getting Israel and Syria to leave. But the major effort was made on the Israeli withdrawal, although Israeli officials, correctly as it now turns out, warned that simultaneous negotiations should have been conducted with Syria too.

But instead, U.S. officials relied on assurances that Syria would leave once Israel signed an agreement for withdrawal. That this didn't happen is believed to be one of the reasons for the replacement as special envoy of Habib by Robert McFarlane and of Nicholas Veliotis as Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs by Richard Murphy. Neither Murphy nor Veliotis, who was named Ambassador to Egypt, have been confirmed by the Senate as yet.

After Israel signed the withdrawal agreement with Lebanon, Israel-U.S. relations, which had deteriorated, improved vastly, and Syria was seen as the main intransigent force in the Mideast blocking not only Lebanon's chance for national reunion but any hope that still remains for Reagan's Mideast peace initiative.

Development Of A Sideshow

But as in 1981 when the pressure went on Syria, a sideshow developed, this time between the Druze and other Syrian-backed Moslem forces in the Shouf mountains and the Lebanese army. This started before Israel's redeployment but intensified as there was an obvious effort to inflict casualties on Americans and thus cause a U.S. withdrawal of the marines.

The Administration, however, has shown its determination to stay in Lebanon and help Lebanon regain its sovereignty. Gemayel is rightly being urged to reach out and bring more of the various groups in Lebanon into the government. At the same time, there is the usual effort in some quarters to shift the pressure from Syria to Israel. There have been suggestions that Syria's real aim is the return of the Golan Heights and if the U.S. provides this, Syria would then leave Lebanon.

But the Administration officials, who briefed reporters last week, said that in the discussions McFarlane and his deputy, Richard Fairbanks, had with the Syrians, the Americans stated the U.S. position that the future of the Golan should be negotiated. This was the only time the Golan was brought up and the Syrians never raised it as an issue, the official maintained.