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**HAND GRENADE WOUNDS TWO ISRAELI SOLDIERS, KILLS LEBANESE CIVILIAN**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 18 (JTA) — A hand grenade thrown at an Israeli army patrol wounded two Israeli soldiers and killed a Lebanese civilian on the main street of Sidon in south Lebanon today. The street was crowded with shoppers at the time.

Israeli gunboats bombarded Palestine Liberation Organization positions in Tripoli, northern Lebanon today and yesterday when an Italian hospital ship bearing large Red Cross markings embarked more than 70 wounded PLO fighters for evacuation to Larnaca, Cyprus. An Israeli military spokesman reported direct hits. The chartered ship, the Appia, reportedly sailed unharmed.

Five Greek ships, reportedly escorted by French warships, were said to have sailed from Cyprus today to embark PLO chief Yasir Arafat and some 4,000 of his fighters tomorrow. The Greek vessels will be flying the United Nations flag. Israel has not guaranteed them safe conduct or indicated whether it will allow Arafat and his men to leave Tripoli. But the general feeling here is that the Israelis will not interfere with any shipping on the high seas.

**War Against The PLO Will Not Stop**

Today's Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem was reportedly devoted at length to the situation in Lebanon. Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor told reporters later that Israel did not interfere with the evacuation of the PLO wounded yesterday because they were wounded. But he said Israel has always been at war with the PLO and that war will not stop now. The sea bombardment of Tripoli was to be seen as just a part of that long war, he said.

The Israeli policy of creating uncertainty as to its intentions has succeeded, according to reports here today, in forcing the PLO to abandon its equipment, including artillery and tanks, when it leaves Lebanon. The weapons will not be transported under UN protection.

**Continue Evacuating Christian Civilians**

Meanwhile, the evacuation of Christian civilians from the Shouf mountains town of Deir Al-Kamar was resumed today. It began last Thursday but was halted yesterday because of hostility on the part of Druze fighters who control the region, toward the Christian convoys under the Red Cross auspices. Israeli forces are protecting the convoys, but only in the eastern Shouf area, not as far as Beirut as had been requested by the Red Cross.

**RUMSFELD MEETS WITH ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN LEADERS**  
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Dec. 18 (JTA) — Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, conferred with Israeli leaders here Friday following meetings in Damascus a day earlier with Syrian officials but not President Hafez Assad. The American diplomat was in Cairo today.

Rumsfeld met with Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens. He reportedly sought an Israeli promise not to interfere with the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat and 4,000 of his men from Tripoli in northern Lebanon. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said before Rumsfeld's arrival in Jerusalem that Israel has not guaranteed safe conduct to Greek ships expected to begin the PLO evacuation tomorrow. An Italian hospital ship carried PLO wounded from Tripoli to Cyprus today. (See separate story.)

Rumsfeld made no statements to reporters after his meeting with Shamir, saying that any comment might "hurt the cause." There was speculation here that the U.S. is trying to improve relations with Syria despite today's shelling of Syrian positions east of Beirut by ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Rumsfeld met with President Hosni Mubarak for two hours in Cairo today, mainly to allay Egypt's concern over the U.S.-Israeli military and economic agreements reached at President Reagan's meetings with Shamir and Arens in Washington earlier this month. Mubarak was quoted as telling reporters after meeting the American envoy that Rumsfeld's explanation of the U.S.-Israel relationship was "convincing" to "a certain extent." He added, "We will still exchange views."

**MEXICO'S PRESIDENT URGED TO REPUDIATE ANTI-SEMITIC REMARKS**  
BY MEMBER OF MEXICO'S PARLIAMENT  
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (JTA) — Officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Center at Yeshiva University in Los Angeles met here last Thursday with Ambassador Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes of Mexico to urge that President Miguel de la Madrid repudiate an anti-Semitic statement made earlier this month by Deputy Miguel Angel Olea Enriquez, the representative from Chihuahua of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), the ruling party in the Mexican government.

Rabbi Marvin Hier and Abraham Cooper, dean and associate dean, respectively, of the Wiesenthal Center, later said at a press conference that the Ambassador told them that the President of Mexico would soon meet with representatives of Mexico's Jewish community and the envoy "is certain that we will be happy" with what de la Madrid has to say. But Hier said he was not certain whether the President's remarks would be made privately to the Jewish group or in public, as the rabbi thought it must.

Enriquez, in his remarks, issued a broadside against industrialists and exporters who benefit from the devalued Peso and allegedly squeeze workers and object to currency restrictions. He singled out Jews specifically as "experts" in speculation and tax evasion and implied that they were among "Mexican traitors, shameless people and profiteers," forgers of export licenses who send much needed Dollars abroad.

Hier said it was stressed at the meeting that Jews consider it "a serious matter" that a Deputy would make an anti-Semitic statement in parliament. Enriquez's charges received front page treatment in Mexico's major newspaper, Excelsior, as well as radio and tel-

vision coverage, Hier said. The next day the PRI repudiated the speech and said it did not represent the majority opinion of the party. "Mexicans of Jewish origin are Mexicans by right and with the same rights as any co-nationals," the PRI statement said.

Hier said that while this statement was welcome, it does not carry the same "moral force of the Presidency." He said that if a U.S. Senator or Congressman, regardless of party, made a similar statement in Congress it would be immediately repudiated by the President.

#### Rabbi Disagrees With Envoy's Advice

The Mexican Jewish community had asked for a meeting with de la Madrid as soon as Enriquez made his statement on December 2, Hier noted, but the meeting had been postponed. He said the Mexican Ambassador said the best solution was to let the situation quiet down since the more publicity there is the more pronounced it becomes.

Hier said that he disagreed, noting that 5,000 years of history has taught the Jewish people otherwise. He said when the Nazis first appeared in Germany the advice was to ignore them and they would go away. "This advice must never again be followed," he said.

Hier rejected the suggestion that, as Americans, the Wiesenthal Center officials should not have entered the issue but left it to the Mexican Jews. He said the attack in Mexico was serious because the country was going through an economic crisis and Jews are being used as a scapegoat. He said that when this happens, all Jews are threatened as well as other ethnic groups, since they could be next to be attacked.

However, Hier noted that Ambassador de los Reyes pointed out that Jews have always been treated well in Mexico and were welcomed there before and after World War II. In addition, the envoy stressed that Mexico has good relations with Israel.

#### U.S. AND ISRAEL SIGN A PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT FOR USE OF ISRAELI MEDICAL FACILITIES

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (JTA) -- A preliminary agreement reached between the United States and Israel in Jerusalem for the use of Israeli medical facilities was hailed here as a positive step forward by Rep. James Scheuer (D. NY).

The agreement which was reached last Thursday between Dr. William Mayer, assistant Secretary of Defense for Health, and Brig. Gen. Moshe Revach, the Israel Defence Force Surgeon-General, includes the use of the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Scheuer and other Congressmen had strongly criticized Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger because the United States Defense Department had not used the Rambam facility to treat American servicemen wounded in the October 23 bomb attack against the marine headquarters in Beirut. Scheuer had publicly rejected Weinberger's explanation that the Israeli offer of facilities was not accepted because it had not been needed.

"While I regret that Secretary Weinberger is still insisting that the bizarre procedures followed after the October 23 attack were proper and logical, actions speak louder than posturing," Scheuer said Friday.

"This agreement is a positive step forward in avoiding a repetition of the incredibly stupid manner in which our casualties were handled. Should such a tragedy befall our marines again, there will be no 10 or 12 hour wait for airplanes and no 20-hour delays before reaching definitive hospital care," he said.

The agreement in principle leaves many details to be worked out by the joint Israeli-United States political committee that will have its first meeting in January. Scheuer said he expects the agreement to include use not only of the Rambam Hospital but also other Israeli hospitals such as Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem and Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv.

"The only sad note here is that we would have had access to these facilities last October," the Congressman said. "We will never know how many lives might have been saved or injuries lessened had our marines been able to get Rambam's first-class treatment instead of being subjected to lengthy waiting and long flights to Europe."

#### U.S. CITES THE REAPPEARANCE OF ANTI-SEMITIC TRACTS IN RUMANIA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration has charged that the recent reappearance of anti-Semitic tracts in the Rumanian government controlled media could not have occurred without the knowledge of the authorities in that country.

The charge was contained in the latest semi-annual report on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Among the evidence cited was an article in the official Communist youth paper in Bucharest which claimed that foreigners, identified by recognizable Jewish names, are "poisoning the spirit of Rumania."

In addition, a recently published book of Rumanian folklore and proverbs was praised by the official government newspaper for anecdotes describing Jews as voracious money-lenders. Derogatory names were used to refer to Jewish characters in these tales.

#### U.S. AGREES TO PROVIDE ISRAEL \$1.4 BILLION IN MILITARY AID WITHOUT REQUIRING REPAYMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration has agreed to provide Israel \$1.4 billion in military aid in the next fiscal year, which begins next October 1, without requiring repayment.

According to Administration officials, this is part of a new policy to provide outright military grants to friendly countries facing financial difficulties in strategic areas of the world without requiring them to dip into scarce foreign exchange reserves. Another beneficiary of this new policy is Egypt, which will receive \$1.1 billion in grants. Both grants require Congressional approval.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said the United States is "concerned about the debt burden of developing countries and the fact that United States security assistance loans may add to that burden." He declined to discuss the specific amounts to be proposed by the Administration for the 1985 fiscal year, noting that President Reagan has not yet presented his proposed budget to Congress.

Hughes said that if the U.S. decides to make its military assistance program more "flexible," it will be done on a worldwide basis with the degree of aid being given as a grant on a country-by-country basis.

The new policy represents a break with the decade-long approach of lending money to governments at prevailing market rates to buy American military equipment, Administration officials said. They noted that the Administration intends, instead, to give free military aid, or on highly concessionary rates to friendly countries in financial straits.

The proposal to provide more aid as grants was advocated recently by a commission which studied the aid programs, headed by Frank Carlucci, a former long-time high-ranking government official.

A State Department official said the U.S. must decide whether a friendly country deserves American military aid and that if it does, the U.S. will provide that aid in a way which will not drain the country's financial reserves. Both U.S. and Israeli officials here said that concessionary loan rates are still being discussed but will probably be about three to four percent. The current rate is 11.5 percent, they said.

The officials pointed out that in the current 1984 fiscal year, Israel is getting a total of \$1.7 billion in military aid of which half does not have to be repaid. According to informed sources, Israel already owes the U.S. more than \$10 billion in military loan debts.

#### Israel And The U.S. Reach Compromise

The \$1.4 billion in military aid proposed for Israel in 1985 is \$300 million less than the 1984 amount, but officials said the new program would be more attractive since none of the money would have to be repaid.

The Reagan Administration had offered Israel \$1.275 billion. Israel had asked for \$1.7 billion, the equivalent of the current fiscal year's scheduled military assistance. The officials said the Administration and Israel reached a compromise at \$1.4 billion. The Administration said it understands that Israel will need more aid in the future and that the U.S. will make a good faith effort to meet those needs.

The military aid is in addition to economic aid, which is not changed by the military aid policy change. The officials said the Reagan Administration will ask Congress to appropriate \$850 million in economic aid. Israel is asking for \$1.2 billion.

Administration officials said that the boost in military grants for Israel will also help Egypt. Since the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, the U.S. has tried to maintain a rough balance in aid to the two countries, although the total for Israel has always been slightly larger than that to Egypt.

During the current fiscal year, Egypt is scheduled to get \$1.3 billion in military loans of which \$450 million need not be repaid. The Reagan Administration plans to ask Congress to provide Egypt with a total of \$1.1 billion in military grants for the 1985 fiscal year, in addition to \$1 billion in economic assistance.

**GERMANY SAYS ISRAEL IS AMONG MIDEAST COUNTRIES WHICH MAY NOT BUY WEST GERMAN ARMS**  
By David Kantor

BONN, Dec. 18 (JTA) -- The government has placed Middle Eastern countries into two categories -- those which may purchase West German arms and those in "areas of tension" which may not. Israel is in the latter category.

This emerged from the government's reply to a parliamentary question by a member of the small opposition Green Party which expressed concern that projected weapons sales to Saudi Arabia would lead eventually to similar sales to Israel.

The government explained that Saudi Arabia is not considered to be in an "area of tension" whereas Israel is and, in addition to Israel, so are Iraq, Iran, Syria and Lebanon.

#### Selective Policy On Arms Sales

The government's reply to the Green Party was the first indication that Bonn's long-standing policy of no arms sales to countries in troubled regions was selective. The categorizing of countries was apparently in response to growing opposition to Saudi arms sales by leftwing Bundestag members and others sympathetic to the Arabs.

Even Hans-Juergen Wischniewski of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), the largest opposition faction, who has been a dedicated supporter of the Saudi arms deal, says he is now opposed. Bonn's position in the Arab world will suffer heavily if Israel is allowed to fight its wars with German weapons, Wischniewski has warned.

It was not immediately clear whether the new division of the Middle East into tense and non-tense areas was no more than an attempt to mollify leftwing deputies who vigorously oppose any military cooperation with Israel. Their fears may have been aroused by aides of Chancellor Helmut Kohl who said a few days ago that if the arms sales to Saudi Arabia went through, Israel may also be allowed to meet some of its security needs through purchases in West Germany.

#### Kohl To Visit Israel In January

Kohl is scheduled to pay his first visit to Israel as Chancellor from January 24-29, 1984. The main topic of his talks with Israeli leaders is expected to be Bonn's decision to sell arms to Saudi Arabia, a plan strenuously opposed by the Israelis.

According to Kohl's aides, the Chancellor will make clear to his hosts that there is no way to withdraw the commitments already made to the Saudis, but he will offer Israel access to German military technology long sought by Jerusalem but denied it in the past.

Israel is known to want a license to produce the powerful 120 mm cannon of the West German Leopard II tank and a number of other items. But Israeli officials insist publicly that there will be no change in their opposition to German arms sales to Arab countries and no compromise on the issue.

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NEW YORK (JTA) -- Operation Maccabee '83 in which 35 Israeli business leaders and senior Israel Defense Force officers participated during the week of Chanukah, successfully met all its goals, it was reported by Brig. Gen. (Res.) Yehudah Halevy, president of the Israel Bond Organization. At a luncheon for the Israeli emissaries prior to their return to Israel, he reported that \$20,300,000 in payments and new commitments for Israel Bonds and other securities were realized by Maccabee '83 teams which consisted of lay leaders who were joined by the Israelis in visits to 116 U.S. and Canadian Jewish communities. The Israeli business contingent included North Americans who had immigrated to Israel and are now successful in their various fields and Israeli-born business leaders.

## LAWMAKER SEES NEED FOR U.S. JEWS AND ISRAELIS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH OTHER

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (JTA) — Rep. Larry Smith (D. Fla.), who returned here last week from a meeting in Israel of young American and Israeli young Jewish leaders, said there is a need for American Jews and Israelis to learn more about each other.

"We are as naive about them as they are about us," said Smith, who was one of two Congressmen who participated in the first World Assembly of Young Jewish Leadership as part of the United Jewish Appeal Young Leadership Cabinet. The other Congressman was Rep. Dan Glickman (D. Kan.).

Speaking to two reporters from the Jewish media in his Capitol Hill office Friday, Smith said the Israeli and American Jews had three-and-a-half days of "gut-wrenching" discussions of the issues. He said it was agreed that there had to be a continuing dialogue with more input by diaspora Jews and more Israelis visiting the United States so that they could "understand how things operate here."

Smith said there was much discussion on the need to change the way aliya is promoted in the United States and how those who, having gone on aliya, are dealt with after they arrive in Israel.

### The Best Of Both Worlds

Regarding aliya by American Jews, Smith said that Zionism has little meaning for American Jews, with very few of them belonging to Zionist organizations. He suggested this started when Israel became a nation in 1948. "When 'next year in Jerusalem' became a reality, then many diaspora Jews who could have made aliya didn't have to," the Congressman explained. "They could be next year in Jerusalem and then go home and enjoy the material comforts of being an American Jew. They had the best of both worlds."

Smith said that there was a consensus between the Americans and the Israelis on the need to change the way the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency operate. He said the Americans particularly objected that everything in the two institutions was politicized and argued there was a need to de-politicize them.

He said there was a feeling that the young Israelis, who would be the future leaders of these institutions, agreed. He said that while change was "urgent," it did not have to come immediately but could be more gradual.

The Israelis stressed the need for Jewish education and particularly the learning of Hebrew in the diaspora, Smith said. He noted that in reply the Americans expressed concern about the secularism of Israeli society, on the one hand, and the dominance of Orthodox Jewry on the other.

But Smith warned that "we tend to look at their problems with our solutions and that is unfair." He said American Jews must understand more the "pressures" of Israeli society.

### Corrects Some of Mubarak's 'Misperceptions'

Before going to Israel, Smith and Glickman met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo. Smith said he corrected some of the "misperceptions" that Mubarak seemed to have about the new United States-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation. He said he assured Mubarak that the agreement would have no effect on United States-Egyptian relations

nor will it mean any reduction of U.S. aid to Egypt. But Smith, a freshman member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he stressed to Mubarak that Congressmen, who seek reelection every year, "need our friends to cooperate with each other."

Smith said, speaking later to Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir, that Shamir said it was "unfortunate" that the Arab states "felt compelled" to attack the agreement. But he said this was a problem for the United States, not for Israel.

Smith said he felt that the agreement only ratified what had been policy but that it was helpful in that instead of having a short-term policy, the United States now had a long-term strategy. He said the Reagan Administration had finally caught up to what Congress had been arguing in favor for a year.

### PAPANDREOU SAYS HE WANTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (JTA) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu told a delegation of European leaders of the World Jewish Congress that he "wants to improve relations with the State of Israel," it was reported here.

The Premier formally received the delegation last Thursday as a follow-up to a private meeting he had with WJC president Edgar Bronfman in Corfu last July. At that time, agreement was reached to continue discussions "with the aim of addressing concerns felt by the Jewish community and to build upon those areas of mutual interest between world Jewry and Greece."

The meeting last week lasted one hour and was held at Papandreu's office. The Prime Minister reaffirmed that Greek Jews were full citizens of the country and that his government was determined to take all necessary steps to combat the rise of anti-Semitism.

He accepted an invitation by Joseph Lovinger, president of the Greek Jewish community, a member of the delegation, to attend the commemoration on April 29 of the 40th anniversary of the Holocaust of Greek Jewry. The Jewish community is organizing the event as a reminder that 86 percent of the community was murdered by the Nazis.

In outlining his views on the Middle East, Papandreu said he wished to improve relations with Israel and affirmed "the right of Israel to live within secure and recognized borders."

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO SEND A DELEGATION TO THE MIDDLE EAST

By Yossi Lempkowicz

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (JTA) — The Parliament of Europe will send a delegation to Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan and Egypt to "examine the possibilities of a solution to the Middle East conflict and to all the problems of Lebanon," it was announced after a meeting of the Parliament in Strasbourg Thursday. The delegation will be headed by Piet Dankert of Holland, President of the European Parliament.

The decision followed a meeting in Strasbourg between Parliament members and an Israeli delegation headed by Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor. He said at a press conference later that he had received assurances that the European Economic Community (EEC) will take Israeli interests into consideration when the Common Market is enlarged by the inclusion of Spain and Portugal. Those countries, particularly Spain, compete with Israeli agricultural exports to the European market.