

# **IDF DOCUMENT URGES EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI TROOPS FROM LEBANON EVEN IF SYRIAN TROOPS REMAIN THERE**

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- A secret position paper urging the early withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force from Lebanon regardless of a continued Syrian presence was the product of free-wheeling discussions and wide-ranging option consideration allowed by Defense Minister Moshe Arens to his staff and did not become official government policy, defense sources said last night.

Existence of the document, prepared by an IDF military planner, was first disclosed last November. It was read to the Knesset Tuesday by opposition MK Shulamit Aloni of the Civil Rights Movement, part of the Labor Alignment. Aloni was sharply criticized for making it public.

The document, undated, called for a reappraisal of Israel's policy toward Syria and viewed the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon as a "lesser evil" than other possibilities. The author of the document contended that Israel could not expel the Syrians by political measures and a military approach was undesirable.

The present situation, according to the document, was leading to the de facto partition of Lebanon and while this might prevent terrorist attacks on northern Israel, it would increase the potential for friction with Syria and for a Lebanese civilian uprising again against the IDF. The author, therefore, recommended that the IDF be withdrawn from south Lebanon as soon as provisions are made to prevent attacks across the border and to deny Syria any strategic advantage.

MK Geula Cohen of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party attacked Aloni for exploiting her Knesset immunity to disclose privileged information. She said it could set a dangerous precedent. Aloni replied that the document was in no way secret as it had been referred to by the press a month ago without raising objections from the military censor. Furthermore, she said, it was the duty of any MK to speak out if he or she felt a policy pursued by the government was harmful to the country.

## **BACKGROUND REPORT DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS' VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (JTA) -- The Rev. Jesse Jackson's success in obtaining the release from Syria of captured Navy flier Lt. Robert Goodman may result in a major challenge to the Democratic Party's traditional consensus in support of Israel.

Jackson and former Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota have, since entering the race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, made no secret they differ from the six other candidates in that they believe that Israel should be pressured toward negotiations aimed at a Palestinian homeland.

But Jackson's flight to Damascus has given him both the publicity and the credentials, at least in the media, to make foreign policy and particularly the Middle East a major issue in the Democratic

primaries as the campaign is now in full swing. The civil rights leader had not even left Damascus when he began arguing that the U.S. cannot favor Israel at the expense of the Arab states. "Any policy that excites one nation and incites others is not a good policy," is the way he puts it.

## **Must Emphasize Traditional U.S. Israel Friendship**

By contrast, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and Senators John Glenn of Ohio, Gary Hart of Colorado, Alan Cranston of California and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, and former Florida Governor Rubin Askew all have emphasized the traditional U.S. friendship for Israel. They have accused the Reagan Administration of straying from the principles of the Camp David agreements, and castigated it for arguing in public with Israel.

At the same time, a new consensus appears to be emerging in the Democratic Party to demand that the U.S. marines be pulled out of Lebanon as soon as possible. Glenn is the only one of the eight Democratic Presidential hopefuls who has not called for a pullout, although he has warned against an escalation that could lead to war between the U.S. and Syria.

However, even many of the supporters of the various candidates accept President Reagan's views that such a pullout would end chances for uniting Lebanon and badly damage American interest in the Middle East.

Cranston addressed this issue in a recent interview with The New York Times. "If we pull out of Lebanon, we plainly would not be pulling out of our interests in the Middle East, our real interests," he said. "I don't think we have a deep national interest in Lebanon. And we would maintain our close relationship with Israel and continue to be committed to Israel's security and survival."

## **Committed To Israel's Security Survival**

All of the Democratic candidates maintain they are committed to Israel's security and survival. Mondale, the acknowledged frontrunner, has a long record of support for Israel and close ties to the Jewish community going back to his days as a Senator from Minnesota and as a protégé of the late Hubert Humphrey.

However, some supporters of Israel have been put off by the fact that Mondale was President Carter's Vice President. Moshe Dayan, in his memoirs, describes how Mondale was the Administration official selected to harshly criticize visiting Israelis. At the same time, Carter's National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, in his memoirs, criticizes Mondale for being opposed to pressure on Israel.

In the current campaign, Mondale has accused Reagan of undermining the Camp David peace process and failing to give the Middle East his personal attention.

He charges that the Reagan policy is built on "illusions" that Saudi Arabia can moderate the behavior of other Arab states, that King Hussein of Jordan would come to the negotiating table "if only we weakened our adherence to Camp David," and that the U.S. "could make new friends in the region by holding Israel at arms length."

Mondale said recently that "instead of backing away from strategic cooperation with Israel, as the Reagan Administration has done repeatedly, I would make it

meaningful and permanent." He said he would also urge Egypt to "resume its promised normalization of relations with Israel."

Mondale criticized the Administration's support of the meeting in Cairo last month between Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

#### Glenn's Policy Is Inconsistent

Mondale's chief rival for the Democratic nomination, Glenn, has not had Mondale's close ties to the Jewish community. While opposing the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia in 1981 he had approved the sale of F-15s to the Saudis in 1978. He had strongly criticized Israel's bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq and had supported a "moratorium" on settlements.

Glenn has also come under criticism for saying at various times that the U.S. should have contacts with the PLO. But in a speech to the Foreign Policy Association in New York in September he said the U.S. should "neither recognize nor negotiate" with the PLO until it abandons terrorism and renounces its pledge to destroy Israel.

In the same speech, Glenn opposed any concessions to the Arab states "that would endanger Israeli security." He said that the U.S. may well limit the arms to Arab countries "so long as they remain outside the peace process." He, too, has accused the Administration of retreating from Camp David and of a policy during its first 16 months of keeping Israel publicly at arms length. He has also faulted the Administration for making a public issue of its differences with Israel.

#### Avowed Supporters Of Israel

The three other senators in the race are all avowed supporters of Israel. Cranston has been one of Israel's staunchest supporters in the Senate and as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has constantly defended the Jewish State. He has opposed weapons to Arab countries for fear they will be used against Israel.

Cranston also has accused the Administration of backing away from Camp David. He has maintained that Israel is the only true friend of the U.S. in the region and once the Arabs realize that the U.S. will not abandon its commitment to Israel they will be willing to negotiate for peace.

Hart, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has called Israel a "strategic" asset and a "dependable ally." Support for Israel is morally right," he said in a Chicago speech. "It was right in 1948. It is right today. And it will always be right." He has opposed arms to Arab states who refuse to deal diplomatically with Israel. He has also warned that dependence on Arab oil is a threat not only to Israel's security but to that of the U.S. itself.

Hart has also denounced calls for concessions by Israel until the Arab states agree to negotiate with Jerusalem. He has urged the Administration to stop "public statements that play into the hands of those who seek to delegitimize the very existence of Israel."

#### Hollings Was In Hot Water

Hollings, like Glenn, voted for the sale of F-15s to the Saudis but not against the AWACS sale. In addition, he got into some hot water when, during a Senate debate, he referred to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D. Ohio) as the "senator from B'nai B'rith." He later apologized.

Hollings also has criticized the Administration for neglecting the Camp David process. He believes the autonomy talks should be revitalized as the best means of solving the problem of the West Bank, including settlements. He has called Israel "our best friend in the Middle East" and a strategic asset.

Askev has no national record on Israel but has maintained a pro-Israel stance in the campaign. He has been quoted as saying that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank are not an obstacle to peace and should not be moved. He added that Israel is justified in building the settlements as long as there is no peace agreement.

#### Jackson Termed Insensitive, Troubling

Jackson maintains that he supports a secure Israel and supports the Camp David peace process. But he has criticized the recent agreement between the U.S. and Israel on strategic cooperation as a "blank check" for Israel without any concessions on the settlements in the West Bank or Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

He charges also that the U.S. is in complicity with Israel in its invasion of Lebanon. Jackson argues that the U.S. must also seek friends in the Arab world. "The best way to defend Israel is to relieve Israel of having so many enemies," he contends.

Jackson wants the U.S. to talk to the PLO and favors a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza. He met with Arafat in 1979. He has also sought to separate Zionism from Judaism. "Zionism is rooted in race, it's a political philosophy," he said in a recent interview in New York magazine. "It's a political philosophy. Judaism is religion and faith; it's a religion."

But during a July, 1980 address before the convention of the American Federation of Ramallah Palestine in Birmingham, Alabama, Jackson excoriated Zionism. He reportedly stated: "We have the real obligation to separate Zionism from Judaism ... Zionism is a kind of poisonous weed that is choking Judaism."

A 19-page fact sheet sent last October 6 by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to its national executive committee, before Jackson announced his candidacy, charged him with a wide array of "insensitive and troubling" public actions "particular in respect to Israel, the Holocaust and Black-Jewish relations."

#### Says He's Tired Of Hearing About The Holocaust

One such example cited in the ADL fact sheet concerns a statement Jackson made during his 1979 Mideast tour. He was quoted as saying: "I'm sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust and having America being put in the position of a guilt trip. We have got to get on with the issues of the day and not talk about the Holocaust." He reportedly added: "The Jews do not have a monopoly in suffering."

He recently claimed that this was not an anti-Jewish remark but that he was seeking to stress that unless the Holocaust is kept "in perspective it can be damaging. We have ugly dimensions of our past. They must give way to our hope for the future."

McGovern also maintains that the U.S. has "a special commitment to Israel" and says he would be willing to enter a defensive agreement with the Jewish State. But he argues that the U.S. has to be "more even-handed" and "not give Israel a blank check unless they take more effort than I've seen on compromising on the West Bank and keeping open the door to eventual settlement of that area by the Palestinians."

## SHAMIR: SETTLEMENT ACTIVITY WILL BE REDUCED BUT NOT FROZEN

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (JTA) — Premier Yitzhak Shamir said last night that the reduction of government expenditures will include a cutback of settlement activity on the West Bank but there will be no "freeze."

He gave the assurance in a television interview during which he discussed the urgent measures being taken by his government to restore economic health. The Ministerial Economic Committee, he noted, decided this week to cut the budget for the 1984-85 fiscal year by 58 billion Shekels (nearly \$800 million). "Settlements are not excluded," he said. But the government would never order a settlement "freeze" on the West Bank because "that would be a political act, not an economic measure," Shamir said.

He gave no indication of the extent of the cutback on settlements and in fact there is no information yet as to what specific economies are planned throughout the government. But the Premier seemed buoyed by the fact that the Economic Committee succeeded — at least on paper — in meeting the Treasury's demands for budget reductions without precipitating a coalition crisis.

### Welfare Budget Increased

That accomplishment is precisely what raised skepticism among economic analysts that the budget cuts are little more than cosmetic. While Shamir said consultations were continuing with the Tami Party over the Welfare Ministry budget, the Ministerial Economic Committee has in effect acceded to most of Tami's demands. It was reported yesterday to have increased the welfare budget by 400,000 Shekels, resolving to cut more deeply into the budgets of other departments.

Tami, which represents a low income, largely Sephardic constituency, had threatened to quit the coalition if its demands were not met. If it did, Shamir's parliamentary majority would be reduced to one. Shamir said last night that he was "sure" Tami would not bolt.

The Premier said he was "very sensitive" to the economic hardships of low paid civil service workers. He noted they have always been badly off. He maintained that the next cost-of-living allowance, to be paid this month, would compensate all wage-earners for the erosion of their income by inflation, now running at an annual rate of about 200 percent. Independent economists say the compensation would be partial at best.

### Induced Unemployment No Answer To Inflation

Shamir stressed that Israel, unlike other economically troubled countries all over the world, would not combat inflation by inducing unemployment. Israel is different, he said, because "we want to attract aliya and prevent yerida," the emigration of Israelis who take up permanent residence abroad. But many economists believe that the budget cuts proposed by the government, if implemented, would result in the loss of 30,000-50,000 jobs.

Shamir acknowledged that the most recent public opinion polls show his government to be in trouble with working class voters. But he expressed confidence that Likud soon will be able to "persuade them that we are with them ... We have always looked after them ... better than any other party."

Meanwhile, the government was hit by more bad economic news yesterday. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that Israel's foreign trade deficit stood at \$3.47 billion in 1983, a 17 percent increase over the previous year. It was attributed to the three percent drop in exports and a 4.5 percent increase in imports.

### ARMAND KAPLAN DEAD AT 63

PARIS, Jan. 12 (JTA) — Armand Kaplan, who served as Secretary General of the World Jewish Congress-French Section for many years and who was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French government last March, died here today following a long illness. He was 63 years old.

Kaplan was born in Budapest but his family emigrated to Strasbourg when he was three years old. They resided there until they fled from the city on the eve of World War II. He took an active part in the Strasbourg Jewish community affairs and attained a reputation as an operatic singer and as a member of the community's choir.

Having found refuge in the Alsatian region at the outbreak of the war, Kaplan was arrested by the Vichy authorities in 1941 and was interned in various concentration camps throughout the country. With the overthrow of the Vichy regime, he joined the resistance movement with which he fought until the end of the war.

Kaplan played a central role in the reconstruction of Jewish community life in France in the post-war years. In 1950 he was named Secretary General of the WJC-French Section and in 1969 he was concurrently named director of the WJC international affairs department. He retired from his posts in 1980.

Kaplan played an especially important role in developing relations with the East European countries and helped the WJC develop a lifeline between the Jewish communities of East and West Europe. Within the French Jewish community, he played a critical role in the strengthening of relations and solidifying ties with Israel as a central force in Jewish life.

### GERMANY TO CONSIDER LEGISLATION PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR PERSONS DENYING EXISTENCE OF THE HOLOCAUST

BONN, Jan. 12 (JTA) — Draft legislation which would provide criminal penalties, including prison terms, for persons who deny publicly that the Holocaust ever occurred, will be considered by the West German parliament this year, according to Justice Minister Hans Engelhard.

Under the proposed law, the maximum penalty for denying that Jews were persecuted and systematically killed during the Nazi regime, would be three years' imprisonment. The punishment would vary depending upon whether the courts found the offending statement constituted "approval of crimes" or was merely an "insult."

The Justice Ministry, which drafted the legislation, is presently consulting with the state governments of the Federal Republic to ensure a solid majority for the measure. Last year, a similar law was rejected by the Bundesrat (upper house) which is composed of representatives of the federal states, on grounds that it was too vague and could have a negative impact on historical research. Existing laws allow private individuals to sue persons who deny the Holocaust.

# SPECIAL TO THE JTA THE JEWS OF SOUTH FLORIDA By Arnold Ages

(Part Three Of A Three Part Series)

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 12 (JTA) — Jews are very much on the mind of Miami's general population. Scarcely a day goes by without the daily papers reporting events and issues germane to Jewish concerns. During the celebration of Chanukah last month, for example, there were de rigueur discussions comparing that holiday with Christmas. Several local rabbis were polled for their views on the matter.

Since the population of Miami Beach is predominantly Jewish, the local daily press provides a good deal of coverage about synagogue goings-on, social activities, and personality profiles. In this regard, the Miami Herald, the leading daily, far outdistances The New York Times although the Times services a much larger Jewish constituency.

But neither the Herald nor other dailies in the area provide the kind of in-depth local and international information and analysis of Jewish events and causes of concern to the Jews as does the Jewish Floridian, the prestigious and leading Jewish newspaper in southern Florida.

## Issue Of A Kosher Inspector

An issue which has burst into prominence in the Miami area and which has been fully reported in the press has been the city's decision to drop its kosher inspector job.

For the last 16 years Miami Beach has engaged a kosher inspector in order to ensure that local establishments abide by the rigorous provisions of kashruth. The city enforces kosher laws based on a state statute that prohibits false advertising.

The inspector, Rabbi Joseph Kaufman, who had held the position for two years, was fired recently. City officials reprimanded the former inspector for failing to keep daily logs of his activities and for taking a four-day vacation without approval.

(The rabbi maintains that the real reason for his dismissal was his issuing of four citations to a catering business run by the sons of influential Miami Beach Rabbi Pinchas Weberman.)

City fathers are debating whether the post should be continued. Mayor Malcolm Fromberg wants to see the \$25,000-a-year position abolished because he doesn't see it as a municipal obligation to oversee observance of religious or ritual standards.

Rabbi Irving Lehrman, the dean of the city's rabbis, disagrees. He feels that because of the large number of tourists who come to Miami, the city has an obligation to see to it that the 125 hotels, restaurants and other establishments concerned, are supervised by an independent city inspector.

Rabbi Tibor Stern, author of numerous works on Jewish law, takes a different position. He feels that the city is taking over a function which is religious in nature and which is therefore contrary to the Constitution.

## Non-Jewish Residents Involved in Debate

The debate over the issue of the kosher inspector has been taken up also by the city's non-Jewish residents. A recent letter to the Miami Herald complained that tax dollars should not be used to support a specific religious cause. The letter writer argued that using his tax dollars to scrutinize kosher laws was an absurd gesture.

While there was no anti-Semitic animus in the letter, there are hints that in Miami and in regions

to the north there is evidence of an unpleasant resurgence of anti-Jewish sentiments.

A number of temples which have been built by the growing Jewish communities in Palm Beach and Delray Beach have been targeted by vandalism. On December 5 gunshots were fired in Temple B'nai Jacob near Palm Springs.

## Basis For Anti-Jewish Violence

Jewish leaders in the area attribute the violence to the sudden influx of Jewish residents to the area and the fact that "the area is not accustomed to having a large Jewish population." Rabbi Sam Silver of Temple Sinai in Delray Beach almost makes light of the vandalism when he says: "It's not malice. It's just becoming accustomed to a new type of situation."

Rabbi Alan Sherman of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County also tries to play down the isolated incidents of anti-Semitism to which the community has been subjected. "We've had a few instances of anti-Semitism. That doesn't characterize the feeling of the community. The trouble is that you have one bad incident and people tend to generalize."

Silver feels that expressions of anti-Jewish feelings will become muted. As evidence he points to the fact that his synagogue, which hopes to open the first temple within the city limits by spring, is now using the facilities of the local Cason United Methodist Church.

Friday night services, says the Miami Herald "which are usually packed, make an incongruous picture: the Jewish Torah in an ark beneath a cross. Worshipers are given prayer books as they enter the church: the pews contain Christian literature."

While members of Temple Sinai are currently sharing a condominium with the United Methodist Church, congregants of Temple Anshei Shalom, from Delray West are conducting services at the Carteret Savings and Loan Association until their new synagogue (on West Atlantic Avenue near Florida's turnpike) is ready for High Holiday services in 1984.

That budding congregation has already experienced a swastika daubing at its administrative offices in the Village of Oriole but Rabbi Emeritus Jonah Kahn dismisses the incident as insignificant.

## SOVIET JEW ARRESTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (JTA)—Moshe Abramov, 28, an observant Jew from Samarkand in Central Asia, has been arrested on charges of "hooliganism," it was reported today by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. He faces a possible sentence of one to five years.

Abramov, who was arrested December 19, is being held in the town of Katta-Kurgan, about 60 miles from Samarkand, according to the Conference. His arrest followed a dispute with local authorities when he was asked to withdraw a request to emigrate to Israel which he submitted in 1980. He refused to do so.

A former student at the Moscow Synagogue's "yeshiva," he was working as a ritual slaughterer in Samarkand at the time of his arrest, the Conference said.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) — Three Israeli soldiers were seriously wounded in southern Lebanon Thursday when fire was opened on a patrol from the side of a road south of the Zaharani River. In other incidents in the Sidon area, a mine went off under an armored personnel carrier and a grenade was thrown at an Israeli convoy. There were no casualties in either of the incidents.