

HUSSEIN AGAIN ASSAILS U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, May 13 (JTA) — King Hussein of Jordan again assailed United States policy in the Middle East, this time on a British Broadcasting Corporation Radio interview program in which the Jordanian monarch said the U.S. was providing "material help" to Israel to build Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Hussein's criticism of the Reagan Administration's policy toward Israel was the second strong rebuke issued by him within the past two months. Last March, in an interview in The New York Times, Hussein charged that the U.S. has lost its credibility as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute because of its pro-Israel stance.

In the Times interview, Hussein said Israel is on the West Bank and other occupied territories "by virtue of American military assistance and economic aid that translates into aid for Israeli settlements. Israel is there by virtue of American moral and political support to the point where the United States is succumbing to Israeli dictates.

"This being the case, there is no way anyone should imagine it would be possible for the Arabs to sit and talk with Israel as long as things are as they are," he said last March. "You obviously have made your choice and your choice is Israel. Therefore, there is no hope of achieving anything."

The King's Latest Criticism

Hussein's criticism today of U.S. policy was in response to a question of whether he believed U.S. support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 has eroded. "Yes, sadly this appears to me to be the case at the moment," he replied. "After all, these settlements are created through American material help. Israeli military might, in any event, is the result of continued American support."

Hussein was speaking on a BBC Radio phone program in which he replied to questions from listeners in Jerusalem, several European countries and Singapore. Asked by one caller whether the moderate Arab states should re-evaluate their relationship with the U.S., Hussein said:

"That really depends on what may happen in the future." He suggested that because Americans were "basically a just, decent people," they would change their attitude toward the Middle East conflict, suggesting that this would result in a move away from the strong U.S. support of Israel.

SOVIETS CHALLENGED ON ITS EXPLANATION OF WALLEMBERG'S FATE

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, May 13 (JTA) — A Hungarian magazine has challenged the Soviet Union's official explanation of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat imprisoned in the USSR after saving tens of thousands of Jews in wartime Budapest.

The official Soviet line is that Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in July, 1947, two years after being brought to the Soviet Union from the Hungarian capital. However, the Budapest historical

review, *Historia*, published earlier this year, asserts that Wallenberg's fate "has still not been cleared up" following his disappearance on January 17, 1945.

The statement is made in an article by Janor Poto, which investigates the equally curious story of a Budapest statue erected in Wallenberg's honor in 1949 but which was removed mysteriously on the eve of its public unveiling on the banks of the Danube.

The statue showing a man killing a serpent reappeared many years later outside a penicillin factory in the city of Debrecen. It was stripped of its inscription about Wallenberg and now officially symbolizes the fight against disease.

According to Poto, two more casts of the same statue exist — one in Budapest and one in Jakarta, Indonesia. Both are erected outside medical establishments and there is nothing to suggest the reason why it was commissioned. Poto notes that the statue shared the same fate as its young inspirer and he describes as "most shocking" the way its identity was later altered.

Text Of Article Given To JTA

The text of the *Historia* article was translated by the Swedish Embassy in Budapest. It was given to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee in Stockholm which continues to press the Soviet Union to free him or to give a credible account of his fate.

Wallenberg's place in Jewish history will be discussed in the first week of July in Jerusalem at a meeting of the World Confederation of Hungarian Jews, at which delegates from Budapest are expected to be present. The conference will coincide with the 40th anniversary of Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest. If still alive, he would be 73 years old.

ISRAELI ARMY OFFICER KILLED IN SOUTH LEBANON; IDF PATROL KILLS TWO ARAB TERRORISTS NEAR HEBRON
By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 13 (JTA) — An Israeli army officer was killed in south Lebanon Friday and a resident of Sidon was fatally shot Saturday when he tried to run an Israel Defense Force roadblock in the center of that town. An IDF patrol killed two Arab terrorists near Hebron in the West Bank Friday night.

Lt. Yosef Binyon, 21, was buried in Eliphet, Upper Galilee today. He was killed and a civilian was wounded when a hand grenade was thrown at an IDF convoy in Nabatiya Friday, the first incident of its kind in 10 days. Binyon's death brought to 581 the number of fatal casualties sustained by the IDF in Lebanon since June, 1982.

On Saturday, Israeli soldiers opened fire at a speeding car that failed to stop at a roadblock in Sidon. The driver was killed. The incident in the West Bank occurred near the main highway connecting Hebron with the coastal plain. An IDF patrol came upon two Arabs who opened fire with pistols when they were ordered to halt. The patrol returned the fire, killing both men.

Military sources said they were carrying four hand grenades, two pistols, two knives, maps in Arabic and English and personal effects, including clothes and medications identified as having been pur-

chased in Jordan. According to the sources, Jordan may have been their point of departure. Documents found near the bodies identified the suspects as members of El Fatah.

A Damascus-based organization that calls itself the "Fatah Interim Leadership" announced later that two of its men were killed in a clash with the IDF. The organization opposes PLO chief Yasir Arafat.

GUSH EMUNIM OFFICIALLY CONDEMNS ALLEGED JEWISH TERRORIST UNDERGROUND By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, May 13 (JTA) -- The Gush Emunim has officially condemned the alleged Jewish terrorist underground currently under investigation for acts of violence against Arab civilians including the attempted sabotage of Arab-owned buses in East Jerusalem which was foiled by security forces late last month. A similar position was taken by the Golan Heights Regional Council.

But the investigation, now in its third week, has reportedly uncovered evidence that Jewish terrorist acts in the occupied territories and East Jerusalem have far deeper roots in the settlement movement than originally suspected.

Moreover, there seems to be a sharp division between a majority of the settlers whose official position coincides with that of the Gush Emunim and a not inconsiderable minority which justifies violence as the only means to counter Arab terrorism.

The Gush Emunim issued a statement last Thursday deploring attempts to harm Arabs. They insisted that the settlement of "Eretz Israel" should not be advanced by deporting Arabs or by attacks on Arab lives and property. The Gush said they opposed vigilantism and affirmed that the government has the sole responsibility to protect the security and welfare of the populace.

Gush Leader Assails The Government

Nevertheless, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the Gush Emunim leader in Kiryat Arba, adjacent to Hebron, assailed the government last week for not taking effective action to prevent Arab terrorism. He claimed that alleged Jewish terrorism was a response to the ineptness of the government. Levinger was summoned to Jerusalem police headquarters last Thursday for further questioning. He had been called in once before and this time there were reports that he had been arrested.

He was questioned for seven hours. Yediot Achronot reported that a top political figure had authorized the further interrogation about the alleged Jewish underground.

Porat: Movement Will Purge Vigilantes

One of the founders of the Gush Emunim, Hannan Porat, said on a television interview Thursday night that the Gush would undertake "an educational and information campaign" within and outside the movement and would "purge those who would take the law into their own hands."

He sought to distance the Gush Emunim from what he implied was an extremist fringe. "Every great idea, such as the settlement movement inevitably draws to its margins those who deviate from the ideal," he said.

Porat insisted that the settlement movement was solidly united. But there is growing evidence that this is not the case. Science Minister Yuval

Neeman of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party created a furor in Israel last week when he claimed there were "some positive aspects" to the car bomb attacks that crippled two West Bank Arab mayors in June, 1980.

Residents of Kiryat Arba, where Levinger has been the acknowledged leader, drew up a petition critical of Porat's remarks. It described the 25 suspects being held in custody in connection with the bus sabotage attempt as "persons with a good record in the settlement movement who organized to avenge the murders of Jews by Arab terrorists."

The petition claimed that those persons performed "deeds that the government could not or would not do but which are the only answer to terror." The detainees should not be called an "underground" because they did not join forces to act against the government, the petition said.

Long-Standing Conspiracy Reported

Meanwhile, the investigation of the suspects remained under a news blackout. Media reports have linked them to acts of violence against Arabs or attempted acts long before the bus sabotage attempt. There were reports last Friday of a long-standing conspiracy to deliberately worsen relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

According to those reports, its purpose is not only to take reprisals for Arab terrorists acts but to frighten Arabs to leave Israel and the occupied territories. One theory has it that some of the Jewish terrorists believe the departure of the Arabs would hasten the coming of the Messiah.

Israeli media reported Friday that the Jewish underground had two "projects" underway. One was to blow up the El Aksa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, two of the holiest shrines of Islam on the Temple Mount in East Jerusalem.

There was no official confirmation of any of these allegations and the authorities are making every effort to keep the investigation confidential until such time as formal indictments are filed against the suspects. There is no indication when this may be, although reports last week indicated the investigation was nearing the end.

Meanwhile, the Gush Emunim announced that legal aid would be extended to the suspects, but on an individual basis rather than as a body. The Golan Heights Regional Council also announced it would provide legal aid to the suspects and financial help for their families. Six residents of the Golan Heights are said to be among the suspects. The majority are reportedly residents of the West Bank.

ARMY REPORT DUE ON ITS PROBE OF DEATH OF FOUR ARAB TERRORISTS By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, May 13 (JTA) -- Defense Minister Moshe Arens said today that he expects to receive shortly the report of an army investigation of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of four terrorists when soldiers stormed a bus they had hijacked last month.

According to the official version of the incident, which occurred in the Gaza Strip April 13, two terrorists were killed instantly and the other two died shortly afterwards of their wounds. But newsmen at the scene reported that at least one of the terrorists was taken into custody unharmed, implying that he was killed after his capture.

Arens appointed a military commission, headed by Gen. (res.) Meir Zorea to investigate those reports. Defense Ministry sources said tonight that at least part of Zorea's findings would be made public.

35-MEMBER ISRAELI DELEGATION ARRIVES IN RABAT TO ATTEND CONCLAVE OF MOROCCAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Israelis Invited With Consent of King Hassan

TEL AVIV, May 13 (JTA) -- A 35-member Israeli delegation arrived today in Rabat, the capital of Morocco, to attend the first national conference of Moroccan Jewish communities. Delegations from the United States and France will also be in attendance. The Conference, which begins today, will conclude tomorrow.

The Israeli delegation arrived in Rabat via Paris, where they obtained their Moroccan visas. They were invited with the consent of King Hassan, who suggested that the conference be transferred from Fez, its original venue, to Rabat where he is staying at the moment.

The delegation, comprising Knesset members, academics, mayors and Israel journalists, told Israel Radio by phone today that the Knesset members were listed as such on the agenda of speakers and that Rabat newspapers front-paged the report on the conference and the inclusion of the Israeli delegation.

Delegation members said they hoped to have an interview with Hassan, and there are reports that the Knesset members will invite the King to visit Israel.

Delegations From the U.S. And France

According to reports from the United States, an American delegation will be led by Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, who will deliver an address at the meeting. Aside from Egypt's, Morocco's Jewish community is the only member of the WJCongress from an Arab country.

Rep. Stephan Solarz (D. NY), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will also be in the American delegation, as will Stephan Shalom, treasurer of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and his wife, Liliane Shalom, chairman of the Board of the American Sephardi Federation.

French Jewry will be represented by Simone Veil, former President of the Parliament of Europe, and Robert Badinter, Minister of Justice in the government of President Francois Mitterrand, among others.

Wide-Ranging Significance Seen

Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, the son of Hassan, is scheduled to address the closing session of the conference. Observers believe the meeting has potentially wide-ranging significance in terms of progress toward Arab-Israeli peace.

Conference members recalled that the seeds of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty were sown in Morocco when Moshe Dayan met with Hassan and a representative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss the possibility of a visit to Israel by Sadat. The Egyptian President subsequently made his historic visit to Jerusalem in 1977.

The Jewish population of Morocco today numbers about 25,000. A network of Jewish welfare and educational institutions continues to operate, with governmental approval and support plus funds from the JDC. About 300,000 Moroccan Jews emigrated to Israel following the establishment of the Jewish State.

IMF WARNS ISRAEL TO REDUCE INFLATION IF IT IS TO AVOID ECONOMIC DISASTER

By Gil Sedan

al Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned Israel to give urgent priority to reducing inflation if it is to avoid economic disaster.

An IMF delegation which visited Israel several months ago to study the economy made that recommendation, among others, in a report released last Thursday. It said that the present triple digit inflation rate posed a serious threat to the continued functioning of the economy and should be attacked immediately, not by the gradual approach taken by the present economic leadership.

Officials here insisted nevertheless that the government's economic program is, for the most part, in harmony with the IMF's recommendations. They said they were not surprised by the IMF's report because it coincided with the delegation's initial summary of its findings given to the government before the delegates left Israel.

CANADA BANS IMPORTATION OF BOOK CLAIMING THE HOLOCAUST WAS A HOAX

TORONTO, May 13 (JTA) -- The Canadian government has banned the importation of a book, "The Hoax of the Twentieth Century," by Arthur Butz, an associate professor of chemical engineering in Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, it was reported by the League of Human Rights of B'nai B'rith.

Butz claimed, in his book, that the attempt of the Nazis during World War II to exterminate Jews and that the Nazis killed six million Jews was a hoax. When the book first appeared in the United States several years ago it was denounced by Jewish and non-Jewish religious and secular leaders and historians.

League officials said that the League had asked the government last March to ban the importation of the book. They said that in April, the League received a letter from Revenue Canada that the book had been banned under a provision of the Customs Tariff Act which prohibits importation of material "of an immoral or indecent character." The League also said it had asked the Minister responsible for the Canadian postal services to ban the mailing of the book.

David Matas, League chairman, said "the import prohibition strengthens the argument for a mailing prohibition by the Post Office. It is as reprehensible for hate propaganda to be circulated within Canada as for such material to enter Canada from abroad. We are very pleased that a ban has been imposed on importation. We now look forward to a ban on the mailing of this hate propaganda" in Canada.

SOVIET DELEGATION IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, May 13 (JTA) -- The Deputy Mayor of Moscow, Anatoly Kostanko, arrived here Friday at the head of a seven-member Soviet delegation. They were invited by the Israel-Soviet Friendship Committee to join in celebrating the 39th anniversary of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany.

According to members of the group, their visit does not indicate any change in Soviet relations with Israel which have not existed on a diplomatic or trade level since 1967. In speaking to reporters, they seemed mainly interested in justifying their government's decision to boycott the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Members of the delegation include Andrei Bulayev of the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations and Vladimir Runikov of the Soviet news agency Novosty. The visitors insisted that Soviet participation in the Olympics was cancelled because the U.S. could not guarantee the security of Soviet athletes, not for political reasons.

JERUSALEM, May 13 (JTA) -- The International

BEHIND THE HEADLINES THE JEWS OF GREECE

By Sheldon Kirshner

ATHENS, May 13 (JTA) — The Jews of Greece go back to biblical times, but the one single event which completely overshadows Greek Jewish history is the Holocaust.

When the German army invaded Greece on April 6, 1941, the fate of Greek Jewry was sealed. Seventy five thousand Jews, some of whom could trace their genealogy to slaves forcibly brought to Greece from the kingdom of Judah, were suddenly endangered.

The Nazis, aided by a compliant Bulgarian ally, did their work well. The Germans rounded up the Jews of Salonika — where 90 percent of Greek Jews lived — and later dealt with Greeks of Jewish descent who had survived the fairly benevolent Italian occupation in the Athens zone. Capitulating to German demands, Bulgaria dispatched to concentration camps Greek Jews in Macedonia and Thrace, regions the Bulgarians had occupied during World War II. When Greece was liberated from the Nazi yoke, Greek Jewry and its institutions were devastated. There were no more than 10,000 survivors. In the late 1940's, while a civil war convulsed Greece, several thousand Jews renounced their citizenship and immigrated to Israel. By the mid-1950's, Greece was home to some 5,000 Jews, practically all of whom had made it through the Holocaust.

A Community Of Survivors

"We are a community of survivors," says Nikos Stavroulakis, the director of the Jewish Museum in Athens. "The shock of the war is still enormous." Today, 6,000 or so Jews live in Greece, courageously trying to maintain the integrity of a community which was so irreparably shattered by the Nazis in just a few short years.

Greek Jews, the overwhelming majority of whom are Sephardic, are concentrated in Athens (3,000), Salonika (1,100) and Larissa (350). Smaller communities exist in places like Volos, Ioannina, Trikkala, Chalkis and the Ionian island of Corfu.

Ironically enough, the president of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece, Joseph Lovinger, is Ashkenazic. Sixty nine years old, and looking fit, Lovinger left his native Hungary in 1933 for a new life in Athens.

Lovinger, the chairman of a pharmaceutical company, speaks in a slight Hungarian accent. But, in common with his fellow Greek Jews, he is well integrated into the general society.

Jews Are In Every Sector of the Economy

Jews in Greece, being almost entirely natives in a population numbering some nine million, are found in every sector of the economy. There are doctors and lawyers, taxi drivers and teachers, merchants and civil servants.

Until 1983, David Sefardi was general secretary of the Ministry of Health. Before he stepped down, a Jew was director of the Greek Electricity Company. Several years ago, a Jew attained the rank of brigadier general in the army, and now, there is a Jewish colonel in the air force.

Greece, since winning independence in 1821, has recognized the civic and political equality of its Jewish citizens.

During World War II, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop, Damaskinos, issued a rather emotional

appeal to the Quisling Prime Minister to prevent the deportation of Jews to concentration camps in Poland. He also gave instructions to monasteries and convents to shelter Jews. And yet the Greek Orthodox Church is, and was, a carrier of religious anti-Semitism.

Church Still Preaches Jewish Deicide Of Jesus

Lovinger, who heatedly denies that anti-Semitism is a problem in contemporary Greece, acknowledges that the church is unsophisticated, inasmuch as it still preaches the Jewish deicide of Jesus.

A rabbi, who prefers to remain anonymous, observes: "As an institution, the church is still in the Middle Ages. The age of erumenism hasn't reached the church. It's still closed, and Jewish-Christian dialogue under church auspices is not well advanced."

Acts of religious discrimination against Jews now constitute a crime in Greece, thanks to a recent penal code amendment passed by Parliament. Under it, an individual found responsible for activities leading to religious discrimination against a religion recognized by the Constitution is liable to punishment of up to two years imprisonment.

Lovinger, who for 10 years had been pushing for such an amendment, got a receptive hearing from the Socialist government, headed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, which has been in power since the autumn of 1981.

Papandreu Set Off Spasm Of Anti-Semitism

Papandreu, in a twist of irony, inadvertently set off a spasm of anti-Semitism in 1982 when, during the war in Lebanon, he compared Israel's invasion with the Nazi genocide of Greek Jews.

"It was a very bad time for us," says Lovinger. Rabbi Elie Sabetai, who is one of six rabbis in the country, points out, "The state-run media took a strong pro-Arab attitude and, for the public, there was a direct link between Greek Jews and Israel."

As a result of the ensuing uproar, which no doubt tarnished Greece's image among diaspora Jews, policemen were assigned to guard Jewish institutions and synagogues. Papandreu himself, in response to fears expressed by Greek Jewish leaders, said that Greece and the Greek people are not anti-Jewish.

"Papandreu is an emotional man, and he was shooting from the hip when he drew a comparison between Israel, and the Nazis," explains Lovinger. "Papandreu is not anti-Semitic. Nor is he anti-Israel, just anti-Begin."

In Lovinger's view, the crisis of the 1982 has passed. And, while he makes no bones about the existence of some 15 far-right or simply fascist groups in Greece, he contends that they are insignificant and do not pose any threat to Jews.

The Real, Long-Range Problem

The real, long-range problem facing Greek Jewry is not anti-Semitism, but survival in a communal sense, says Sabetai, who ministers to the needs of small-town Jews. Religious life is exceedingly weak and, while Jews are generally traditional minded, they seldom go to synagogue. "What we have is a problem of indifference to Judaism from a strictly religious viewpoint," Sabetai notes.

Mixed marriage is something of a concern today because civil marriage is now possible in Greece. Lovinger, for one, expects intermarriage to increase in the years ahead. This factor, when combined with the Jews' low birth rate, can induce gloom among Jews who fear for the future of the community.