

ARENS: SAUDIS HAVE A 'VERY EFFECTIVE' DEFENSE SYSTEM AND DO NOT NEED THE 400 STINGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 30 (JTA) -- Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens maintained today that Saudi Arabia already has a "very effective" defense system and does not need the 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles which President Reagan sent them last week-end.

Arens made this assertion in commenting to reporters after a 45-minute meeting with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon. He noted that relations between the U.S. and Israel "have never been better than they are today."

The two defense chiefs discussed issues on which the two countries agree and a few on which they disagree, including the Stinger sale, officially announced yesterday, according to Arens. "I didn't ask for any guarantees" on the Stingers, Arens said.

He conceded that the "Saudis have a problem" in the Persian Gulf but said they have "a very effective system" with the F-15 fighters, which he called the "best aircraft in the world," and the long-range Hawk surface-to-air missiles. The shoulder fired Stinger has a range of three miles and the State Department yesterday could not say how it would be deployed to protect Gulf shipping. The Israelis have expressed concern that the Saudis would use the weapons against them or turn the mobile missiles over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In answering questions in Hebrew from Israeli radio and television reporters, Arens denied that his visit here is connected with the upcoming Knesset elections. He is scheduled to be guest of honor in the annual Salute to Israel Parade in New York City Sunday.

ACCUSED NAZI ORDERED DEPORTED

CLEVELAND, May 30 (JTA) -- A U.S. Immigration Court judge has ordered the expulsion of John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian-born retired auto worker whose U.S. citizenship was revoked in 1981 after he was found guilty of having lied about his collaboration with the Nazis when he entered the U.S. 30 years earlier.

Demjanjuk, who claimed when he came to the U.S. in 1951 that he had been a draftee in the German army during World War II, was identified as a former guard at the Treblinka death camp where he was involved in the torture and death of thousands of Jews. His brutality caused him to be known as "Ivan the Terrible" among camp inmates.

Judge Adolph Angelelli ordered Demjanjuk to leave the U.S. voluntarily within 30 days or face deportation to the Soviet Union. The order, issued on May 23, was made public last night. Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor, said the order would be appealed. Immigration Service officials are proceeding in Federal Court with a separate request by Israel for Demjanjuk's extradition.

WEST GERMANY'S PRESIDENT-ELECT KNOWN AS FRIENDLY TO ISRAEL

By David Kantor

BONN, May 30 (JTA) -- Baron Richard Von Weizsäcker, who will be sworn in on July 1 as the sixth

President of the West German Federal Republic, is widely known as a politician friendly to Israel who has always demonstrated deep sympathy toward the Jewish people.

Weizsäcker, a member of the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU) was overwhelmingly elected last week by the Federal Parliament to succeed President Karl Carstens who has completed his five year term in what is largely a ceremonial office.

Carstens and his predecessor, President Walter Scheel, had both been members of the Nazi party during the tenure of the Third Reich. While both professed sympathy and solidarity with Jews, there was always a lingering suspicion that they were seeking to enhance their personal reputations. Weizsäcker, a Wehrmacht officer during World War II, was one of the few survivors of the group of senior officers who attempted to assassinate Hitler in 1944.

Although his father, the late Baron Ernst Weizsäcker, was a Nazi and served a two-year prison term after the war for his part in deporting Jews, the President-elect is considered sincere in his friendship toward the Jewish people and Israel. A former Mayor of West Berlin, he is said to view the reunification of Jerusalem under Israeli rule as a source of hope that the two Berlins, the former capital of Germany, some day will be reunited.

On a visit to Jerusalem in 1982, when he was still Mayor of West Berlin, Weizsäcker pointedly expressed hope that the division of his home city will eventually end.

JEWIS IN CHILE AND BRAZIL AFFECTED BY ADVERSE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

NEW YORK, May 30 (JTA) -- Adverse economic conditions in South America are beginning to affect members of the Jewish community there, particularly in Chile and Brazil, according to reports presented to the Board of Directors of the World Council of Synagogues, the international arm of Conservative Judaism.

Discussing the situation in Chile, Rabbi Angel Kreiman, the Grand Rabbi of Chile's 30,000-member Jewish community, said that the economic situation in the country "has never been so bad before. The country suffers from a 30 percent unemployment rate which finds some families in our synagogues without jobs and in need of food, clothing and other living assistance."

Kreiman, who has been in Chile for the past 15 years, said that the sisterhoods of the three Conservative congregations were working closely with these families to assure that they were provided with every need. He said there were at least 60 families in Chile on the poverty level requiring assistance.

Emergence Of Neo-Nazism In Chile

The rabbi also reported the emergence of neo-Nazism in the country. He said that there were incidents of swastikas daubed on billboards and that members of rightwing extremist groups wear armbands with swastikas. He said the Jewish community maintained excellent relations with government officials. However, these officials do little to discourage these Nazi displays.

Kreiman said that there are frequent pro-Palestinian demonstrations, which are adding to the tensions. Since there are 300,000 Arabs in Chile, the government is "careful" in dealing with the demonstrations and "does little to discourage them," he said. He expressed belief that the death earlier this month of

Nazi Walter Rauff would do little to reduce neo-Nazi activities in Chile.

A serious situation in Brazil was also reported by Rabbi Marcelo Rittner of the Congregation Israelita Paulista in Sao Paulo. He said the nation's estimated 20 percent unemployment rate has caused a number of Jews to lose their jobs, particularly in well-paid professions such as engineering. He emphasized, however, that conditions had not yet reached the poverty level in Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro.

Rittner stated that many Brazilians, including Jews, were working for less than a minimum wage merely to subsist. He indicated that members of his congregation had set up a job bank to assist those in need of employment, although no family as yet had reached the poverty proportions of Chilean Jews.

Both Rittner and Kreiman emphasized that direct help from North American Jewish communities would be needed, particularly for scholarship funds to send young people to Jewish summer camps and to involve them in other educational programs. "Assistance from North American Jewry would be most important," Rittner said. "Above all, our people would not feel alone at a time of great need."

World Jewry Urged To Provide Assistance

Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, president of the World Council of Synagogues, called upon members of the international Jewish community to provide financial assistance to "ease the burden of our brethren, especially to make certain that the Jewish education of children is not interrupted."

He indicated that the World Council was studying reports from various countries in South America and was considering sending a fact-finding delegation to determine the exact needs. Regarding the situation in Chile, Waxman said the World Council would report the incidents described by Kreiman to the United States, Canadian and other governments, and "work vigorously to make certain that this situation is dealt with by the government of Chile."

No Desert Mirage:

TIMNA MINES PARK DEDICATED By Gil Sedan

TIMNA, May 30 (JTA) -- The scene seemed unreal. A small group of American leaders of the Jewish National Fund stood on reddish, arid soil near the ancient Timna copper mines, the site of intense mining activity during the reign of King Solomon.

Douby Helman, a kibbutznik who heads the Eilat Regional Council, was telling them: "Here, ladies and gentlemen, we are going to have a lake, with swimming and fishing facilities." The men and women, members of the JNF Leadership Council Mission, smiled. They appeared skeptical. But at least one member of the group had no doubts.

As far as Avrum Chudnow of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was concerned this was no desert mirage. Chudnow, 70, is chairman of the project, its main promoter and funder. His firm belief in this project is backed by the \$1 million of his own money which he has committed to it. On Saturday, standing with the other members of the mission, Chudnow dedicated the Timna Mines Park. "When you get a little older and make a few bucks you try and do something which will help your own people," he told the gathering.

Chudnow views this project as boosting the economy of Eilat which recently suffered an economic blow when the Timna mines were forced to close because of the depression in the world copper market. About 200 of the 300 employees of the mines were laid off. The impact was severe on Eilat which depended on the mines as well as on tourism.

More than ever before, the future of Eilat now depends on tourism. It presently attracts about 150,000 visitors a year. With the completion of the Timna park project, Chudnow believes tourism will increase many fold. "This will be the Yellowstone of Israel, second only to Massada," he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Two years ago, while visiting the area, Chudnow learned that the 6,000-year-old mines, the oldest active copper mines in the world, were lying dormant. He also learned of a plan to create a national park in the area, with a four-acre lake as its main attraction. The plans were gathering dust, however, for lack of funds. Chudnow undertook to raise the funds. The Milwaukee attorney, who is also a land developer by profession, knew that this was possible and he was determined to see the park materialize.

Full Range Of Facilities

This major recreational facility lies 20 miles north of Eilat, at the beginning of the desert landscape of Israel's Arava region. The towering pillars of King Solomon form a majestic backdrop.

The park, which is a joint venture of the JNF's National Leadership Council, the Regional Council of Eilat, and the Tourism Ministry, will offer a full range of facilities for recreation, relaxation, and cultural and educational enrichment.

The water for the lake will be supplied by a permanent reservoir into which flood waters will flow during the rainy season. There is another source of water beneath the mines. The lake, together with youth camps and a visitors center, will be the major recreational points in the park. The lake will offer water sports, including sailing, boating, fishing, windsurfing and swimming. A footpath dotted with shaded seating and picnic spots will surround the artificial lake.

Chudnow spoke at the dedication ceremony in a strong and confident voice which contrasted sharply with his small and modest appearance. He brushed aside the compliments showered on him and his wife Anita for pushing the project. He told his colleagues: "Everything here is a team effort. You are all pioneers."

When Dr. Samuel Cohen, executive vice president of the JNF, described him as a visionary, as a dreamer, he replied: "My dream is yours." Then he went down to business, urging the members of the mission to collect the necessary funds for the project -- \$5 million at the initial stage.

Charlotte Jacobson, president of the JNF of America, could not restrain her admiration. "Avrum," she turned to him, "you and your dear wife have written a page in Jewish history. You don't only dream -- you also see to it that your dreams come true. I express my affection to you and my pride at my association with you."

Later, as the gathering stood at the planned site of the lake, Chudnow turned to David Nahmias, head of the Southern Region of the JNF, and asked him: "So, you were saying work will start here in two weeks?" For a moment Nahmias gazed at Chudnow with disbelief: "Two weeks?" Then he realized that this was hardly a joke. It was the timetable of a dreamer determined to see his dream come true.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES HAIG SAYS THE U.S. COULD HAVE AVOIDED FAILURE IN LEBANON IF IT HAD FOLLOWED HIS POLICY

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, May 30 (JTA) -- By now it is no secret that former Secretary of State Alexander Haig believes that if the United States had followed his policy in Lebanon it could have achieved the goals it sought there, avoiding the failure demonstrated in the pullout of American forces this year. He has been making this point on ABC-TV's "20/20" and other television appearances.

Haig makes a good case for his argument in his account of his 18 months as Secretary of State, "Caveat: Realism, Reagan, and Foreign Policy" (New York, Macmillan, 367 pages, \$17.95).

He also convincingly denies the charges that he gave Israel a "green light" for its "Peace for Galilee" invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982, and instead stresses that he strongly urged Israel not to go into Lebanon.

But once Israel acted, Haig believes the U.S. should have used the opportunity presented Washington to achieve a reunited Lebanon and advance the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Primary Obstacle To Peace

"The primary obstacle to peace in Lebanon had been the presence of two foreign armies -- the Syrian 'peacekeeping' force and the military arm of the PLO -- each in its own right stronger than the Lebanese army," Haig wrote. "This de facto occupation had stripped the central government of its authority and created the conditions for strife among the religious and ethnic communities in Lebanon."

While the Israelis were now a third foreign army, Haig argues that "Israel's military incursion also created circumstances in which it was possible, during the fleeting moments in which the former equation of power had been overturned, to remove all foreign troops from Lebanon and restore the powers of government to the Lebanese."

"Beyond that, a settlement in Lebanon would have significant consequences for Arab-Israeli peace: Syria and the PLO, the heart of the Arab opposition to Camp David, had been defeated. With the PLO's 'military option' gone, Israel's arguments against granting a wider measure of autonomy to the Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza would be negated."

"There would be a fresh opportunity to complete the Camp David peace process, including measures that would have given the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza political control over their daily lives."

Says U.S. Had To Act Quickly

Haig believes that the U.S. had to act quickly and he argues that the effort was being achieved by tightening the pressure on the PLO at the time when President Reagan told him on July 5 that he would leave office immediately and not wait until George Shultz had been confirmed as Secretary of State as originally planned after he was fired in June.

Reagan announced the next day that the U.S. would commit troops to a peace-keeping force and because of this and other events the PLO decided to play for time rather than leave at once as Haig had

sought, the former official contends. But Haig also charges that his policy in Lebanon was damaged in Lebanon also by statements by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, National Security Advisor William Clark and others who sent contradictory signals to the PLO and the Arab countries at a time Haig was trying to keep the pressure on the PLO so that they would leave.

In fact, "Caveat" is replete with examples of statements by Weinberger and others which Haig said damaged U.S. policy not only in the Mideast but elsewhere.

Wrong Men Making Decisions

Haig, who stresses that he supports Reagan's re-election, defines "caveat" as "a warning," a warning that he hopes the President will heed in order to achieve an effective foreign policy. As the one member of the new Administration with experience in foreign affairs, Haig was concerned that too many people like White House Counselor Edwin Meese, Chief of Staff James Baker or Weinberger, with little or no experience in international affairs, were making decisions in the field.

Haig believed one man should be the Administration's voice on foreign affairs, or the vicar, as he put it, and naturally he thought it should have been him. Regardless of this, it is shocking to read that Haig could almost never get in to see Reagan, especially alone.

An Unanswered Question

Yet, the book leaves the question open of how Haig, a veteran of the army and its vast bureaucracy and of the Nixon White House, not to mention someone who worked for Henry Kissinger, could have allowed himself to be undercut by the White House staff as he charges.

Part of it was due to Haig's personality which grated on the close-knit Californians in the White House. His efforts to achieve the spotlight did not sit well with them.

But Shultz, who is a team player if there ever was one, also became the victim of anonymous White House sources after the Lebanon debacle. Yet, it is also difficult to understand how Haig, with all of his White House experience, failed to realize that things were being run as they were because the President wanted it that way.

As the rocky year after Haig's departure demonstrated this had unfortunate consequences for U.S.-Israeli relations. Haig came into office as Secretary of State not only as a friend of Israel but one who valued the strategic importance of the Jewish State and as one of the few American leaders who was not taken in by the Arab "moderates." Shultz had to reach this point through bitter experience.

Haig describes several times when he prevented the Administration from taking anti-Israel acts or at least softened up efforts by Weinberger and others to punish Israel by a complete cutoff in arms after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the invasion of Lebanon. He describes his last minute overturning of Clark's decision to support a United Nations Security Council resolution censuring Israel after the Lebanese invasion.

Haig demonstrates a warm understanding for the Israelis as evidenced by a description of former Premier Menachem Begin in which he said it is "nonsense" to accuse Begin of having a Masada complex.

"Begin certainly believes that Israel is besieged, but his entire motive is to preserve the lives of Jews," Haig wrote.

"He has no 'complex' -- only the inescapable memory of the Holocaust His letters, his conversation, his speeches -- and, unquestionably, his thoughts -- were dominated, when he was Prime Minister, by the sense that the lives of his people had been personally entrusted to him. He once said, when asked what he wanted to be remembered for, that he wished to be known to history as the man who established the borders of the State of Israel for all time."

Haig is the first Secretary of State to publish his memoirs while the Administration he served is still in office.

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND THE EXPULSION FROM PARAGUAY OF JOSEF MENGELE

NEW YORK, May 30 (JTA) -- The expulsion from Paraguay of Josef Mengele, known as the "Angel of Death" for dozens of inhuman experiments performed mostly on Jewish inmates at the Auschwitz death camp, was demanded by 150 demonstrators who gathered yesterday outside the Paraguayan Mission to the United Nations. Mengele reportedly fled during the last days of the Nazi regime and has been living undisturbed in Paraguay since 1960.

Elizabeth Holtzman, Brooklyn District Attorney, told the group that if Paraguay continued "to refuse to expel Mengele, than all United States aid to Paraguay should be discontinued."

Other speakers were Elie Wiesel; Menachem Rosensaft, chairman of the International Network of Children of Holocaust Survivors; and Nazi-hunter Beate Klarsfeld.

After the meeting, Holtzman and Wiesel, chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, met briefly with some Paraguayan officials. Wiesel said the officials "did not admit nor deny" Mengele was living in Paraguay. Wiesel said he planned to form a delegation to meet with the President of Paraguay to convey the feelings of Mengele's surviving victims about the Nazi war criminal.

He also said a request would be made to the Congress to enact a measure to have the United States government "put pressure on Paraguay to give up Mengele." He and Holtzman said they believed Paraguayan officials know where Mengele is.

First Time Ever Aboard A U.S. Warship: SAILORS OF THE 6th FLEET TAKE PART IN HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE CEREMONIES

NEW YORK, May 30 (JTA) -- Sailors of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, men and women of all faiths, participated recently in the first Holocaust remembrance ceremonies ever to take place aboard an American warship.

The event was on the forecandle deck of the USS Puget Sound, flagship of the Sixth Fleet, in Malaga, Spain. They were joined by the officers and crews of the USS Semmes and USS Peterson. The keynote speaker was Vice Admiral Edward Martin, Sixth Fleet Commander, and the ceremonies were conducted by Assistant Fleet Chaplain Rabbi Arnold Resnicoff, the Public Affairs Office of the Sixth Fleet reported here.

The occasion was the "Days of Remembrance," held each year since 1979 during the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, coordinated by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. This year, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger enlisted the aid of the Secretaries of the armed forces to encourage military observances of the ceremonies and the Sixth Fleet ceremony was in response to this call.

Admiral Martin spoke on "What the Holocaust Was--and What It Was Not." He observed that many nations seem to separate the idea of the State from the people the State represents and noted that the Declaration of Independence begins with the assertion that there are certain "inalienable rights" that no country can deny: "The right to life; life with a chance for happiness; life with the blessings of liberty."

Resnicoff drew a parallel between the oppression of POWs in Hanoi and the Jews in the Nazi camps. He noted that Admiral Martin had himself been a POW for 68 months and pointed out those values which enabled one person to resist until the end while others were less fortunate.

LARGEST UIA DELEGATION TO ATTEND JEWISH AGENCY ASSEMBLY IN JERUSALEM

NEW YORK, May 30 (JTA) -- The contingent of United Israel Appeal (UIA) delegates and alternates--representing Jewish communities across the United States -- at the 1984 Annual Assembly of the Jewish Agency, to be held in Jerusalem June 24-28, is the largest in U.S. history.

This was announced here today by Irwin Field, chairman of the UIA, after the decision to hold the international Assembly at this time was made public by Jerold Hoffberger, chairman of the Jewish Agency's Board of Governors.

The American delegation is headed by Field, Hoffberger and Max Fisher, the former chairman of the Board of the Jewish Agency. The delegation heads from the United Jewish Appeal leadership include Alex Grass, national chairman; Robert Loup, Board of Trustees chairman; and Herschel Blumberg, former Trustees Board chairman. Joining them also is Martin Citrin, president of the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF), the umbrella body for the 200 Jewish Federations in the United States and Canada.

Assembly Opens June 28

Three hundred-strong from 50 cities, the American delegates and alternates attending the Jewish Agency's Assembly have been nominated by local Federations, and those designated by the UIA.

Joining the UIA participants at the annual Assembly, the Agency's voting constituent body, are representatives as well from the World Zionist Organization and the Keren Hayesod bodies worldwide.

The Jewish Agency Assembly will open on June 24 at the Jerusalem Theater, and close on June 28 with a meeting at the Knesset. The substantive sessions will include a discussion on the Jewish Agency programs and services for immigration and absorption, rural settlement activities, education, health and housing, as well as Youth Aliyah, whose 50th anniversary will be marked at this time.

The delegates to the Assembly will devote considerable attention to reviewing the Jewish Agency budget for fiscal 1984-85. A proposed budget of \$360 million for the Jewish Agency plus an additional \$48 million for Project Renewal's neighborhood rejuvenation program was earlier approved by Board of Governors at its February meeting.

There will be no Daily News Bulletin dated June 7 because of the Shavuot holiday.