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**6 ISRAELIS HELD IN SYRIA  
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR 291  
SYRIAN SOLDIERS, 23 CIVILIANS**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 27 (JTA) — The army confirmed today reports from Damascus that negotiations are in progress for a prisoner of war exchange between Israel and Syria. The Damascus reports said the exchange would take place tomorrow, but this has not been confirmed in Israel.

According to the reports, six Israeli POWs held in Damascus will be exchanged for 291 Syrian soldiers and 23 Syrian civilians held by Israel. The six Israelis include three soldiers and three civilians. The latter, attached to the Israeli liaison office near Beirut, were seized by Syrian forces while on a sightseeing tour last month.

Israel and Syria will also exchange the bodies of five Israelis and 74 Syrians killed in battle. Three Israeli soldiers are still being held prisoner by dissident factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Six Israeli POWs were exchanged last year for 4,500 PLO men captured by Israel in Lebanon.

The negotiations for the POW exchange have been going on for months through the International Red Cross and other bodies.

**Fear Syrian Jews Will Be Abandoned**

Meanwhile, in New York, the Student Struggle for Syrian Jewry said the exchange would represent "a day of mourning for the abandoned Jews of Syria." T. K. Lahard, the group's acting chairman, explained that "by surrendering all of its Syrian prisoners in yet another one-sided exchange, Israel has surrendered the leverage it could have used to bargain for the release of the 5,000 Jews trapped in Syria."

**ISRAELI SOLDIER KILLED IN AMBUSH**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, June 27 (JTA) — An Israeli soldier was killed in south Lebanon this morning when his patrol was attacked from ambush with small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades, the army announced today. The attack occurred near Maarkha village about six miles east of Tyre.

The Israel Defense Force confirmed today that it has shut down the port of Sidon for security reasons. It first denied but later confirmed reports from Beirut that the port of Tyre was closed.

IDF sources said later that Sidon and Tyre were shut down to allow the Israel Navy and security personnel to check security arrangements against arms smuggling. The sources said the check was completed at Tyre yesterday and the port has since been reopened. The port of Sidon may be reopened tomorrow, the sources said.

Sidon merchants have appealed to the IDF to reopen the port which is the largest in south Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the main coastal road from Sidon to Beirut remains closed, as it has been for several months. Vehicular traffic cannot cross the Awali River bridge north of Sidon and must detour over steep mountain roads to and from Beirut. According

to the IDF there have been a number of attacks on Israeli patrols in the area in recent weeks.

**FLATTO-SHARON GIVEN 3 MONTHS  
FOR 1977 ELECTION BRIBERY**  
By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 27 (JTA) — Former Knesset member Shmuel Flatto-Sharon was sentenced to three months in prison today after the Supreme Court rejected his appeal against his conviction by a lower court for bribery in the 1977 Knesset election campaign.

Flatto, who is again running for the Knesset, was warned by the high court that he would get an additional 15 months if he resorted to the same tactics. Nevertheless, the three month term imposed by the Supreme Court is a mild penalty compared to the three years to which he was originally sentenced by a lower court. The justices reduced his sentence to bring it in line with the sentences imposed on his aides for the same offense.

Flatto, described as a multi-millionaire, arrived in Israel in the middle 1970's as a fugitive from justice in France. He was wanted there for alleged fraud and illegal financial transactions but Israel declined to extradite him.

He ran for the Knesset in 1977 on a platform promising better housing for the poor. To the surprise of political analysts, he won enough votes for two Knesset mandates and nearly enough for a third. But he sat in the House as a one-man faction which he called the "Development and Peace" list.

Evidence of bribery and other illegal campaign activities by Flatto and his aides surfaced after the elections. Flatto was stripped of his immunity to stand trial. He did not participate in the 1981 elections.

In pronouncing sentence today, the high court declared: "It is mandatory to make sure that the elections will be free and independent of any coercion, improper influence and corruption. It must be clear that the voter casts his vote as a free person according to his own judgment."

**'State of War'****ARENS STRESSES TERRORISM CANNOT  
BE STOPPED BY DEFENSE ALONE, BUT  
REQUIRES GOING ON THE OFFENSIVE**  
By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, June 27 (JTA) — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens stressed last night that "terrorism cannot be defeated" only through "defensive measures."

"We cannot wait for terrorists to attack us and hope to eliminate this scourge of our times with preventive measures, good preparations, good intelligence and defensive action alone," Arens said at the closing session of the three-day Second Conference on International Terrorism sponsored by the Jerusalem-based Jonathan Institute.

"We must recognize that we are in a state of war," Arens stressed. "An undeclared war, yet a real brutal unceasing war against Western society. To force ourselves into a defensive posture, to exclude the option of taking the offensive, is as suicidal in the case of terrorism, as it would be in any form of warfare."

The Israeli official seemed to be agreeing with Secretary of State George Shultz who told the conference's opening session Sunday night that "It is time to think long, hard and seriously about more active means of de-

fense—about defense through appropriate preventive or preemptive actions against terrorist groups before they strike." Shultz did not spell out what he meant by preventive or preemptive action.

Arens made several suggestions to the audience of some 500 diplomats, legislators, scholars, jurists and journalists. He said that the "cloak of legitimacy" around Palestine Liberation Organization offices in many countries must be removed and their status as diplomatic missions removed. He accused the governments of Libya, Syria, Iraq, South Yemen, and Iran of using their foreign legations to support terrorism while enjoying diplomatic immunity. "The nations of the free world should jointly warn these governments that shielding terrorism behind the facade of legitimate diplomatic activities will no longer be tolerated," Arens declared.

He recommended that "... a multi-lateral agreement to establish a collaboration between the military forces of the free world should be established, in order to launch operations against terrorists in cases of emergencies arising from terrorist action."

Arens praised the statements by Shultz to the conference in which Shultz said the first thing to understand is that "terrorism is a form of political violence ... directed against the democracies — against our most basic values and often our fundamental strategic interests." The lessons for civilized nations, Shultz stated, is that "we must respond to the terrorist threat within the rule of law, lest we become unwitting accomplices in the terrorist's scheme to undermine civilized society."

#### Shultz Cites Supporters Of Terrorism

States that sponsor terrorism use it as a weapon of warfare, to gain strategic advantage where they cannot use conventional means, Shultz observed. He cited Libya, Iran, North Korea, and the support given the PLO and other terrorist gangs by the Soviet Union as examples of state-supported terrorism.

Noting the Soviet link among international terrorist groups, Shultz charged, "The Soviets use terrorist groups for their own purposes, and their goal is always the same: to weaken liberal democracy and undermine world stability."

Differing opinions were voiced at the conference on how to form an organizational umbrella to strike against terrorism. Yitzhak Rabin, former Israeli Premier whose Cabinet authorized the mission to Entebbe in 1976, stated there is "an urgent need" for a new voluntary international organization of governments "that accept the principle of fighting terrorism." Such an organization would be headed by a high U.S. official and have headquarters in Washington, Rabin suggested, and this organization would not exclude "a combined operation by the member states" in combating terrorism. He added that such a body would conduct intelligence and counter-intelligence activity; create effective defenses and preventive measures against terrorism; provide aid and "coordinated political activity against countries that initiate or assist" terrorist acts.

#### UN Role Debated

On the other hand, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger suggested in his speech that the United Nations "might well be called upon" as the body to deal with terrorism, rather than creating a new international organization for this purpose.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick took exception to Weinberger's view and said she did not view the UN General Assembly as the organization to deal with terrorist matters because a great many UN members support groups such as the PLO and the Southwest Africa peoples' organization which she called "terrorist groups."

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, (D. NY), urged the Reagan Administration to join other countries in forming a "special agency devoted to stopping the spread of international terrorism." He added that he doubted the U.S. would support such a proposal, and suggested the U.S. and other members get together voluntarily "to help defend one another."

The Jonathan Institute is a private research center named for Jonathan Netanyahu who lost his life leading the successful Entebbe rescue mission. His father, Benzion, and one of his brother's Binyamin, deputy chief at the Israeli Embassy here, participated in the conference.

#### Political Courage Urged

Binyamin told the conference that terrorism is a "phenomenon which tries to evoke one feeling: terror, fear. It is therefore understandable that the one virtue most necessary to defeat terrorism is the antithesis of fear, courage."

Netanyahu said there must be courage from political leaders to see the problem as it is and act accordingly, and from military men who may be called on to risk their lives. "There must be courage from every citizen in a threatened democracy to endure sacrifice and even, should there be loss of loved ones, immeasurable pain," he said.

#### BANNED PARTIES ARGUE CASE

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, June 27 (JTA) — Two parties at opposite ends of the political spectrum argued before a panel of five Supreme Court justices today against the Central Election Committee's ban on their participation in the July 23 Knesset elections.

Amnon Zichroni, counsel for the Progressive List for Peace, a coalition of Israeli Arab nationalists and Jewish leftists, and Meir Schechter, lawyer for Rabbi Meir Kahane's far rightwing Kach party, were required to appear jointly at the hearing. Their mutual antipathy was evident. Zichroni remarked in fact that he felt "very uncomfortable" with the court's insistence on dealing with the two appeals together.

Both lawyers were in agreement however in their contention that the Central Elections Committee had no authority to ban any political list except for technical reasons or specific points of law. The law allows the Defense Minister to outlaw a political faction on national security grounds but Defense Minister Moshe Arens has taken no such action with respect to either of the appellants.

The Central Elections Committee ruled against the Progressive List for Peace because it advocates a Palestinian state and Israel's return to its pre-June, 1967 borders. Kach was banned as a menace to democratic principles. The party calls for the ouster of all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories.

Zichroni pointed out to the justices that the Progressive List clearly recognizes Israel's right to exist in peace and security. He argued that the party was entitled to call for political negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, noting that other parties support negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan who is also considered "an enemy of Israel." He was referring to the Labor Alignment.

Schechter took issue with Supreme Court Justice Gavriel Bach, chairman of the Central Elections Committee, for his use of the term "racism" in connection with Kach. "Our campaign for the purity of Judaism is disliked by the Central Elections Committee," he said, adding "Those little democrats who man the committee are also little Jews."

The court later heard the arguments of the Central Elections Committee as to why the bans should be upheld.

# MONDALE CALLS ON JACKSON TO 'REPUDIATE FARRAKHAN FOR CALLING JUDAISM 'GUTTER RELIGION''

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, June 27 (JTA) — Democratic Presidential contender Walter Mondale yesterday condemned Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan for his denunciation of Israel as an outlaw nation and Judaism as a "gutter religion." The former Vice President also called on the Rev. Jesse Jackson to "repudiate" his political ally Farrakhan.

"The most recent statements by Louis Farrakhan are venomous, bigoted and obscene," Mondale said in a statement released here. "I condemn those statements and urge all public leaders to do likewise. It is crucial that all of us, including Rev. Jackson, repudiate Farrakhan."

In a speech Sunday at the Nation of Islam headquarters in Chicago, broadcast over a local radio station, Farrakhan said the "presence of a state called Israel is an outlaw act" and he charged that nations aiding Israel in the international community "are criminals in the sight of Almighty God."

Mondale's call on Jackson to repudiate the Black Muslim leader is the first time the Vice President has issued such a call on Jackson, one of the three Democratic Presidential contenders. Jackson has yet to repudiate Farrakhan although after a flurry of controversy over earlier remarks by Farrakhan, he sought to distance himself from the Muslim leader.

Farrakhan was today denounced by the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Joseph Zoldan. He said that Farrakhan's remarks were "more than a vicious attack against Jews; it was a cry for racial hatred and violence." His statements "appear designed to foment racial hatred among minorities, especially two groups — Jews and Blacks — who have suffered the most from bigotry," Zoldan said.

In Los Angeles, the Simon Wiesenthal Center sent a telegram to Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, urging that Jackson be refused the "privilege" of addressing the Democratic Convention in San Francisco next month "until he firmly and finally repudiates his association with (the) notorious anti-Semite Louis Farrakhan."

The Jewish community is outraged at Farrakhan's latest verbal barrage against Jews and Israel. It comes on the heels of Farrakhan calling Hitler a "wickedly great" man and his threats against Washington Post reporter Milton Coleman who had reported Jackson's reference to Jews as "Hymies" and New York City as "Hymietown."

## SPECIAL INTERVIEW FARRAKHAN BELIEVES JEWS HAVE 'AWESOME POWER'

By Lawrence Harmon

(Editor's Note: Lawrence Harmon, city editor of "The Jewish Advocate" of Boston, conducted this interview before Louis Farrakhan made his attack on Judaism this week calling it a "gutter religion".)

BOSTON, June 27 (JTA) — Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan believes that the "awesome power" of the Jewish community might one day be used against him and that it was a similar concern for the physical safety of Presidential candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson which led him to issue his now famous threats against the American Jewish community.

During a 45-minute interview here, Farrakhan, 50, described in careful, measured phrases his visions of the Black and Jewish communities.

"I have no misconceptions about the awesome power of the Jewish community, of their willingness to use that power against any object of their disapproval," the Nation of Islam leader stated. "I think I'm very high on the Jewish list of ones with whom they have great, strong disapproval so I imagine the power that is at their disposal will be used negatively against me."

The Muslim leader, who remained seated calmly throughout the interview, seemed almost morbid in his assessment of the tensions which had escalated between Black and Jewish elements throughout the Democratic presidential primaries. "I don't know how far that will go. If that will ultimately mean the loss of my life," he said.

Farrakhan rejected the charges of anti-Semitism which have been leveled against him by newspaper columnists and leaders of Jewish organizations.

## Denies Being Anti-Semite

"I will never agree that I am anti-Semitic because I am not," Farrakhan asserted. He decried what he perceives as increasing pressure on Blacks to denounce him and his leadership. "I understand now that Louis Farrakhan is almost the litmus test for any Black person who wants to have the support of the Jewish community. That they must forthrightly, strongly condemn Louis Farrakhan."

Although mainstream Black and Jewish organizations are now renewing old ties, Farrakhan has apparently forfeited the opportunity for dialogue. Last April, Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, rejected a meeting with Farrakhan on the principle that the Black Muslim leader's public statements "have created an atmosphere far more conducive to fear and divisiveness than to rational discourse."

Farrakhan was propelled into national prominence following a March 11 broadcast in which he called Hitler a "great man," although "wickedly great," and also allegedly threatened the life of Washington Post reporter Milton Coleman who disclosed that Presidential candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson had referred to Jews as "Hymies" and New York as "Hymietown."

## Concerned By Hitler Description

Farrakhan indicated that following his March 11 statements he became concerned when he learned that he was being described on New York talk shows as the "new Hitler" or "Black Hitler."

"I wanted some rabbis, Jewish leaders, to sit and talk," he said. Farrakhan also stated that some progress has been made between Boston-area Black Muslim leaders and Jewish communal leaders, but stressed, "I'm not begging for a meeting with Jewish leaders. I don't have any need nor do the words that they speak against me excite me or frighten me. I'm far above what they say or their power, which is waning in this world. I ask (for dialogue) out of a human concern, not out of fear."

Farrakhan also criticized Sen. Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.) who denounced the Black Muslim during a speech in New York. Kennedy, who condemned Jewish Defense League founder Rabbi Meir Kahane in the same speech, stated, "We cannot pretend that we do not see or hear when Louis Farrakhan predicts a race war by 1986 or implies that Jewish editors and writers distort the news, or threatens the life of a Black reporter for doing his job, or refers to Hitler as a 'very great man' or shakes the hand of Colonel Gaddafi."

Farrakhan characterized Kennedy's criticism as "paternalistic" and responded to each point of the speech.

Race war, Farrakhan said, is "a scenario that is inevitable if nothing substantive and meaningful is done" for the Black community.

"I did say that race war could come inside America by 1986 because I do feel that if Mr. Reagan is reelected and his policies continue, that Blacks will continue to suffer and the youth will express the anger and frustration and hopelessness of our people (and) will lash out," he said.

Concerning his verbal attacks on Washington Post reporter Milton Coleman, Farrakhan stated, "Milton Coleman was not doing his job as a reporter by reporting a remark that was made off the record, unless Mr. Coleman's job was to deliver Jesse (Jackson) up into the hands that were bent on destroying his candidacy." Farrakhan denies threatening Coleman's life.

Farrakhan also reiterated his earlier defense of the "Hitler controversy." "In the thirty years of my preaching, I never mentioned his name until I was accused of being a Black Hitler," he stated. "I said he was great but I said that he was a wicked killer and I did not want to be compared with the wicked killer of the Jewish people."

The Muslim leader still insists that the controversy is a question of semantics. "Hitler was indeed a great man but great is not synonymous with good," he said.

#### No Regrets About Qaddafi

This month, the Nation of Islam spokesman again found himself the center of controversy following a visit to Libyan strongman Col. Muammar Qaddafi. Farrakhan rejects the terrorist label for Qaddafi, and referred to him in glowing terms throughout several speaking engagements in Boston. He expressed no regrets for his meeting with the Libyan leader.

"... If I could shake the hand of Mr. Reagan, who has cut back school lunches for children, who has cut back on social programs, who has cut back on education ... then I don't think anybody's hand on earth is too unclean for me to shake," he said. Farrakhan met briefly with the President last year following his participation in a mission to Syria with Rev. Jackson, which culminated in the release of captured U.S. pilot Robert Goodman.

The enigmatic Farrakhan is a native Bostonian. He stated that he got along "exceedingly well" with his Jewish neighbors and was a welcome guest at the tables of his Jewish friends. He also had warm words for a Jewish violin teacher with whom he studied at the South End School of Music. "I used to read The Jewish Advocate," Farrakhan stated at the outset of the interview.

After converting to Islam in 1955, Farrakhan became a devoted follower of Nation of Islam founder Elijah Muhammad. He held leadership positions at mosques in Boston, New York and Chicago until 1978, when he broke with the Muhammad dynasty and formed his own group, also called the Nation of Islam.

No Muslim in America exceeds Farrakhan's reputation for oration, explosive power and sheer, physical presence.

Farrakhan preaches that "Black people are now the choice of God" and that modern Zionism has distorted the "conditional prophecy" which promised the land of Israel to the Jews. The displacement of the Palestinians, he believes "is the beginning of a serious problem in the Middle East which is now bringing America, England, Russia and the world into that final battle ... called Armageddon."

Farrakhan, on several occasions, indicated his willingness to speak to Jewish leadership but it remains

to be seen which, if any, segment of the community will find it prudent to speak with him. "We believe that those promises that God made to Abraham are fulfilled today in the Black people of America," stated the man who seems at once so attracted to and repulsed by the Jewish experience.

#### TRIAL SET FOR 2 REFUSENIKS

NEW YORK, June 27 (JTA) — Two Soviet Jewish refuseniks are scheduled to go on trial on separate charges, Soviet Jewish activist organizations reported here today.

Zakhar Zunshain, a refusenik for more than two years, will go on trial Thursday in Riga charged with "the circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system," according to the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry (GNYCSJ). The charge carries a maximum sentence of three years imprisonment.

Zunshain was arrested in March when he and three friends attempted publicly to protest the denial of their exit visas in front of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, the GNYCSJ reported. The trial is expected to last four days.

Meanwhile, Aleksandr (Sasha) Yakir, the son of long term refuseniks Evgeny and Rimma Yakir, is scheduled to stand trial in early July on charges of "draft evasion," according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ). Arrested in Moscow on June 18, he faces up to three years in prison. His family applied to leave for Israel in 1973.

#### 'Catch 22' Bind

Morris Abram, chairman of the NCSJ, noted that "the pride of serving one's country is being twisted into a tool of repression against Jews trying to be repatriated to Israel. Caught in a 'Catch 22' bind, they are either refused permission to emigrate due to 'state secrets' they were exposed to in the military, or, if they request not to serve for this reason, they are hounded for 'draft evasion'."

The NCSJ also reported that Lev Elbert, the 35-year-old construction engineer and long-time participant in the Jewish emigration and cultural movement, was released on schedule on June 20 after serving one year in prison for alleged "draft evasion." He returned to his wife, Inna and son Karmi in Kiev to discover that his phone was disconnected, the NCSJ said. Elbert has been waiting with his family for over eight years for permission to join their relatives in Israel.

#### JEWISH TERRORIST TRIAL SET FOR SEPT. 16

By Hugh Ortel

JERUSALEM, June 27 (JTA) — The trial of 22 suspected members of a Jewish terrorist underground was suspended today until September 16 when the courts reconvene after their summer recess. The prosecution raised no objections.

All but one of the defendants will remain in custody however. The court agreed to release on bail Moshe Zar, a West Bank real estate dealer who has had health problems since he was attacked and beaten by Arabs. The court also decided to hold a separate trial for six of the defendants who are directly implicated in the killing of three Arab students and wounding 33 in an attack on the Islamic College in Hebron in July, 1983.

The 22 suspects, most Orthodox Jews from the West Bank and Golan Heights with close ties to the militant Gush Emunim, went on trial in district court here on June 17. The defense immediately filed for a postponement on grounds that media attention created a climate in which the suspects could not receive a fair trial.