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WEIZMAN RECOMMENDS TO HERZOG THAT PERES BE GIVEN FIRST CHANCE TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- Yahad leader Ezer Weizman recommended to President Chaim Herzog today that he invest Labor Party leader Shimon Peres with the task of forming a government.

Weizman, whose party won three Knesset seats in last week's elections, said the urgent need was for a unity government and Peres, as the leader of the largest Knesset faction with 44 seats, compared to Likud's 41, ought to be given the first chance of setting it up. Weizman reportedly told Herzog that if Peres failed, then Premier Yitzhak Shamir should be given the opportunity to try his hand.

As Weizman, and representatives of other minor parties, consulted in turn with the President, the two big parties prepared for their second round of unity talks in Jerusalem late in the day.

The view in political circles was that with Weizman standing firm in his preference for Peres, the chances were enhanced that Herzog would indeed call on Peres to form a government -- attaching his earnest and morally weighty recommendation that it be a broad unity government.

Labor's ally Shinui, whose leaders also saw Herzog this morning, made it clear to the President that they would balk at a unity government under the Likud, but supported one under Labor. Shinui won three seats in the new Knesset.

Likud's Tactic At This Stage

Likud's tactic at this stage -- as it was evinced when a Likud delegation called on Herzog for consultations yesterday -- is to urge the President to delay his decision on a nomination for Premier-designate, in order to give the unity talks the chance to proceed untrammelled by the Presidential determination.

Some observers believe that in part, at least, Likud is motivated by the hope that splits will emerge within the Labor Alignment, and between Labor and its allies, over the unity scenario -- and then Likud will be able to argue to Herzog that it (Likud) and not Labor is the largest faction desiring a unity government.

Labor's tactic is the mirror image; it wants Herzog to make the choice soon -- on the confident assumption that the President's choice will fall on Peres. Labor points out that Peres leads the largest faction, and that Shamir cannot at this time (as he could 10 months ago) produce a list of 61 Knesset members supporting a government under his Premier-ship.

A Spadolini Solution Scenario

While Peres' prospects seemed to be steadily improving -- whether as Premier of a unity government or of a smaller government -- some political observers here are carefully bearing in mind another scenario: a Spadolini solution.

Giovanni Spadolini was recently Premier of Italy at the head of a small party, and indeed now, too, the Italian government is headed by Benito Craxi

with only 12 percent of the voters supporting his Socialist Party.

Two candidates come to mind in this context: Weizman and the veteran National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg.

Perhaps it was significant, therefore, that Weizman reportedly expected to be asked, on a TV interview last night, whether he would accept a Presidential nomination in case of Labor-Likud deadlock. In the event, he was not asked. But he duly took care that his answer was leaked to Yediot Aharanot this morning. He said he would have answered, "I would accept the task."

Burg, a foxy veteran of many a coalition negotiation, would surely like nothing better than to end his political career (he is 74 years old) as Premier of a unity government, political analysts noted.

Perhaps that is why his party is studiously avoiding committing itself to supporting either of the big blocs. At its meeting with Herzog last night, the NRP said it would "only be prepared to participate in a unity government." And after all, without the NRP both Labor and Likud would find it extremely hard to set up any narrow-based government at all.

ONE ISRAELI SOLDIER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED IN SOUTH LEBANON

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- An Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded today in a grenade attack in the marketplace in Nabatiya, the 22nd attack by terrorists on the Israel Defense Force in south Lebanon in five days.

The two soldiers were injured when a grenade was thrown at their position near the market, the army said. One soldier was lightly wounded while the other was mortally wounded. He died in a hospital a short time after the attack. His identity was not immediately released by the army.

The market was closed while the IDF and the South Lebanon Army (SLA) troops searched the area. The market had been closed for a day last week, after a similar grenade attack.

In another incident, an explosive charge was detonated along a road near Turan Village while an IDF patrol passed by. A search of the area uncovered an electric cable used to detonate the charge from some distance away, the army reported.

Israeli Gunboats Shell Terrorist Base

Meanwhile, Israeli naval gunboats shelled a terrorist base near Tripoli after it was attacked by helicopters earlier in the day. The base is at Nah-E Bared, some 10 kilometers northeast of Tripoli. The army said the base was a training and staging ground for sea attacks on Israel.

Elsewhere in Lebanon, the port of Tyre remained closed to small ships for the fifth consecutive day. No reason has been given for the closure of the port to small fishing and other vessels. Larger vessels may enter and leave the port with supplies for south Lebanon, after special permission is granted by the IDF.

FOUR PROMINENT U.S. JEWS WARN AGAINST AMENDING WHO IS A JEW LAW

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- Four prominent Amer-

ican Jews warned here today that any amendment to the Who is a Jew law might split the unity of the Jewish people and create serious breaches in Israel-diaspora relations.

The warning was raised at a press conference by Theodore Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress, Dr. Simon Greenberg, vice chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Rabbi Jack Cohen of B'nai B'rith, and Rabbi Richard Hirsch of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. Their organizations published a quarter page ad in The Jerusalem Post entitled "Am Ehad -- Preserve Our Unity."

The call was part of an overall effort by the non-Orthodox trends in Judaism to foil attempts by the religious parties in Israel to secure a promise from whichever party forms the next government to change the Who is a Jew law so that it would recognize only those conversions performed according to halacha (Jewish law), that is, according to the Orthodox interpretation of halacha.

The present Who is a Jew law, or the Law of Return, gives every Jew the right to enter Israel and receive automatic citizenship. It was adopted shortly after Israel declared its independence in 1948. It applies to born Jews and converted Jews, but does not establish criteria for such conversions.

Cite Consequences Of Amending the Law

The four American Jews, who said they represented some four million Jews in the United States, warned if an amendment is introduced to change the law, aliya from the U.S. would diminish, and also possibly financial support for Israel. They pointed out, at the press conference, that if an amendment was adopted, it would exclude anyone converted to Judaism by a non-Orthodox rabbi. They also said that most American Jews regard themselves as either Conservative or Reform, even those who are not actually affiliated with synagogues.

Mann said if the amendment was adopted, it would merely be a political and not a religious act. He said the non-Orthodox Jews could live with the fact that the Israeli religious authorities do not recognize their conversion, but one would not be able to accept that this would become state law.

"I don't want the State of Israel to tell me that we are something less than Jewish," he said, because we do not accept the Orthodox point of view.

Mann said the objection of the non-Orthodox to the amendment in no way meant they were interfering in Israel's internal affairs. The Knesset was a secular body -- which also has members who are non-Orthodox and even non-Jews -- and it could not decide for world Jewry what was the proper religious path.

Although an amendment to the Who is a Jew law would not have any immediate affect on Israeli-diaspora relations, Mann warned that a long-term consequence would be steady erosion of sympathy of non-Orthodox American Jews toward what they would regard as their State, too.

Cohen suggested that many American Jews would, as a consequence of an amendment to the law, choose to support an organization of their choice to aid financially, rather than give an overall support to Israel.

Urges Discussion To Solve The Problem

Hirsch pointed out that as a result of an amendment, "We may face a situation in which a very high percentage of Jewish people may not be considered Jews" in Israel. He urged that representatives of all

Jewish religious trends meet to discuss the problem and to propose solutions. He said the non-Orthodox trends understood the concerns of Orthodox Judaism, but there was no understanding by the Orthodox in return.

"Let our religious groups sit around the table and talk," Hirsch said. "If (President Anwar) Sadat and (Premier Menachem) Begin could sit together, why can't we do that?" He said that within an hour, he could summon representatives from Jewish organizations throughout the world to work out the problem.

The Jewish leaders said they had already been in contact with various Israeli political parties to foil any changes in the Who is a Jew law. However, they declined to go into detail about their talks.

(In New York, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Reform movement, called on both Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Labor Party leader Shimon Peres to reject "pressure from the Orthodox parties" to amend the Who is a Jew law as the price of their support in forming a coalition government. "Jewish unity must never become a bargaining chip on the table of political power," Schindler said.) (By Gil Sedan)

USSR DISCRIMINATES AGAINST JEWS IN FIELDS OF EDUCATION, AJC STUDY SHOWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- The Soviet Union is continuing to practice discrimination against Jews in graduate fields of education, according to a study just published by the American Jewish Committee's International Relations Department.

Leo Nevas, chairman of the Committee's International Relations Commission, made public the results of the study, conducted by Allan Kagedan, AJC policy analyst and Soviet affairs specialist.

Last year, according to the study, a group of high school teachers of gifted mathematics students conducted a survey of 1983 admissions to Moscow University's Physics and Technical Institute and Mathematics Department.

The random survey identified three categories of applicants: those with "Jew" stamped on their identification papers; those with one Jewish grandparent; and those with no Jewish ancestry at all.

Kagedan stated, "Of the students with no Jewish ties, 76 percent were admitted to the physics and mathematics departments. Fifty-six percent with some Jewish ancestry also gained admission. But only 14 percent of Jewish students were admitted." He declared, "This clear case of racial discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union is an affront to all those who believe in equality."

Cites An 'Ominous' Propaganda Campaign

At the same time, according to Kagedan, the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public is staging press conferences, using Jews who seek to refute claims that anti-Semitism exists in the Soviet Union's schools of higher education.

Kagedan, who is a Ph.D. candidate in Soviet Affairs at Columbia University, calls the propaganda campaign of the Anti-Zionist Committee "ominous." The Committee allegedly held a meeting on May 15, 1984, at which Natalya Grindberg, said to be a Moscow University math and mechanics student, stood up and branded (as "lies") the "Western propaganda that young Jews are barred from higher education."

Nevas and Dr. Marc Tanenbaum, AJC Committee international relations director, announced that copies of the study are being made available to U.S. Congressmen concerned with human rights. The study is also being sent to foreign governments and international human rights agencies for stimulating responses to Soviet violations of human rights.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES A NEWSPAPER CALLED AUFBAU By Gerald Regan

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- In the turmoil of war-torn Europe, a New York newspaper titled Aufbau, German for "reconstruction," was handed around among the inmates in Gurs, a concentration camp in the French Pyrenees. It eventually reached a young German Jew named Hans Steinitz.

Some 43 years later, the now 72-year-old Steinitz, Aufbau's editor for the past 20 years, sat in the weekly's Manhattan office beneath large framed photographs of Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein and President Franklin Roosevelt. Steinitz, who arrived in the United States in 1947, recalled that he and some 500 other inmates in the Gurs concentration camp found the German-language paper a "revelation," with its news of the fates of the political and religious refugees from Nazi Germany.

Aufbau turned up wherever any of the more than half a million German-speaking refugees, primarily Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, found themselves.

In the years following World War II, Aufbau made its way to readers in 45 countries, according to Steinitz. The locales included Tasmania, off the southern coast of Australia, which was the home until his recent death of a subscribing German Protestant missionary who was sent away by his church because, Steinitz said, he was "on the Nazi list of enemies to the country."

Celebrating Its 50th Anniversary

Aufbau is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of continuous publication this year with a fall exhibit made up of panels of Aufbau's more illustrious front pages and a November banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. This past June, the tabloid-size paper kicked off its celebration with a special commemorative issue.

Though contemporary in its appearance and editorial approach, the paper is serving a vastly reduced number of readers, including the shrinking community of refugees from Nazi Europe it has served so well.

Steinitz, whose editorial contributions these days consist primarily of a weekly editorial, will not guess what Aufbau's future will be beyond guaranteeing continued publication for the next three years. His generation is vanishing and a new generation of readers has not been forthcoming, noted several staff members of the Leo Baeck Institute, a body assembling the history of German-speaking Jewry.

Even Aufbau's hold on some long-time readers has loosened. One son of a refugee noted that his father has stopped reading Aufbau, feeling, he said, "it no longer has anything to say." He added that everyone his father knew from Europe has died.

Nevertheless, Aufbau faces its precarious future buoyed by a rich past, one marked by years of meeting the needs of its emigrant readership.

Meeting Its Readership's Needs

The paper has enabled the central European refugees to reestablish and maintain family and community ties. After the war, it published lists of individuals in the DP camps in Germany, enabling families to find lost members.

"Aufbau keeps the older generation attached to Central Europe, the places of their births, where they spent the formative parts of their lives," said Dr. Michael Riff, the reference librarian at Baeck Institute. He recalled that his Czechoslovakia-born parents went out of their way to patronize Aufbau advertisers.

In 1948, Aufbau began to campaign for a fair system of reparations to be paid by the German government to refugees who had suffered personal and financial losses under the Nazis. According to Steinitz, Aufbau's subsequent extensive coverage of West Germany's restitution laws garnered the paper its greatest circulation, 50,000 in the early 1960's. "Aufbau was the paper for this information," Steinitz said.

The years since have seen Aufbau's circulation shrink to about 12,000. Steinitz, who speaks with difficulty because of a recent cancer operation, said he expects to lose an additional 1,000 readers by year's end.

Aufbau has, said Steinitz, always aimed to make the transition to life in America easier for the approximately 100,000 German-speaking refugees who arrived here during Hitler's rule. It began as a ten-page monthly of the New World Club in New York, the successor of an organization of young German-Jewish emigrants formed in New York in the late 1920's.

Maintained A 'Liberal' Political Tradition

The paper has maintained what Steinitz calls a "liberal" political tradition, including editorial support for Israel, while serving as a literary and political forum for the emigres. It has published some of the most notable writers and thinkers of the German emigration. "It attracted," said Gert Niers, Aufbau's 42-year-old managing editor, "anybody who was anti-Hitler, whether they were Jewish or not," including Einstein and Mann.

Today, the paper still caters to the interests of its dwindling refugee readership, two-thirds of which now call America home. To do this, said Niers, the paper covers developments in German democracy, while keeping an eye on the activities of neo-Nazism and American and Israeli politics.

Sports, particularly soccer, are an integral part of Aufbau's coverage. Additionally, the paper regularly offers book, theater, music and film reviews, a woman's page and currency exchange rates.

The German-born Niers, along with 41-year-old Austrian-born Hermann Pichler, do most of the actual editing of Aufbau. Neither of the two are Jewish, but both said they are dedicated to preserving Aufbau's traditional German-Jewish character.

Niers referred to the paper's "decidedly" Jewish quality, pointing out Aufbau's weekly publication of the interpretation of the weekly Torah portion by Rabbi Joseph Maier. "On the other hand," said Steinitz, "we are decidedly Reform-minded (towards Judaism), which makes it easier to adjust to more secular issues."

Perhaps nothing better typifies both the service Aufbau represents to its readers and its fragile future than the Aufbau obituaries. Aufbau publishes about 10 obituaries a week, said Niers, over 500 a year.

Serves As A Global Network

Marion Kaplan, a historian and the daughter of German-Jewish refugees, told of her parents reading Aufbau, starting from the back where the obituaries and personal notices are. "Aufbau forms a network that goes around the globe," Kaplan related, telling of congratulatory letters her grandmother received from places as far-flung as South Africa and Argentina after a notice of her 90th birthday went in Aufbau.

Kaplan, who has written widely on German-Jewish social history, noted that many of her contemporaries do not speak and read German. This pinpoints a major reason for Aufbau's poor following among the children of the refugees.

Twenty-three years ago, Aufbau could have been bought in New York, which Steinitz said is home to 25 percent of its readers, for 20 cents. Aufbau's annual subscription rate of \$38 per year, coupled with

its removal from most newsstands in the city several years ago, now makes Aufbau a daunting purchase for many of its predominantly older readers.

Trying To Counter Uncertain Future

To counter the uncertainties surrounding Aufbau's future, the paper has set up the Aufbau Heritage Foundation to solicit contributions to "foster German-Jewish heritage," said Niers, a goal which he said includes enabling Aufbau to keep publishing.

Accomplishing the Foundation's objective appears to be a deeply felt wish for Niers, whose father, while refusing membership in the Nazi Party, served in the Third Reich's army. He explained his own interest in Aufbau, which has him poised as a likely successor to Steinitz at Aufbau's helm, as a "question of responsibility." "For me, it was important to get into contact with the Holocaust survivors, with that generation."

Steinitz said he was forced out of a brief retirement in 1980, when his replacement turned out to be a "disaster." Steinitz, whom Pichler said gets mail from readers "more like letters to a member of the family," praised Niers as "remarkable" for his success in identifying with the problems and culture of the Hitler-era emigres. Whether Niers though or anyone could maintain Aufbau's readership in the absence of Steinitz is an additional worry for the staff.

As the obituaries come steadily in, Aufbau's staff of 15 continues to serve its dwindling readership. Steinitz, only the second editor in Aufbau's history, said "the German-Jewish heritage would otherwise be lost in 50 years, when nobody remembered it anymore."

OLYMPIC PROFILE

**RALPH KLEIN: ISRAELI COACH OF
WEST GERMANY'S BASKETBALL TEAM**
By Sol Marshall

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2 (JTA) -- One of the interesting elements in international sports competition is the search for effective coaches. "Home town boys" are not necessarily the best choices. When Mexico was awarded the 1988 Olympics, it was natural that the Mexican Olympic Committee went abroad for 26 of its 29 or 30 coaches. Most of the individual sports and some of the team sports were not popular in Mexico, and there was no cadre of top-flight coaches to draw on for leadership of world-class teams.

But some interesting match-ups have occurred in the 1984 Olympic Games. One of them is in the leadership of the West German basketball team. Ralph Klein, an Israeli who was born in Berlin and who escaped from the Holocaust barely in time, has been employed by the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) Olympic Committee as coach.

How did that happen? "They were looking for the best man, and it was me," says Klein. "They were considering three Americans and myself. Perhaps it was easier because I was already in Germany, and knew the language and the psychology of the players, but I think it was mostly because I was a better choice."

One of the candidates had served one year as national coach, not too successfully, and the others had experience as coaches in Europe. Klein had been employed as coach of the Cologne club, and had guided them to a successful season when he was tapped by the national committee for their squad. He took over the team in time to finish fourth

in a qualifying tournament in France in May, and qualify for the Olympic Games. While Klein was born in Germany he lived there only eight years. In 1929 the family moved to Hungary from where his father had come to Germany. He recalls that life in Germany was not too bad, in the eyes of a young boy.

His years in Hungary are the ones he remembers with sadness and hatred. Within five years the family was restricted to the ghetto, and then his father and sister were sent to Auschwitz. He and his brother and mother remained in Budapest until 1945, when his sister was liberated. They returned to Berlin, but his brother and sister moved to Israel in 1947 and Klein and his mother emigrated in 1951.

Varied Sports Career

He went into sports and physical education as a career almost immediately. From 1951 to 1964 he played with Maccabee Tel Aviv and the national team. In 1964 he came to the United States under the auspices of the United States Committee for Sports in Israel to study coaching under some of the major coaches in America.

Since 1965 he coached the National Junior Team, Maccabee Tel Aviv and the National Senior Team. During his tenure Maccabee Tel Aviv won the European Cup of Champions and Israel reached the finals of the European Tournament, losing to the Soviet Union by 19 points at Torino in 1979.

By 1983 I had gone as far as I could go in Israel," said Klein. "I wanted to do something different, and the logical step was to Europe. The best offer was from Cologne, so I went there. After the club season, I was asked to take over the national team. So that is where we are now."

Klein retains his Israeli citizenship, of course, as he plans to return to Israel at the end of his two-year contract. He is on the faculty at Wingate Institute of Physical Education, where he teaches organization and administration of sports, so he must return within 24 months to retain his tenure.

"My citizenship causes a problem to the basketball federation," he says. "So they must have wanted me when they knew what problems it causes. For example, when the team plays in Spain, they must take special steps to obtain a visa for me. For their players it is no problem, but Spain does not recognize Israel, so the officials have much more red tape to handle when we go into certain countries."

Asked what he would do if he had to coach against Israel, he said: "I have done that already. When we were in France, Israel was one of the teams there. I told my committee in advance, if winning was important in order to qualify, I would coach the team. If not, I would sit on the sidelines." As it turned out, the match was the last of the tournament. FRG had already qualified and Israel was out of the running. So Klein sat on the sidelines and let his assistant handle the team. Israel won by one point.

"There are some things I will do and some things I will not do," said Klein as he stood up to leave the interview. "When we are in a match and the national anthems are played, I will stand with everybody else and for all the music. But I did not march under the German flag during the Opening Ceremonies. They didn't miss me."

CORRECTION: The name of the city in which a history of anti-Semitism in Hungary was published was misidentified in a headline in Thursday's Bulletin. The city was Budapest.