

**REAGAN: U.S. WILL 'VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT'
RATIFICATION OF GENOCIDE CONVENTION**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (JTA) — President Reagan went before a large Jewish audience today to officially announce that his Administration will now "vigorously support" U.S. ratification of the United Nations Convention against genocide.

"I want you to know that we intend to use the Convention in our efforts to expand human freedom and fight human rights abuses around the world," Reagan told the biennial convention of B'nai B'rith International at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. "Like you, I say in a forthright voice, 'never again.'"

B'nai B'rith has long called for the adoption of the Genocide Convention. But the President has refused to call for its ratification by the Senate up to now, apparently because of opposition from some conservatives. The State Department announced the new position today.

Reagan explained today that the decision was made after a "long and exhaustive study" because of concern about the international covenant "in part due to the human rights abuses performed by some nations that have already ratified the document."

The Genocide Convention

The General Assembly of the United Nations approved unanimously on December 9, 1948 a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention specifies that "genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices are punishable."

More than 90 countries, with the notable exception of the United States have approved the Convention, which was prompted by the Nazi mass wartime slaughter of six million Jews.

The Convention was passed by the General Assembly partly because of the persistent efforts of Raphael Lemkin, a Polish-born Jewish attorney, who coined the term "genocide" and worked vigorously for years to get UN approval of the proposal.

The United States participated in drafting the Convention and President Truman sent it to the Senate in 1949. Every president since then, except Eisenhower, and, previously, Reagan, has recommended approval but it has been blocked repeatedly by conservatives and isolationists in the Senate who fear it would expose Americans to dubious charges of genocide before a foreign court lacking American constitutional guarantees.

Reagan's speech today, which was interrupted many times by applause, included his declaration of support of Israel, a rejection of anti-Semitism and of quotas, and a denunciation of the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua as anti-Semitic.

But he spoke only briefly about the issue of separation of church and state and not at all about the issue of religion in politics which was the theme of Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential

**MONDALE: REAGAN HAS GIVEN IN TO A
'MORAL MCCARTHYISM' ON RELIGION ISSUE**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (JTA) — Former Vice President Walter Mondale accused President Reagan today of giving in to a "moral McCarthyism" by seeking to brand his political opponents as anti-religious.

"No President should attempt to transform policy debate into theological disputes," Mondale told some 1,500 persons at the biennial convention of B'nai B'rith International. "We must not let it be thought that political dissent from him is un-Christian. And he must not cast opposition to his programs as opposition to America."

Mondale also made a strong denunciation of bigotry and anti-Semitism. "All my life, I have fought anti-Semitism, racism and every other spiritual obscenity," Mondale said. "All intolerance is ugly, whether it wears the sheets of the Ku Klux Klan or spreads the slurs of the Christian Voice. All hatred is poison, whether it comes from the mouth of Rabbi (Meir) Kahane or the radio program of Louis Farrakhan."

In introducing Mondale to the audience, Billy Goldberg, a former B'nai B'rith International vice president, noted that Mondale had attended more B'nai B'rith meetings than many of those present. Mondale told them "we have worked together for over 25 years for a just and caring America, for a strong Israel and for freedom and human rights around the world."

Concentration Of Church-State Issue

Mondale's speech concentrated on the church-state issue, particularly following President Reagan's speech at a prayer breakfast during the Republican National Convention in Dallas in which Reagan accused opponents of prayer in the schools as being intolerant of religion.

"B'nai B'rith is opposed to Mr. Reagan's amendment," on school prayer, Mondale said. "I would not call you intolerant of religion." Mondale charged that Reagan, who addressed this group later this morning, "instead of construing dissent from him in good faith... has insulted the motive of those who disagree with him, including me."

Mondale, who was applauded numerous times for his statements on freedom of religion, said he accepted the "challenge" from a group of Catholic, Protestant, Baptist and Jewish leaders yesterday in New York for the political parties to commit themselves to the spirit of religious tolerance. "I accept that challenge for myself, for Geraldine Ferraro and for the Democratic Party. And I call on Mr. Reagan to do the same."

Mondale gave several examples of what he called were efforts "by a determined band" to use "government power to impose their own beliefs on other people and the Reagan Administration has opened their arms to them."

Among those he listed were Sen. Paulaxalt of Nevada who sent a "Dear Christian Leader" letter to 45,000 ministers, asking support for Reagan; the Rev. Jerry Falwell, "whose benediction at the Republican Convention called Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, 'God's instruments for rebuilding America';" the Rev. Jimmy Swaggart, who Mondale said "insists that Catholicism is a 'false religion' and that Jews are damned to go to hell" but "is a welcome policy adviser at the White

House." Mondale said that because of the attacks, for the first time in his 25 years of public life, he has to defend his own political statements. He gave his credo as:

"I believe in an America where all people have the right to pursue their faith not just freely, but also without insult or embarrassment; where religious freedom is not a passive tolerance but an active celebration of our pluralism.

"I believe in an America that gives -- as George Washington wrote to the Touro Synagogue -- 'to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance.'

"I believe in an America that has been a home and refuge for people from every faith. Our government is the protector of every faith because it is the exclusive property of none.

"I believe in an America that honors what Thomas Jefferson first called the 'wall of separation between church and state.' That freedom has made our faith unadulterated and unintimidated. It has made Americans the most religious people on earth. Today the religion clauses of the First Amendment do not need to be fixed; they need to be followed.

"I believe in an America where government is not permitted to dictate the religious life of our people; where religion is a private matter between the individuals and God, between families and their churches and synagogues, with no room for politicians in between."

Mondale also noted that Reagan "has been calling his party 'America's party.' I hope he does not mean to suggest that the other party -- my party -- is unAmerican."

Mondale declared "there is not one party that believes in God, and one that does not. There is not one party that is for family life, and one that is against it. There is not one party that would weaken America, and one that would strengthen it. There is not one party that is patriotic, and one that is not."

(Reagan, continued from P.1, Col.1)

nominee, in his speech to the same group about three hours earlier, Reagan praised the development that is occurring in which millions of Americans, including Jews, are returning to faith. The President said that as Americans welcomed this development, they "must ever more fervently attack ugly intolerance. We have no place for haters in America," he asserted. Reagan declared that the U.S. "is and must remain a nation of openness to people of all beliefs. Our very unity has been strengthened by this pluralism."

'No Room For Intolerance'

He said: "The ideals of our country leave no room whatsoever for intolerance, anti-Semitism or bigotry of any kind -- none. The unique thing about America is a wall in our constitution separating church and state. It guarantees there never will be a state religion in this land, but at the same time it makes sure that every single American is free to choose and practice his or her religious belief or to choose no religion at all. Their rights shall not be questioned or violated by the state."

As did Mondale, Reagan quoted from George Washington's famous letter to the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island in which Washington said that in the U.S. believers of all kinds and non-believers "shall sit in safety under his own vine

and fig tree and there shall be none to make him afraid." Reagan denounced quotas while stressing his Administration has and will continue to fully enforce the civil rights laws. "We remain unalterably opposed to an idea that would undermine the concept of equality itself -- discriminatory quotas," he said.

"You know, I can remember a time when America did have quotas. They were used in an attempt to make discrimination legitimate and permanent, keeping Jews and other targets of bigotry out of colleges and medical schools and jobs. I cannot state it too forcibly: this type of thing must never happen again."

In introducing Reagan to the 1,500 persons in the audience, Max Fisher of Detroit said that Reagan resigned from a country club in 1947 because it barred Jews and that in 1948 he was among the first in the movie industry to support the establishment of the State of Israel.

Cites Common U.S.-Israeli Values

"The first step in understanding American-Israeli relations is to recognize our common values, aspirations, and interests," Reagan said today. He said this is one of the reasons for the "widespread hostility to Israel" which has shown up particularly in the United Nations and other international organizations.

"Since taking office, our Administration has used every opportunity to reaffirm before the world our unwavering support for the State of Israel," Reagan declared. "If ever the United Nations should vote to expel Israel ... we will walk out of the hall together."

Reagan noted that Premier Yitzhak Shamir has said that American-Israeli relations had never been better. He said the U.S. alliance with Israel has been strengthened by the upgrading and formalization of strategic cooperation; the renewal of the United States-Israel Memorandum of Agreement for Cooperation in military research, procurement and logistics; and U.S. aid to Israel which from 1981 through 1984 totaled nearly \$9.5 billion and which in 1985 will be \$2.6 billion, all of it a grant.

Reagan reaffirmed that his September 1, 1982 peace initiative "remains fully valid" and the initiative and the Camp David accords "represent the foundation of our continuing policy." But, he added, "Let me assure you we will never attempt to impose a solution on Israel. Nor will we ever weaken in our opposition to terrorism, by the PLO or anybody else."

Reagan did not mention Jerusalem today, as he did when he spoke to the B'nai B'rith in 1980, declaring Jerusalem's "centrality to Jewish life is known to all." He also said then "unlike the days prior to 1967, Jerusalem is now and will continue to be one city, with continuing free access to all."

Reagan received warm applause when toward the conclusion of his address, he said, "As we approach the Jewish holiday of Rosh Hashanah, let us pray that the New Year will be a Shanah Tovah Umetukah -- a good and sweet year for both America and Israel."

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Israel's smallest monetary unit, the Agora, a tenth of a Shekel, may soon disappear, only five years after it was introduced. Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, Governor of the Bank of Israel, is scheduled to introduce a bill which would abolish the Agora as legal currency. Such a law would only formalize an existing situation since the Agora has not been in use for the past two years.

4 JEWISH LEGISLATORS SURVIVE LANDSLIDE VICTORY OF CONSERVATIVES

By Ben Kayfetz

TORONTO, Sept. 6 (JTA) -- The four Jewish members of the Canadian House of Commons survived Tuesday's landslide victory of the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada's general elections.

They are: David Orlikow, of Winnipeg, a member of the New Democratic Party; Robert Kaplan of York Center, Toronto, Solicitor General in the outgoing Liberal government; Herbert Gray, of Windsor, Ont., who also held Cabinet posts in the Liberal government; and David Berger, a Liberal of Montreal Laurier.

There were no specifically Jewish issues in the election which ended more than two decades of Liberal Party government. The Canadian Jewish Congress had informed the candidates of all parties of the issues of Jewish concern such as Israel, Soviet Jewry, Jews in Arab lands, anti-hate legislation and Nazi war criminals living in Canada.

Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservatives who will take office as Prime Minister on September 17, has expressed himself strongly in favor of Israel and for tougher measures against war criminals. Associates of Mulroney have favored strengthening anti-hate legislation.

GROWING ARAB ACTIVISM IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Sept. 6 (JTA) -- Projects ranging from the establishment of a "Muammar Qaddafi" nursery to the dissemination of Islam by an associate of the Ayatollah Khomeini are signs of a discernible growth of Arab and Moslem activism in Brazil during recent months, the World Jewish Congress reported.

The Latin American branch of the WJC cited increasing press coverage for such activities in the cities of Brasilia, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

The daily Jornal do Brasilia reports that "the Arab community of Rio de Janeiro," through an agreement with the Brazilian League of Assistance (a public body), donated two new day nurseries, each with a capacity of 30 children. One of the nurseries is named "Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" and the other "Muammar Qaddafi." The initiative for the donations came from the president of the Arab-Brazilian People's Cultural Congress, Jose Alberto Gomes.

In Curitiba, the WJC reported, a representative of the Ayatollah Khomeini, Al Said Mohammad al Tabatabai, has been in the city since the beginning of the year, according to the leading newspaper, "in order to disseminate Islam in all of Latin America and to work among the Brazilian Moslem population."

A 43-year-old former professor of theology, the newspaper described him as "a close associate of Khomeini who chose him especially for this mission."

The PLO In Latin America

Previously, the Sao Paulo press had given broad coverage to a "congress of Palestinian organizations of South and Central America and the Caribbean," which brought together 235 delegates for a three-day meeting in support of the PLO.

The PLO has officially recognized missions in Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru. In countries like Brazil and Bolivia, it has representatives without recognized status, and is now trying to extend its activities to the southern part of the continent.

According to the WJC, PLO propaganda has been most effective in penetrating student and labor

union circles. It was, in fact, a popular union leader known as "Lula," who was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Sao Paulo Palestinian Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN ISRAEL

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 6 (JTA) -- The number of unemployed in Israel increased by about 1,400 between July and August but the main problem is not joblessness but difficulty matching workers to the kind of jobs they want, according to Baruch Haklai, director of the government employment service.

"We find it very difficult to convince people to work in such branches as construction, metallurgics, agriculture and automobile mechanics," Haklai said at a press conference here yesterday. He said that 2,907 job offers were not filled last month compared to 1,500 in July. About 3,286 workers rejected job offers in August compared to 2,907 rejections in July.

But the number of people demanding jobs rose to 38,688 in August from 37,750 in July. The number of unemployed increased from 13,376 in July to 14,787 last month, Haklai reported.

He did not expect sudden mass unemployment but predicted a gradual rise in joblessness to about 20,000 by the end of this year, double the number out of work at the start of the year.

Job Offers, But No Takers

Haklai said that his service is unable to fill some 6,000 job offers a month despite rising unemployment. He said that half the jobs offered are filled by Arab workers from the occupied territories. About 80,000 Arabs from the territories presently work in Israel, of whom 50,000 got their jobs through the employment service and the rest through unofficial channels.

Haklai hinted there would be a crackdown on unorganized labor in the wake of rising unemployment but said his service would not try to throw any workers out of their jobs. He said unemployment was most serious in the development towns where about 13 percent of the population lives. According to Haklai, that sector accounts for 42.8 percent of the unemployed but it is where many young men refuse jobs in construction and agriculture.

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The absence of some 80,000 Arab workers from their jobs in Israel during the latter half of this week caused serious work disruptions, especially in the services industries. The Arabs were on a three-day leave to mark Id Al-Adha, the feast of sacrifice which is the climax of the annual pilgrimage to the Moslem holy places in Mecca and Medina. In Herzliya, the municipality declared "a day of Jewish labor," asking volunteers to replace the vacationing Arabs. Some 225 volunteers responded, out of a population of 80,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO (JTA) -- Eliahu Tabori, the Israeli Consul General in Rio, was made honorary citizen of Rio de Janeiro State in recognition of the fact that he "mastered the Portuguese language in the short time he has lived in Brazil," less than a year. Tabori received the honorary certificate of citizenship from the President of the State Assembly, Paulo Ribeiro, at a ceremony in the building that houses the legislature.

**First Encounter Of Its Kind:
ASIAN AND JEWISH INTELLECTUALS
TO HOLD COLLOQUIUM IN SINGAPORE**
By Sam Lipski

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6 (JTA) — In the first encounter of its kind, Asian and Jewish intellectuals will meet at the same forum to discuss the interaction of traditional cultures and modern states. The first Asian-Jewish colloquium will be held in Singapore from September 10-12.

It will be attended by distinguished scholars and leading intellectuals representing the academic, cultural and scientific communities of India, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, Israel, Europe and the United States.

Among the participants will be Prof. Yuval Neeman, Minister for Science and Development and founder and chairman of the Tehiya Party; Zwi Werblowsky, professor of comparative religion at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; David Sidorsky, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, New York; Prof. Jean Halperin from Geneva; Nissim Ezekiel, professor of English, from Bombay; Takeshi Muramatsu, professor of European history and literature, from Japan; Nalla Tan, professor of social medicine, from Singapore; and Chan Heng Chee, professor of political science from Singapore.

The conference organizers believe the colloquium will provide a unique opportunity to discuss the mutual problems and challenges confronting traditional cultures, particularly in states which have achieved independence recently.

Among the topics in the discussion, attention will be given to the particular contribution of Israel as an example of a new state which has had to deal with the interaction of traditional culture and contemporary nation-building.

Organized under the auspices of the Asia Pacific Jewish Association and co-sponsored by the World Jewish Congress, the colloquium is being convened by Prof. Yoram Dinstein, rector of Tel Aviv University, and Isi Leibler, president of the Asia Pacific Jewish Association. The colloquium will be held in the conference room of the Century Park Hotel in Singapore.

**RABBI WHO FLED GERMANY IN THE 1930'S
WILL BE FIRST U.S. RABBI TO RETURN
TO E. GERMANY IN CLERICAL CAPACITY**

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (JTA) — A rabbi who fled as a refugee from Germany in the 1930's will become the first American rabbi ever to return to East Germany in a clerical capacity when he travels to East Berlin next month to officiate at High Holy Day services on Rosh Hashanah, September 27-28, and on Yom Kippur, October 6.

The return of Rabbi Ernst Lorge, retired spiritual leader of Temple Israel, Skokie, Illinois, has been arranged for by the American Jewish Committee, which last year provided books, religious articles and sacramental wine to the Jewish community of East Berlin. The books are now housed in the city's Jewish Community Library.

An estimated 100 to 150 of the city's 200 Jews are expected to attend the Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur services, where they will hear Rabbi Lorge deliver five sermons in his native German language. During his two-week stay in the city, he will also visit the Jewish old-age home.

Less than 600 Jews live today in the German Democratic Republic, concentrated in eight cities,

with the largest community living in East Berlin. The East German government provides funds for these communities and for maintaining more than 100 Jewish cemeteries spread across the country.

Explaining his plans for his sermons, Lorge said he would emphasize "religious themes and the unity of the Jewish people throughout the world.... I would like to make them proud of their Jewish identity."

Aided Auschwitz Survivors

Lorge, who was born in Mainz in 1916, left Germany for the United States in 1936. He was ordained in the rabbinate here in 1942. From 1944-1946, he served as a U.S. Army chaplain with the 69th Infantry Division in England, France, Belgium and Germany.

That division was the first to cross through to Russian lines from the East, and Lorge became the first Jewish chaplain to aid survivors at Auschwitz. His involvement in helping displaced persons included the establishment of schools and newspapers, the distribution of food and clothing, and the provision of legal aid to camp survivors detained by law enforcement authorities.

In 1967, he returned to West Germany at the invitation of the Education and Culture Ministry to lecture in several university towns to educators on the Holocaust. "My philosophy is that we should not award Hitler a posthumous victory by allowing Germany to be devoid of Jewish life and influence," Lorge explained.

The rabbi's scheduled visit to East Berlin came about as a result of a meeting last year between AJC leaders and Dr. Peter Kirchner, president of East Berlin's Jewish community. The AJC delegation, the first American communal group to meet with Jewish officials in East Berlin, learned then that the community was without a rabbi.

**PARITSKY RELEASED FROM
CAMP; YAKIR TRANSFERRED**

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (JTA) — After serving a three-year sentence in Stantsi Vydryno labor camp for allegedly "defaming the Soviet state," Aleksandr Paritsky was released, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported today. Paritsky, 46, was arrested on August 28, 1981, after a long campaign of KGB harassment culminated in the search of his home in Kharkov.

Prior to his arrest, Paritsky's academic title, Kandidat of Technical Sciences, was rescinded by the Soviets because of his alleged "anti-patriotic activity," marking the first time such action was taken against a scientist for his desire to emigrate to Israel. Upon his release, Paritsky returned home to his wife, Polina, in Kharkov.

In Moscow, refusenik Aleksandr Yakir, recently convicted on charges of alleged "draft evasion," has been transferred from Butyrka Prison to another prison within the city, pending his appeal. After receiving the official transcript and verdict on August 28, Yakir's attorney has until September 10 in which to file an appeal.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — Eliezer Shmueli, director-general of the Education Ministry, complained this week that the Treasury's demand for a reduction of 32,000 school hours this school year would force the dismissal of some 1,000 teachers. He warned that those who propose the cut in hours are undermining the educational system.