



ISRAEL TO DECIDE IN NEXT FEW WEEKS ON IDF WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

Once Begun, Withdrawal Would Take 6 to 9 Months
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Israel will decide in the next few weeks on the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, Premier Shimon Peres said in an interview published today. He said the withdrawal process itself, once begun, would take six to nine months.

Peres told The Jerusalem Post it was incorrect to speak of negotiations between Israel and Syria. The two countries have reached tacit understandings in the past when the Syrians perceived it to be in their interest and the same could be the case now with respect to south Lebanon, Peres said.

He noted that Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin is engaged in a broad review of Israel's deployment in Lebanon, parallel to ongoing diplomatic efforts. Richard Murphy, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs has returned to Washington following a week of what he called "exploratory talks" in the region.

Murphy conferred with Israeli leaders here last week after meetings with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon in Beirut and Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus. He may return to the Middle East shortly to continue his diplomatic mission, sources here said.

Jordanian-Egyptian Ties Stir New Diplomatic Activity

Expectations of new activity on the diplomatic front have been heightened by Jordan's re-establishment of full diplomatic ties with Egypt, broken when Egypt and Israel signed their peace treaty in 1979. The Jordanian move is believed to have been discussed at several unpublicized meetings between Peres and the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, Mohammed Bassiouni.

Israel has maintained a low profile on the matter but Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, now attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York, hailed it in a Kol Israel Radio broadcast as a victory for Camp David.

Government sources on the Labor side of the unity coalition are privately linking Hussein's decision to the fact that Israel now has a regime headed by Peres. Those sources stress Peres' reiteration of his desire to open a dialogue with Jordan and his insistence that the government's policy guidelines allow for free-ranging negotiations, not necessarily limited to the Camp David terms.

Possible Sources Of Labor-Likud Conflict

That might prove a major source of conflict between the Labor and Likud components of the unity government, should Jordan indicate an interest in opening peace talks with Israel. Shamir has avoided a head-on clash so far but has made it clear that he would oppose any negotiations with Jordan on a basis other than Camp David.

In an interview over the weekend, the Likud leader said that if differences arose in the future between himself and Peres they would not be because of "lack of chemistry" but a result of substantive policy disputes.

PERES HOPEFUL THAT RESUMPTION OF JORDANIAN-EGYPTIAN TIES WILL AID RENEWAL OF MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Premier Shimon Peres expressed "hope" today that the restoration of diplomatic ties between Egypt and Jordan "will contribute toward the renewal of the peace process in the Middle East."

Peres made that comment at today's Cabinet meeting, stressing that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in 1979 which precipitated Jordan's break with Cairo, was never intended to impair relations between Arab states.

The Prime Minister's use of the word "renewal" with respect to the peace process was seen to be calculated not to arouse conflict with his Likud partners in the unity government over the terms of possible future peace talks with Jordan. "Renewal" implies a continuation of the Camp David process which Likud insists can be the only basis of such talks.

On the other hand, Peres did not mention Camp David specifically. The omission was apparently in deference to the Labor Party position that negotiations with Jordan need not necessarily be limited to the Camp David framework.

Peres To Meet With Reagan Next Week

Peres is preparing for his departure for the United States next Saturday night and the Cabinet will convene in special session Thursday to discuss his trip. Peres will be meeting in Washington with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other top Administration officials. He will also meet with the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro, during his week-long stay in the U.S.

Cabinet sources do not see any controversy developing between Labor and Likud at Thursday's session over peace talks with Jordan inasmuch as there is no immediate prospects at this time that such talks will materialize.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin, who will accompany Peres to Washington, noted today that the unity government since its formation has not discussed President Reagan's controversial Middle East peace plan of September 1, 1982. It was flatly rejected by the Likud-led government at the time and until the Cabinet undertakes a formal discussion on the subject, it is bound by the decision of its predecessor, Beilin said.

Governmental Position On Lebanon

The Cabinet apparently made no decision today on the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force from Lebanon, though Peres predicted earlier that a decision will be made in the not too distant future. However, Beilin said the government's position on Lebanon was discussed.

It calls for the assured security of Israel's northern borders; combined operations by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) to maintain security; and an understanding with Syria that they will not advance into areas of Lebanon vacated by the IDF or permit the infiltration of hostile elements.

SHAMIR-GROMYKO MEETING DESCRIBED AS 'REMARKABLY FREE OF POLEMICS'

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- The meeting between Israel's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last week was described as "remarkably free of polemics" by a spokesperson for the Israel Mission to the United Nations. Shamir, himself, described the 90-minute meeting at the Soviet Mission to the UN as "very good, a very long discussion."

The meeting last Tuesday night, which was requested by Israel, was the second meeting between Shamir and Gromyko, who met at the UN General Assembly three years ago, and the first high-level contact between Israel and the Soviet Union since then. Shamir and Gromyko are in New York for the 39th session of the Assembly.

There has been no official reaction in Israel to the Shamir-Gromyko meeting. But Premier Shimon Peres, in presenting his unity government to the Knesset on September 13, urged Moscow to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. He said those ties were "severed at a time of anger" during the 1967 Six-Day War.

Issue Of Soviet Jewry

According to Judith Dranger, a spokeswoman for the Israel Mission to the UN, Shamir raised with Gromyko the issue of Soviet Jewry and asked that the Soviet government "let all those Jews who wish to do so to move to Israel." Gromyko told Shamir that the Soviet Union had already permitted many Jews to leave for Israel, the spokeswoman reported. Despite the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries, Jews have been leaving the USSR since 1967. But the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union has declined to a mere trickle in the last two years.

International Peace Conference Rejected

Gromyko reportedly raised the issue of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of Israel, the Arab countries, the Palestinians, the United States and the Soviet Union. Shamir replied that Israel favors direct negotiations as a way to reach a solution in the Mideast, noting that negotiations have proved to be more effective than conferences in dealings between Israel and the Arab countries.

In a television interview last Wednesday, Shamir said he explained to Gromyko that an international conference "at this time" will not be useful "because we prefer direct negotiations with all the countries in the Mideast one by one and we see the only way to bring about such solutions is by the Camp David accords."

He added that Israel does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and therefore "we are not very pleased by this idea" of an international conference. Shamir said that he told Gromyko that in the absence of diplomatic ties, Israel could not even discuss the proposal.

In reply to a question regarding the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt, Shamir said it is "a victory for the Camp David process." Jordan's decision to resume ties with Egypt "proves that the only realistic way in the Mideast to solve the problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict is by the way of Camp David," Shamir declared.

Shamir is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz tomorrow and will address the General Assembly on Wednesday.

BOMB TRAGEDY AVERTED

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- A serious tragedy was averted today when a police dawn patrol discovered an explosive charge at a heavily-used hitch hiking station near Netanya. The policemen summoned experts who defused the charge, which contained some eight kilograms of explosives hidden in a plastic shopping bag. Police described the charge as "exceptionally large" for this type of booby trap.

The hitch hiking station at the Beth Lid crossroads is a main point at which soldiers seek rides to and from neighboring bases. It would have been crowded at the time the charge was set to explode, some 30 minutes after it was discovered at five a.m., as many soldiers were on their way back to their posts after the Rosh Hashanah weekend. The three-day holiday weekend passed quietly throughout the country, with no major incidents reported.

ISRAEL, USSR TIED IN OPENING SINGLES MATCHES IN DAVIS CUP FINAL IN DONETZ

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- Israel and the Soviet Union were tied at one game apiece in their opening singles matches in the Davis Cup European Zone "A" final in Donetsk, the Ukraine, yesterday. The two teams are to play their doubles match today.

In yesterday's competition, viewed by some 1,500 spectators, including several Jews who waved greetings to the Israelis, Shlomo Glickstein, Israel's top tennis player, beat Russia's No. 2 ranked player, Alexander Zverev 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 5-7, 8-6.

Israel's second ranking player, Shahar Perkis, was defeated by the Soviet Union's No. 4 ranked player and Junior Champion Andrei Chesnokov 7-5, 6-3, 7-5. Glickstein and Perkis play again in today's doubles match, though the Russian pair is not yet known.

According to Israel Tennis Association chairman David Hemik, who received his Russian visa only minutes before the Israelis were due to emplane from Vienna for the Ukraine, the Israelis were being very well treated in Donetsk.

They had been told they could not attend Rosh Hashanah services in the Ukrainian city because there was no Jewish community there.

The Israel Tennis Association is protesting to the World Union at the Soviet refusal to grant visas to some non-playing team members and barring all Israeli sports journalists from attending the match.

ILLINOIS COURT UPHOLDS STATE LAW DESIGNED TO MEET NEED OF OBSERVANT JEWS FOR IMMEDIATE BURIALS

By Ben Gallob

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (JTA) -- The Illinois Court of Appeals has upheld by a 3-2 ruling in Chicago the validity of the nation's only state law, designed to meet the needs of observant Jews for immediate burials, which makes illegal any contract in Illinois between a gravediggers union and a cemetery trade group to refuse such burials on Sundays.

Dennis Rapps, executive director of the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs (COLPA), which was the attorney of record in the litigation, said the next step could be an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court by Local 106 of the Service Employees International Union. The local had originally filed a charge of breach of contract against the Cemetery Association of Greater Chicago.

Local 106 had strongly fought the measure in the Illinois Legislature, contending it would violate the

National Labor Relations Act and that it was unconstitutional on several grounds. Judge Arthur Donne of the Circuit Court of Cook County upheld the statute on May 16 and Local 106 said it would appeal the ruling.

Donne said that the new law did not violate Local 106's bargaining rights because, as he interpreted the labor contract, it did not ban work on Sundays by union members. Donne stayed implementation of his ruling pending the outcome of the appeal.

The Court of Appeals, in its ruling two weeks ago, rejected union contentions that the law violated the First Amendment in that it mandated "involuntary servitude" and it "impermissibly" promoted the religious wishes of one group; and that it forced some gravediggers to accommodate the religious wishes of others. Donne did not directly rule on the constitutional issues.

Rapps said that Erwin Katz of Chicago, a member of the local COLPA chapter, and State Attorney Neil Hartigan were attorneys for intervenors in the case. Katz represents Chicago area rabbinic and congregational groups. At the request of Agudath Israel, which played a key role in bringing about passage of the law, State Senator Howard Carmiel, the law's principal legislative sponsor, represented other Jewish organizations as intervenor-defendants in the legal actions.

Rapps said that such intervention was needed to insure the Jewish community's interest in speedy burials, as required by Jewish law (halacha).

The only other state to provide such accommodation to the burial needs of observant Jews is New York. Rapps said that in 1972, as a result of a COLPA effort, the New York State Cemetery Board issued a regulation providing for legal holiday burials when cemeteries are usually closed. He said Sundays are not a problem in New York since those are regular workdays for gravediggers in that state.

WEST GERMANY'S JEWISH COMMUNITY ANGERED BY COURT DECISION TO FREE TWO PERSONS ACCUSED OF DEVISING AND CIRCULATING ANTI-SEMITIC GAME

By David Kantor

BONN, Sept. 30 (JTA) — The Jewish community in West Germany is sharply critical of the decision by a court in Zweibruecken, Saarland, that freed a man and a woman accused of devising and circulating a macabre parlor game in which pawns representing Jews were sent to death camps by a throw of dice.

The woman, Ingeborg Schulte, 30, received a nine-month suspended sentence for spreading anti-Semitic propaganda and inciting racial hatred. Handwriting experts had testified during the trial that it was she who addressed the envelopes in which copies of the game were mailed to Jewish communities in West Germany and to local prosecutors.

But it was the acquittal of Schulte's 36-year-old former policeman friend, Hans-Guenther Froehlich, an avowed Nazi sympathizer, that aroused the Jewish community here. Froehlich was regarded as the principal defendant in the case. The prosecution demanded a minimum 22-month prison term. But the court found insufficient evidence, despite Froehlich's admission during the trial that he admired Hitler and the principles of Nazism.

Judge Horst-Werner Krueger said there were no doubts about Froehlich's political views but given lack of evidence that he had a hand in devising the game, he could not be sentenced for his ideas. The

judge's remarks drew cheers from the neo-Nazi speculators who packed the courtroom. The official publication of the Jewish community, Allgemeine Juedische Wochenzeitung, said the verdict was beyond understanding. It deplored the lack of reaction from political parties, the church and most of the media, observing that the dangers of neo-Nazism must not be played down and it is alarming when the victims must remind the persons and institutions concerned.

The game consisted of a hand-drawn board with six pawns, each representing one million Jews. The players cast dice to move the pawns to squares labeled Auschwitz, Treblinka and the names of other notorious death camps of the Nazi era. The game, which was circulated widely in 1982-83 was jocularly known by neo-Nazis throughout the country as "Jude Aergre Dich Nicht" (Jew, do not get angry).

FRENCH JEWRY CONCERNED OVER GROWING POPULARITY OF AN EXTREMIST GROUP

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Sept. 30 (JTA) — French Jewry is seriously concerned over the growing popularity of Jean-Marie Le Pen and his extreme rightwing National Front Party which seems ideologically akin to the Vichy regime of World War II. But the Jewish community should approach this phenomenon cautiously, according to Theo Klein, president of the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions (CRIF) in a Rosh Hashanah eve interview published in Le Monde.

"We have no sympathy with Le Pen's policies but we refrain from intervening constantly against him for one reason, good or bad: By heading the opposition against Le Pen, the Jewish community would serve his interests more than it would do him a disservice," Klein explained.

He warned that an alliance between Le Pen's National Front and other opposition parties would have very negative consequences. But French opposition leaders have assured him that such an alliance is out of the question, Klein said.

Le Pen's party received a substantial boost and won respectability by its surprisingly good showing in the elections last June to the Parliament of Europe, based in Strasbourg. Klein described the National Front as reminiscent of certain politics that were ascendant in France in the period before the collaborationist Vichy regime: was established and its ideas very much like those who constituted the Vichy government.

Klein attributed Le Pen's popularity to his ability to exploit peoples' insecurity and economic tribulations. He is unabashedly racist, though his polemics have been directed mainly against immigrants and "guest laborers" who have been a source of friction in West European countries as a result of job shortages.

WASHINGTON (JTA) — The Senate appropriations committee has unanimously adopted an amendment by Sen. Alan Cranston (D. Calif.) that U.S. economic aid to Israel never be less than the total of the interest and principal Israel pays the U.S. on its annual debt. The rule has a five-year limit. The amendment will be part of the continuing resolution of the 1985 budget which includes \$2.6 billion for Israel.

There will be no Bulletin dated October 8, Columbus Day, a postal holiday.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 5744

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (JTA) — This continues the developments in the United States from July through September.

JULY 1984 —

The Democratic Party, at its Convention in San Francisco, selects Mondale as the Democratic Presidential candidate, and adopts a political platform that is strongly pro-Israel and includes an endorsement of moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Israel's Olympic team consisting of 38 athletes, 12 coaches, and six officials arrives in Los Angeles to join more than 8,000 competitors from throughout the world in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games. Israel, however, again fails to bring home an Olympic medal.

The House approves by a large majority the Equal Access law which would permit religious groups to hold meetings in public schools, but only before and after regular class hours.

Farrakhan uses the prestigious forum of the National Press Club in Washington to denounce the American Jewish leadership as "spiritually blind" and having "abnormal power" over the United States government.

AUGUST —

Archbishop Valerian Trifa, who was ordered deported from the U.S. in October, 1982, for his activities in leading the fascist Rumanian Iron Guard in a pogrom against Jews in 1941, leaves for Portugal, ending nine years of legal efforts by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations to first strip him of his citizenship and then have him deported.

Boleslavs Maikovskis is ordered deported from the U.S. for having concealed his past activities as a police official in Nazi-occupied Latvia during World War II when he applied for entry into this country, thus reversing a ruling last year that he was "not deportable."

The National Convention of the Republican Party is held in Dallas, renominating Reagan and Bush and adopting a strong pro-Israel platform. But on domestic issues the platform is the most conservative in the party's history and contains many positions that have long been opposed by American Jews, particularly support for school prayer.

Jewish organizations strongly denounce the comments by Reagan at a prayer breakfast in Dallas, attended by 17,000 people, at which the President charges that those who oppose such expressions of religion as voluntary prayer in public schools are "intolerant of religion."

SEPTEMBER —

The Reagan Administration announces its support for the 35-year-old United Nations Convention against genocide, already approved by 96 other countries and endorsed by every President except for Eisenhower, since it was signed by President Truman in December, 1948.

Two new Jewish high schools are opened this month which brings the total number of Jewish day schools in the U.S. to 491. An additional 57 day schools in Canada will bring the total of such schools in North America to 548, according to Torah Umesorah, the National Society for Hebrew Day Schools.

Eighteen women make Jewish history when they enter classrooms at the rabbinical school of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America to begin studies to qualify them for ordination as the first women

Conservative rabbis, an event expected to end a long-running dispute on the issue in conservative Judaism. A 19th woman enters the movement's school in Jerusalem.

AROUND THE WORLD
SEPTEMBER 1983 —

The Nicaraguan Ambassador to the U.S., Antonio Jarquin, meets with six leaders of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and provides assurances that his country will return to the Jewish community the synagogue in Managua, confiscated by the Sandinista government in July, 1979.

A 35-year-old former policeman and his 29-year-old woman friend are charged in Zweibruecken, West Germany with devising and circulating a macabre anti-Semitic board game in which six pawns representing six million Jews are moved by throw of dice to squares marked with the names of Nazi death camps.

Albert Rauca, a 75-year-old former SS officer, who was extradited from Canada last May where he had lived illegally since 1950, is charged in a Frankfurt court with the murder of more than 11,500 Lithuanian Jews during World War II.

OCTOBER —

Iosif Begun, the 51-year-old Jewish engineer and unofficial teacher of Hebrew in Moscow, is sentenced by a court in Vladimir to seven years imprisonment to be followed by five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet" activities.

Some 6,000 Argentine Jews and non-Jews march without incident in Buenos Aires in a rally sponsored by the Jewish Movement for Human Rights to urge government action amidst a growing number of anti-Semitic incidents and violations of human rights in Argentina.

Raul Alfonsin, co-founder of the Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights and the candidate of the Radical Civic Union, a middle class party, wins the presidential elections in Argentina, bringing about "a note of relief and optimism" to the Argentine Jewish community.

Jim Keegstra, the former high school teacher who taught his classes that the Holocaust was a hoax and that Jews were behind all evil in the world, is decisively defeated in his bid for re-election as mayor of Eckville, an Alberta farming community 65 miles southwest of the provincial capital of Edmonton.

NOVEMBER —

President Chaim Herzog's appeal for Arab nations to open a dialogue with Israel and negotiate for peace falls on deaf ears at the United Nations General Assembly as most Arab delegates leave the Assembly hall when the Israeli President begins his speech.

John Demjanjuk, a 63-year-old suspected Nazi war criminal and former guard at the Treblinka death camp, is arrested on an extradition request from Israel, the first time the federal government has arrested such a suspect for extradition to Israel.

(Continued tomorrow)

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UNITED NATIONS (JTA) — The European Economic Community has called on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and to end its occupation of territories taken during the Six-Day War. The statement on behalf of the 10-member EEC Countries was delivered by the Foreign Minister of Ireland, Peter Barry, in the course of his address to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.