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**ISRAEL AND LEBANESE MILITARY TEAMS FAIL TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS**

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Israeli and Lebanese military teams held their third round of talks at Nakura today but failed to narrow the gap between their respective positions on the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Force from south Lebanon and future security arrangements along Israel's northern border.

Gen. Amos Gilboa, head of the Israeli delegation, told reporters after the meeting that he had stressed to the Lebanese that until suitable security arrangements are made, the IDF will stay in Lebanon. He also made it clear that Israel would make no concessions, such as the release of prisoners it holds in south Lebanon as long as attacks on the IDF continue.

**The Major Differences**

The major difference between Israel and Lebanon on security is who will police the border once the IDF withdraws. The Lebanese delegation, headed by Gen. Mohammed Al-Hajj, flatly rejected that role for the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) and proposed that the regular Lebanese army take over in the south.

But a spokesman for Al-Hajj said today that Lebanon could not act as Israel's policeman in the south and is obliged only to provide security for the Lebanese population there.

Israel places no trust in the Lebanese regulars' ability to protect the borders from terrorist attacks on Israel and insists that Gen. Antoine Lahad's SLA be assigned the job. Israel also wants the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to be enlarged and made responsible for security north of the border zone, in the Awali River sector. The Lebanese are amenable to that proposal.

**Israel Rejects Lebanese Demands**

Israel was astonished, when the negotiating teams met at Nakura last Thursday, to be hit with a Lebanese demand for \$10 billion in war reparations from Israel. Israel rejected this out of hand and a spokesman for the Lebanese delegation said later that agreement had been reached to confine the talks to the security and military level.

Israel also rejected Lebanese demands that it release about 1,000 prisoners from the Ansar detention camp and that it reopen communications between south Lebanon and the rest of the country. The crossing points between the regions are manned by the IDF which restricts traffic for security reasons.

An Israeli military spokesman said today there would be no prisoner release and no opening of the cross points as long as attacks on the IDF continue. A Katyusha rocket was fired at an IDF position near Yadkin village in south Lebanon only this morning. There were no casualties.

The Israel-Lebanon talks, which were months in arranging, got off to a troubled start. Opening under United Nations auspices at UNIFIL headquarters in Nakura on November 8, they were suspended by the Beirut government two days later to protest

Israel's arrest of four leaders of Amal, the Shiite Moslem militia that has been harassing the IDF almost daily, causing casualties and damage.

A second meeting, to have been held November 12, was cancelled. The Israelis subsequently released three of the Shiite detainees. The talks were resumed last Thursday and the fourth Amal leader, Mahmoud Fakhri, was freed on Friday.

After today's session, which apparently got nowhere, it was announced that the two teams will meet again on Wednesday.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL URGES KNESSET TO TAKE A CLEAR STAND AGAINST 'KAHANISM'**

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir warned today that the activities and philosophy of Rabbi Meir Kahane and his extremist Kach movement pose a danger to social order in Israel and urged the Knesset to take a clear stand against it.

Zamir told the Knesset House Committee that he would welcome a resolution that would keep Kahane, the Knesset member for Kach, away from Arab population centers in Israel and from places where Arabs are employed. Kahane advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and from the occupied territories.

Zamir proposed specifically a Knesset resolution that would require Kahane to abide by police decisions to bar Kach members from Arab areas. As an MK, Kahane has been immune from such orders. The Attorney General suggested that the ban on Kahane be effective for a year. The committee is expected to pass such a resolution next week.

**Denounced As A Dangerous Movement**

Zamir denounced "Kahanism" as a dangerous movement. "I feel that this phenomenon is shameful, disgusting and dangerous," he told the Knesset members. "This is so because it conflicts sharply with all the values which are so dear to us."

He added that "Kahanism" flouts international law and distorts Judaism, endangers Jewish tradition and contradicts Zionism. It undermines the foundations of the State of Israel whose declaration of independence calls for equal rights for all citizens, Zamir said.

"The existence and respectability of the Knesset depends on a universal respect for its laws and it is unacceptable that a Knesset member would act against those laws," he said.

Zamir warned that since Kahane was elected to the Knesset last July 23, his movement has picked up strength and threatens the social fabric. It is time to act, he said. Because the courts alone cannot cope with the problem, the Knesset must take a clear stand against it. "A silence by the Knesset, or taking no stand at all on the issue, could be interpreted as acquiescence to Kahane's expressions and actions," he warned.

**JEWISH COMMUNITY URGED TO 'FINE TUNE' ITS RESPONSES TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ISSUE OF JEWISH EMIGRATION**

By Murray Zuckoff

TORONTO, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- An expert on international law, human rights and Soviet Jewry said here

that the Jewish community must "fine tune" its responses to the Soviet Union on the issue of Jewish emigration and to forego an unvarying "shrei gevalt" reaction regardless of how many Jews are allowed to emigrate annually.

Yoram Dinstein, rector of the Tel Aviv University, told several hundred people attending a session on "The Rescue of Soviet Jewry: Whose Responsibility?" at the 53rd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations that it becomes counter-productive to denounce the Soviet Union with unyielding intensity when it permits thousands of Jews to leave as well as when it closes the gates to emigration and allows only a handful to leave. Whether the Soviets allow thousands of Jews to leave or only tens of Jews, the Soviets are sending a message, and the message is different at different times and must be understood in context.

"We must give signals to the Soviet Union if they do something favorable and we must pick up the gauntlet if they don't," Dinstein said. If the Jewish community "shries gevalt" when 51,000 Jews are allowed to leave, as they were in 1979, the peak year of Jewish emigration, "what are we left with when the Soviets allow less than 1,000 to leave, as this year?"

#### Warns Against Exaggeration

Dinstein warned against crying wolf or exaggerating the condition of Jews in the USSR. "We were warned of a pogrom against the Jews, that they will be sent to Siberia, and have referred to the plight and illness of one or more Jewish activists and then found them to be in better health once they leave than they were reported to have been," he said.

Crying wolf and exaggerating the situation only tends to discredit the Soviet Jewry movement and results in a loss of sympathy or interest in the real problems facing Soviet Jews, he observed. The situation is severe enough not "to have to gild the lily," Dinstein said. All that is necessary is "to take a snapshot of what exists," he said.

He pointed out that when the Soviets allowed 51,000 Jews to leave, "it was a signal and we should have signalled back. It didn't mean that we had to pack up and go home. But we have to play different tunes to accompany different developments."

#### Emigration And East-West Detente

Dinstein said the Soviet Union lets Jews go on the basis of East-West detente. The Soviets do not give anything away without making certain that they receive in return a concession from the West commensurate with what they have given away. If the Soviets seek detente they can provide signs of "being liberal on the cheap" by allowing Jews to leave, he said. The world applauds this as a humanitarian gesture and the Soviets have not really lost much in the process.

"What did the Soviet Union lose by letting 260,000 Jews leave (under the regime of the late President Leonid Brezhnev)?" Dinstein asked. Very little, he answered. These Jews were allowed to leave because their role in Soviet society until then — as scientists, doctors, professionals — had been replaced by other segments in Soviet society. To assure the continued emigration of Jews from the USSR, Dinstein said "we must be in favor of detente."

In answer to a question, he said there is no relationship between the Soviet policy towards its Jewish citizens and its policy toward Israel. The Soviets helped Israel in the early years of the Jewish State, especially during the War of Independence, when Czechoslovakia sent arms to Israel with the tacit approval of the Soviet Union, Dinstein said.

It was also the bleakest years for Jews in the USSR when Stalin ordered the mass arrest of Jewish doctors in the infamous "doctors' plot" episode and ordered the murder of several Jewish poets, he said. On the other hand, he observed, the worst year in the relations between the Soviets and Israel — in 1979, two years after Menachem Begin became Israel's Premier — was also the best year for Soviet Jewish emigration.

#### A Success Story

Dinstein pointed out that it is now 25 years since the struggle for Soviet Jewry began. He said it has been "a success story beyond our wildest dreams," with more than 250,000 Jews having emigrated. Nevertheless, he added, a minimum of 350,000 more Jews want to leave the USSR "and if the doors were open, practically all Jews would leave."

He said that one of the positive developments in the struggle for Soviet Jewry has been "that we in the West contributed to the consciousness of Jews in the Soviet Union and provided them with an identity and pride." In addition, Dinstein said, "we have been instrumental in getting Soviet Jews closer to the sources of Jewishness."

At the same time, he said there is also a debit side to the development in this struggle. "We are getting tired. We have become tired of the subject." But, Dinstein noted, the struggle for Soviet Jewry was not begun as "a campaign for a few years, but for decades. Those who decide to participate in this struggle do so for life."

Another negative development, Dinstein observed, is that "we have lost the sense of unity and objectives. Splinter groups have developed within the Jewish community and frequently they take steps that are counter-productive and dangerous." In this connection, he referred to, without identifying them, those Jews who open fire at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations or who harass Soviet officials in the United States.

Dinstein also cautioned Soviet Jewish groups not to work with anti-Soviet groups like the Ukrainians. He said "it is mistake to do so and weakens our struggle."

#### Plight Of Children Of Refuseniks

Alexandra Finkelshtein, a former Soviet refusenik who worked as a marine biologist in the Soviet Union until she applied for an exit visa, and who now lives in Israel, described the plight of the children of long-time refuseniks who became "hostages of their parents."

The soft-spoken, almost frail Finkelshtein, said that the adults take risks in seeking to emigrate "but we make the choice to take risks." The children have not made a choice but are "subjected to the same humiliation and the same danger as their parents and this is very difficult" for both the children and their parents. "Our children grow up in an abnormal, unnatural situation as they witness the arrests of parents, KGB surveillance and are subjected to the same ostracism as their parents," she said.

The children are born in freedom, as are children everywhere, Finkelshtein observed, "and can't understand the total unfreedom they have to endure. They ask, why, if they (the Soviet authorities) don't like us don't they let us out?"

She recounted how Soviet authorities tried to dissuade her from naming her daughter, Miriam. The authorities said the name was "strange" and suggested a more typical Russian name like Marina or Marianna, Finkelshtein said. After several hours of this harassment, the authorities finally agreed to allow the baby to be named Miriam after she and her husband persisted.

#### The Attitude Of Children

Finkelshtein also recounted that at the age of seven, Miriam came home from school one day glum and depressed. After some time she finally asked, "Wouldn't it be better for us not to be Jews?"

Another time, Miriam asked her mother to attend a children's exhibition of drawings at her school. "The drawings were very good," Finkelshtein said, "but about one-third of them showed Israeli soldiers with swastikas and Magen Davids intertwined on armbands and Israeli soldiers bombing Arab villages. The children can't be blamed, they are victims of vicious anti-Zionist propaganda. How does one live in such an atmosphere?"

She told the audience that efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews have kept them going and have buoyed their spirits and resolve. She urged that these efforts continue. "As long as you persist, we will be safe," Finkelshtein declared.

#### Cites U.S. Determination

Morris Abram, chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights and chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said the U.S. government is determined to make the issue of Soviet Jewry "an issue of first rate importance, not a throw away item," in discussions with Soviet leaders and in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He said that Secretary of State George Shultz is especially, among all the Reagan Administration officials, vitally interested and concerned with the rights of Soviet Jews and that he has vigorously pursued the issue of human rights for Soviet Jews in his meetings with Soviet officials.

Abram said that letting Jews go from the Soviet Union is less important for Soviet leaders than how the issue helps the Soviets. He said there are considerable grounds for optimism regarding the future of Soviet Jews "if we seize the opportunities."

#### CATHOLICS AND JEWS IN ARGENTINA AGREE ON NEED TO ACHIEVE BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BOTH FAITHS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Catholics and Jews agreed here on the need for "practical measures aiming at a better mutual understanding and esteem" between the two faiths.

That was the tenor of a joint statement issued at the close of a meeting last week between a high-ranking delegation of the Latin American Bishops' Council and the leadership of the World Jewish Congress' Latin American branch, held at the WJC offices. The statement also expressed "the desire to strengthen relations in interreligious activities on the continent," the WJC reported.

According to Manuel Tenenbaum, director of the WJC's Latin American branch, the interfaith meeting was arranged in the context of an increasingly turbulent political and social environment on the continent.

"Given the growing and volatile nature of the problems and forces currently affecting South America, both religious communities felt an urgent need to exchange views on a coordinated basis so as to face the common challenge," Tenenbaum said.

The participants addressed an agenda which included the problems of missionary activity and proselytism, the relations of both faith communities with youth and an analysis of Jewish-Catholic relations on the continent from the point of view of doctrine and pastoral practices within the framework of "the guidelines and suggestions" of Vatican Council II.

The conferees stressed the positive path which Catholic-Jewish relations have taken since the "Nostra Aetate" declaration of Vatican Council II which explicitly rejected as non-Christian the charge of decide against the Jewish people.

Tenenbaum reported that at the outset of the meeting, Bishop Sinesio Bohn noted that the week marks the 46th anniversary of the infamous "Kristallnacht" when 91 Jews died in an orgy of destruction of Jewish property by Nazi gangs throughout Germany. He expressed on behalf of the Catholic delegation its homage and solidarity with the Jewish people in commemoration of that awful event of 1938.

#### 'WHO IS A JEW' LAW TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE KNESSET

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- The controversial "Who is a Jew" law will be brought before the Knesset, probably next month. The executive committee of the Labor-Likud unity government discussed the matter today and agreed that Premier Shimon Peres and Deputy Premier Yitzhak Shamir will decide the timing. They are expected to announce it during Chanukah which begins December 19.

The matter was raised by several Knesset members of the National Religious Party, the new religious party Morasha, Likud and Tehiya. It faces powerful opposition, however. It was soundly defeated the last time it was brought to the Knesset during the Likud-led regime, despite the strong personal backing of then Premier Menachem Begin.

The measure, long demanded by the religious parties and the Orthodox rabbinate, would amend Israel's Law of Return to exclude from automatic citizenship any convert to Judaism who was converted by a non-Orthodox rabbi. The bill has been denounced by the Reform and Conservative branches of Judaism in Israel and the U.S.

MK Shulamit Aloni of the Civil Rights Movement (CRM) plans a counter-attack. She said she would submit a bill to the Knesset broadening the Law of Return so that any person with one Jewish parent who identifies as a Jew, would be admitted as an immigrant to Israel.

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BONN (JTA) -- The cornerstone of a 15 million Mark new Jewish community center was laid in Frankfurt last week in the presence of local civic and Jewish community leaders. The city of Frankfurt is providing 7.5 million Marks toward its construction. Mayor Walter Wallmann, who spoke at the ceremonies, hailed the contributions of many generations of Jews to Frankfurt. The cornerstone of the structure is inscribed with the names of the 10,231 Frankfurt Jews deported to Nazi death camps and the more than 7,000 others who committed suicide to avoid that fate.

# ISRAELI ENVOY SAYS WAR IN LEBANON, ARAB TERRORISM AGAINST THE U.S. IN BEIRUT HAVE 'FUNDAMENTALLY ALTERED' ISRAEL'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION By Murray Zuckoff

TORONTO, Nov. 19 (JTA) -- Israel's war in Lebanon and America's exposure to Arab terrorism in Lebanon have had decisive influences on America's Middle East policy and are part of recent developments which have "fundamentally altered" Israel's international position, Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, said here.

Two other recent developments which have affected Israel's international position are the decline of Arab oil power, matched by a parallel decline in Arab financial power, and the decline of the PLO which, after the war in Lebanon, now "leads a fragmented and divisive existence," Netanyahu said.

Focusing on America's present perception of the Middle East in general and of Israel in particular, he told the more than 2,000 delegates attending the 53rd General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations, that the terrorist attacks against U.S. military installations and armed forces personnel in Beirut "was the first time that America as a country was so tragically exposed to Arab terrorism."

This experience, Netanyahu pointed out, had "a profound effect on the public at large and on policymakers in Washington. Leading American statesmen have come to recognize what Israel knew and argued all along: that terrorism is a new form of warfare aimed at all the democracies ... and that it must be vigorously resisted, if necessary with military means."

This new American recognition, "so new that some in Washington still have difficulty in grasping it, has profound implications for Israel's continuing war against terror, as it does for the rest of the world," Netanyahu declared.

## U.S. Has More Sober Grasp Of The Mideast

But Lebanon contributed in another way to a change of American perception, he said. "All the facile remarks about the 'centrality of the Palestinian problem to the Middle East conflict' were shown up as hollow before a splintered Arab world, the murderous infighting within the PLO and the ceaseless strife of faction against faction, tribe against tribe, in Lebanon."

Continuing his analysis, Netanyahu said that in "this more sober grasp of the Middle East, America learned that it had overestimated the mettle of the non-radical regimes and underestimated the blind fanaticism of both the Soviet-backed radicals and the Moslem fundamentalists. In these shifting sands, America found its alliance with Israel the only point of real stability and strength. That alliance is now being further enhanced through strategic cooperation between the two countries."

## Israel, U.S. In 'Reinvigorated Partnership'

Israel's "reinvigorated partnership" with America has profound implications beyond the two countries, Netanyahu observed. It shores up the position of the non-radical Arab states that are too weak or too frightened to fend for themselves and also creates opportunities to solve Israel's difficult economic problems.

The principal cause of the economic problems, he said, "is our crushing expenditure on unavoidable

defense outlays. For we cannot be expected to be the only country aligned with the West, and at the center of conflict at that, to carry such a financial burden. South Korea does not. NATO does not. Even Japan, rich as it is, does not. Yet from Europe to Japan, America will not find another ally more willing and competent to defend itself and in so doing to defend Western interests."

Netanyahu pointed out that the U.S. and Israel continue to differ on the issues of the West Bank settlements and arms sales to Arab regimes, but that the two countries differ "as respectful allies, committed to defending our common interests in the region."

The Israeli diplomat stated that for Israel, "this is a time of great opportunities. More than at any moment in its history, the international situation, at times so bleak, offers tremendous possibilities for us."

## Two Notions Must Be Re-Examined

Given the new situation, he said that two notions "which have been etched into our political thinking during our long history as a stateless people" must be re-examined. The first, Netanyahu said, "is the belief that the whole world is against us. It is not. Of the world's many nations, some are against us, some are not, and some are decidedly for us."

The second notion, he continued, is "that our diplomacy can produce a messianic era of peace, an end-of-days in which we would finally relax our vigil. This will not happen .... In world affairs there are no Hollywood endings nor Jewish Disney worlds. The only sustainable peace is the one that can be constantly, tirelessly defended. Both the history of this century, and the nature of the regimes that now confront us, show that this sober assessment is more relevant than ever."

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The Magen David Adom has begun a mass fund-raising program to aid the victims of famine in Ethiopia. Responding to reports that hundreds of Ethiopians die every day of hunger, the MDA has appealed for donations. The appeal was endorsed by many prominent Israelis, including President Chaim Herzog and Premier Shimon Peres.

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- The Israel Defense Force will retrench because of an \$80 million cut in the defense budget, Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He said about 2,000 permanent employees of the IDF will be dismissed, training and reserve duty time will be reduced and aircraft and tanks will be operated fewer hours.

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BRUSSELS (JTA) -- Brussels' Zaventem International Airport will soon have a synagogue in its main terminal hall where observant Jews in transit can worship at the appointed times. Interior Minister Herman De Croo approved the project and an architect has been engaged. Construction will begin shortly and the synagogue is expected to be opened some time next year.

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There will be no Bulletin dated November 22, Thanksgiving Day, a postal holiday.