

NEW URUGUAYAN VICE PRESIDENT IS  
CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET JEWRY COMMITTEE

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The successful candidate who emerged from national elections here this week as Vice President of the country, Enrique Tarigo, is a well-known jurist who chairs the Uruguayan Committee for the Rights of Soviet Jewry, the World Jewish Congress reported. Tarigo himself is not Jewish.

"Like the remainder of the Uruguayan people, the Jewish community of the country welcomed with joy the return to democracy," an analysis by the Latin American branch of the WJC stated.

The analysis found that of the 40,000 Jews of Uruguay -- almost all of whom reside in this capital -- the overwhelming majority voted for the victorious Presidential candidate Julio Maria Sanguinetti of the Colorado Party. Tarigo was his Vice Presidential running mate.

The Colorado Party is the traditional liberal power in Uruguay, of left of center trend, and Uruguayan Jewry has always tended to favor it. But there were also Jews among the followers of the Frente Amplio (Broad Front), a coalition of the left which included the Communists, and of the Partido Nacional, which is conservative leaning, though more radical at this time because of the imprisonment of its leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

## No Jewish Candidates To National Positions

There were no Jewish candidates for national positions. Nevertheless, the Central Jewish Committee, the representative body of Uruguayan Jewry and the WJC affiliate here, organized a convention with over 500 delegates of Jewish institutions at which the main candidates of the various political parties spoke.

The only issue of specific concern to the Jewish community during the electoral campaign was the appearance of a "Zionism equals racism" plank in the party platform of the most extreme faction within the leftist Frente Amplio. The Central Jewish Committee reacted vigorously and its press conference on the issue had wide coverage.

FORMER STATE DEPT. OFFICIAL PREDICTS  
THE U.S. WON'T EMBARK ON NEW MIDEAST  
PEACE EFFORT IN THE NEAR FUTURE

By David Landau

HAIFA, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The Reagan Administration will not embark on a new Mideast peace effort in the near future -- in part for fear of upsetting the delicate balance in the Israeli government.

This was the prediction voiced here yesterday by Lawrence Eagleburger, who recently retired as the State Department's senior Mideast policymaker. His view was disputed by Ambassador Sol Linowitz, who was President Carter's special envoy to the inconclusive Israel-Egypt talks on Palestinian autonomy in 1980.

The two men spoke at a day-long seminar on Israel-U.S. ties at Haifa University. The university's president -- and the moving spirit behind the event -- is Ephraim Evron, formerly Israeli Ambassa-

dor to the U.S. Eagleburger said the U.S. ought to know that there were times "to shut up" -- and the present was one such time.

## Ongoing Inaction Seen As Dangerous

But both Linowitz and Labor MK Abba Eban warned that ongoing inaction could be dangerous, and both urged Washington to revive its peacemaking efforts. Linowitz advised that there should be a resuscitation of the autonomy talks, and said he was convinced the still-outstanding issues, such as land-rights and water-rights, could be resolved.

Eban dismissed the autonomy talks in 1979-81 as "desultory" and urged that Washington build on the new Israel government's readiness to withdraw from Lebanon as a first stage towards regional progress.

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who is remembered in Israel as the man who organized the vital Yom Kippur War arms airlift, said that to ask if Israel was perceived in Washington, and especially in the Pentagon, as an asset or a liability was "the wrong question."

Fundamentally, he argued, American foreign policy was founded on moral considerations: only policies which were broadly supported by public opinion as "right" proved viable and long-lasting. And support for Israel's security and survival fell squarely into that category and accounted for the sturdy basic strength of the Israel-U.S. relationship, the former Defense Secretary (and later Secretary of Energy under Carter) contended.

GERMAN FEDERAL COURT TELLS LOWER  
COURTS TO END PRACTICE OF SUSPENDING  
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON NEO-NAZIS

By David Kantor

BONN, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The Federal Court in Karlsruhe, from which there is no appeal, has served notice on lower courts throughout West Germany to end the fairly common practice of suspending prison sentences imposed on neo-Nazis. The court deplored probation for neo-Nazis which can be viewed by the public as unjustified softness toward rightwing extremism.

The ruling, which set an important precedent in meting out justice to neo-Nazi offenders, was handed down in the case of a man found guilty of disseminating anti-Semitic propaganda over a long period. A court in Stuttgart sentenced him to two years' imprisonment but then suspended the sentence. The suspension was appealed by the State Prosecutor.

The immediate effect of the Karlsruhe Court order is that this defendant will have to serve out his two year sentence. The anticipated long-term effect is that courts in the Federal Republic from now on will avoid suspended sentences. According to legal authorities they need not impose a prison term, but if they do the defendants will go to jail.

German law requires that prison terms exceeding six months should not be suspended if the maintenance of the democratic political system is at stake.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES  
NEW LEADERS IN GOP-CONTROLLED SENATE

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The new leadership in the Republican controlled Senate, which was elected yesterday, is expected to maintain the pro-

Israel position of the outgoing Congress, one of the most supportive ever of Israel, and may even improve on this record.

This includes Sen. Robert Dole (R. Kan.), who was elected Majority Leader; Sen. Alan Simpson (R. Wyo.), who was elected Dole's deputy; and Sen. Richard Lugar (R. Ind.), who will be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when the 99th Congress convenes in January.

Outgoing Majority Leader Howard Baker (R. Tenn.), who is retiring from the Senate to seek the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1988, supported aid for Israel and other issues of importance to the Jewish State but he was not among the leading advocates of Israel in Congress.

#### Dole Is Staunch Supporter Of Israel

But Dole, who is also expected to seek the Presidency in 1988, has been a staunch supporter of Israel since coming to the Senate in 1969. He has close ties to the Jewish community and frequently speaks before Jewish organizations.

Dole has supported all aid programs for Israel and, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, helped guide the Free Trade Association bill between Israel and the United States through the Senate this year.

While opposing the Carter Administration's sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia in 1978, Dole supported the Reagan Administration in its sale of AWACS to the Saudis in 1981. Speaking to the annual meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) last April, he urged support of aid to moderate Arab countries because of the Soviet threat to the Middle East.

Simpson has supported aid to Israel and, like most Republicans, voted for the Reagan Administration's sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

#### Importance Of Lugar's Election

Probably the most important result for Israel in yesterday's Senate leadership elections was Lugar becoming chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which became possible after Sen. Jesse Helms (R. N.C.) said he would remain as chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Helms, during his recent reelection campaign, had promised to remain on the Agriculture Committee to protect his state's tobacco interests, but there had been strong pressure from the conservative right for him to take the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee created by the defeat of Sen. Charles Percy (R. Ill.). Helms has consistently opposed all foreign aid, including that to Israel, and has been considered by some to be anti-Israel.

Lugar, who is one of four Senators defeated by Dole for the Majority Leader's position, has been building ties with the Jewish community since coming to the Senate in 1977. He is considered "good" on foreign aid for Israel but like the other two Senators voted for the AWACS sale.

Lugar is expected to go along with most Administration requests. He and the new Senate leadership are expected to look favorably on the expected Administration requests for arms for Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

#### LITTLE PROGRESS IN ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The Israeli and Lebanese military teams held their sixth round of talks in Nakura Thursday but, as at their previous meeting Monday, little progress was reported.

Israel rejected a Lebanese proposal that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) patrol Israel's northern border after the Israel Defense Force withdraws from south Lebanon. The Israeli delegation maintains that UNIFIL cannot guarantee against terrorist activity in the border zone.

The Lebanese remain adamant in their rejection of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) as the guarantor of security in the border zone. They said Israel's proposals limited Lebanon's independence in its own territory.

The Israelis reported minor progress Thursday when the Lebanese agreed to a UNIFIL presence in the coastal towns of Sidon and Tyre.

Monday's session broke up in an acrimonious exchange between the two sides. Gen. Amos Gilboa, head of the Israeli delegation, said he was "fed up" with the Lebanese constant reiteration of unacceptable demands. A Lebanese spokesman accused Israel of deliberately wanting the talks to fail in order to remain in control of south Lebanon through surrogates.

#### BEHIND THE HEADLINES

##### NEW MOOD AMONG ISRAELI ARABS

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- Israel's political establishment was badly shaken this week by the determined, though aborted effort by an Arab Labor Party Knesset member to address the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman Jordan, the so-called Palestinian parliament-in-exile, convened by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

But the instant political storm raised by the attempts of Abdel Wahab Darousha, the only Arab on the Labor Party election list last July, to reach Amman via Cyprus, was of secondary importance. Most significant in the long term, political pundits agree, is the political transformation of Israel's 700,000 Arab citizens that Darousha's move clearly implies.

The implication is that the majority of Israeli Arabs will no longer settle for the status of passive bystanders in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Their leaders will no longer limit themselves to local issues such as electricity and water supplies or sewage disposal in Israel's Arab towns and villages. Instead, they are determined to play an active role in the overall political debate that occupies Israeli society.

Until now, such a role was confined to the largely discredited Communist Party in its expanded form known as Hadash, which in past elections attracted the majority of Arab Israeli votes, those of radicals and nationalists alike. The "moderate" Arabs aligned themselves with the Zionist parties, among which Labor and its erstwhile partner Mapam were easily the strongest in the Arab sector.

#### Results Of The Last Elections

But the results of the last elections showed something amiss. Many Arabs were unhappy with the Communists who blindly followed the party line from Moscow. But instead of switching to Labor, many gave their votes to the Progressive List For Peace, a new faction composed of Arab nationalists and dove-ish Jews, left of center but not Communists.

The Progressive List polled well over 38,000 votes, winning two Knesset seats, as many as the old established Agudat Israel party and former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's new Yahad party.

It was a remarkable showing for a new faction that describes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Darousha has made no such claim.

An official of the Education Ministry in Jkail village near Nazareth, he was an obscure figure until nominated to the Labor Party list. But unlike past Arab Labor candidates who scrupulously followed orders from Party headquarters, Darousha asserted his independence from the start of the election campaign. He spoke openly of the need to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel which is in direct conflict with the Labor Party platform.

He threatened not to join the Labor-Likud unity coalition unless certain demands were met. Then, on Tuesday of this week, without prior consultation with the Labor Party chiefs and, according to them, without even a hint of his intentions, he left for Amman by way of Cyprus.

#### Purpose In Trying To Get To Amman

His purpose, he said, in an interview with the magazine Koteret Rashit, published after his departure, was to address the PNC in his capacity as a Knesset member of the governing coalition, to try to convince the PLO to abandon terrorism in favor of dialogue with Israel and to work toward mutual recognition.

His ambition was probably unrealistic and grandiose -- he may have had in mind the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's grand gesture of going to Jerusalem in November, 1977, to start the process that resulted in the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, signed two years later. But Darousha is no Sadat.

He never reached Amman. In a brief telephone interview from Nicosia with Israel television, he said his plans were stymied by the Jordanian government's failure to give its official consent to his visit, despite pressure on his behalf by the PLO. Israel TV had reported Wednesday that both King Hussein and the PLO agreed to allow Darousha to land at Amman and sent a special plane to carry him from Cyprus.

It appears most likely that Darousha was finally persuaded to abandon his mission under intense pressure from Labor Party colleagues. Labor's Knesset Whip, Rafi Edri, reportedly had 10 telephone conversations with Darousha after he arrived in Cyprus, urging him to return to Israel. Edri acted on orders from Premier Shimon Peres who would have been severely embarrassed by the appearance of a Labor MK before the PNC.

Israel's official policy is to denounce any contacts with the PLO by other countries. Although a number of Israeli political personalities on the left have met with PLO representatives abroad in recent years, and two of them had a meeting with Arafat in Beirut in 1982, at the height of the Lebanon war, none were members of the governing party and their defection from official policy could be passed off as a private matter.

#### Serious Repercussions For Party

Edri -- and possibly MK Yossi Sarid of the Civil Rights Movement (CRM), one of the Knesset's most outspoken doves who also reportedly made telephone contact with Darousha -- apparently convinced him that the appearance of a Labor MK before the PNC would have serious repercussions for the party and would be counter-productive to Darousha's stated aims.

He was expected to return to Israel late Thursday. It remains to be seen whether he will suffer for his actions. Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said Wednesday that if Darousha went to Amman he would be in violation of the law and should be punished, even if his motives were ideological. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, a leading Likud MK, said he would support a motion

to strip Darousha his parliamentary immunity and prosecute him for illegally entering an enemy country. Inasmuch as Darousha never reached Amman, it is likely that such moves against him will be dropped. He succeeded in embarrassing his party, angering the government and throwing the Knesset into an uproar. But at the same time, he became the first Arab member of a Zionist party to literally try to implement the role traditionally assigned by the establishment to Israel's Arab citizens, namely to serve as "a bridge to peace" with the Arab world.

Some Israeli hawks see the changing Arab voting patterns and Darousha's aborted mission as symptoms of the radicalization of Israel's Arab population and a tendency to align itself with the PLO.

However, many political analysts consider this a simplistic view. The two parties that attract most Arab votes -- the Communists and the Progressive List for Peace -- while recognizing the PLO as representative of the Palestinians, stress the need for Israeli Arabs to be an integral part of the State of Israel.

They do not deny that they find it hard to make peace with the fact that Israel is a Jewish State by definition. But rather than radicalization, the Arab political community seems to be undergoing a transformation.

The moderates among them will no longer follow blindly the Jewish political establishment. Instead, they will exert their influence to bring about a peaceful settlement by trying to bring Israel and the PLO together. This is the lesson of Darousha's brief foray into "shuttle diplomacy."

#### KREISKY TO VISIT ISRAEL

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- Former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will pay a private visit to Israel this spring, it was reported here today. In an interview with the Austrian daily, Arbeiterzeitung, Shulamit Aloni, a Knesset member of the Civil Rights Movement, and one of the winners last week of the Bruno Kreisky Peace Prize, confirmed that Kreisky has accepted an invitation to come to Israel to speak at the International Center for Peace in the Middle East.

The Center was founded in 1977 by the editors of New Outlook magazine, an English-language monthly close to Mapam. Its editor-in-chief, Simha Flapan, was a recipient of the Kreisky Peace Prize three years ago. The objective of the Center, which is composed of Jewish and Arab Israelis, is to create a dialogue and trust between the two peoples.

Aloni received the Kreisky award for her fight for civil rights and for understanding between Jews and Arabs. The Friends of Tel Aviv University were awarded the prize for supporting biological research to fight hunger. Another awardee was Oswald Amstler, an Austrian writer who has published books on children in concentration camps.

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PARIS (JTA) -- Mayor Jacques Medecin of Nice has ordered the police to employ as much manpower as necessary to find the vandals who desecrated graves and smashed religious symbols in the Chateau cemetery Wednesday night, one of the oldest Jewish burial grounds in the region. Between 64-70 tombstones were broken or overturned. Police said that while no inscriptions or slogans were left behind, the desecration was clearly an anti-Semitic act. The Jewish character of the cemetery is well known. Chief Rabbi Rene Sirat of France said: "This reminds us of things which happened 40 years ago (during the Nazi occupation of France) and which we thought were done and finished and could not repeat themselves."

## BEHIND THE HEADLINES REFUSING TO FORGET THE PAST By Aviva Cantor

(Part Three Of A Five-Part Series)

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- The Jewish Gemeinde, which operates out of new offices next to the main synagogue on Seitenstettengasse, is the official body of the Jewish community and is recognized as such by law.

Jews who register with the community pay it a percentage of the amount of money they pay in government income taxes. The government allocates the Gemeinde 1 million Schillings (about \$50,000) a year plus paying the salaries of the top 16 executives (out of a total of 150 workers).

Some of the community funds go to help the elderly: to run the community's old-age home, which has 70 residents and 40 patients; to pay for three-week summer holidays for the elderly and for various cultural activities such as the Sunday afternoon "coffee-house" where traditional Jewish and Viennese and Israeli music is played in a Jewish atmosphere "to give the feeling they are not forgotten"; and for supplements to old-age pensions.

The money also goes for the upkeep of the Jewish cemeteries and burial grounds, including the one established inside the city by the community in 1517. This small cemetery's few score tombstones were spirited away by the community during the Nazi years and buried in the Central Cemetery, which has Jewish and non-Jewish sections. In 1981-83 the old cemetery was restored according to the original plans found preserved at a monument production workshop nearby.

### Torah Education In Vienna

The Gemeinde also partially supports the Zvi Perez Chajes Schule (day school). The government pays the general studies teachers' salaries as well as part of the Jewish studies teachers' salaries. These are supplemented by the Jewish Agency's Department for Torah Education. The department helped finance the school when it began operating in 1980.

The school, in its new building dedicated this month at a special ceremony with the participation of top government officials, has 140 pupils up through fifth grade, with a new grade being added each year. The curriculum, which has a religious direction -- all the little boys wear yarmulkas -- includes six to eight hours of Jewish studies per week. The building itself served as a deportation assembly-point during the war.

The community also supports a half-dozen Talmud Torahs and kindergartens, and a Jewish student organization with 250 members (155 at university). There are also two youth groups -- Hashomer Hatzair, the Socialist Zionists; and Bnei Akiva, the Religious Zionists, both run by shlichim from Israel.

Leon Zelman, executive director of the Jewish Welcome Service of the City of Vienna, has high praise for the Hashomer shaliach, Dan Biran, who was the first to take Jewish children to see Mauthausen. He told JTA of his worries about young Jews being "so well-off economically, they will want to forget their past," and stressed the importance of teaching Jews their history and culture.

The Jewish Gemeinde holds elections for its 24-member executive council every four years, using eight polling booths in various parts of the city. The executive council chooses the Chief Rabbi. Voting is by parties, with some of the parties being the same as those in the general elections.

After the Liberation, the community was dominated by Jewish Communists. The Social Democrats took over in the 1950's, and headed the community for 30 years. Then came the mini-revolution two years ago, which overthrew the Social Democratic group and installed a new coalition.

This coalition, which was spear-headed by Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi-hunter, includes Mapam (Socialist Zionists), Herut (Revisionists), General Zionists, a group around Wiesenthal, and another group called "The Younger Generation."

Some Viennese Jews refer to "The Younger Generation" as "our version of Yuppies." These young Jews are in their late 20's, born to DP's, Poles, and refugees from the Hungarian revolution of 1956. Many were educated at the French School. Gerhard Bronner, one of the last political cabaret artists in Vienna -- it was a Jewish business before the war, he said -- feels "the young, especially the wealthy ones, have created a ghetto of their own."

Karl Pfeifer, leader of Mapam in Vienna, and Avraham Magits, his counterpart from Herut, said they did not find anything untoward in working together closely although their political ideologies were so far apart. Magits told the JTA: "The main task of the Jewish community is to solve local Jewish problems." He charged the Social Democratic leadership "didn't represent Jewish interests."

### Winds Of Change

"Winds of change" had begun blowing in the community long before the coalition was formed, said Pfeifer. It was then-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who inadvertently served as a catalyst for the "mini-revolution" because many Jews objected to his pronouncements about Israel and the Mideast and to the fact that the Social Democratic leadership of the Jewish community did not speak out against them. One thing the coalition is doing is emphasizing cultural activities -- concerts, lectures -- every two or three weeks, drawing an attendance of about 200. Pfeifer said:

"We belong to a Jewish minority. Our existence in this country is ambivalent. A lot of young people share my view that we have tried everything to be assimilated and it's better for us now to have our own existence as an ethnic, cultural and religious minority."

(Next Week: Part Four)

### MRS. SADAT: PEACE WITH ISRAEL WAS MOST IMPORTANT THING FOR EGYPT AND ISRAEL

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (JTA) -- Jihan Sadat, widow of the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, is convinced her husband was assassinated because of his courage in signing a peace treaty with Israel.

"But if it were today to repeat itself, I would not keep him from doing so as the peace with Israel was the most important thing for both Egypt and Israel," Mrs. Sadat said in an interview published in the Swiss weekly, *Bouquet*.

Sadat was gunned down by his own troops during a parade on October 6, 1981. Mrs. Sadat was quoted as saying, "I am ready to pay with my life for the continuation of peace between Egypt and Israel as did my late husband, Anwar el-Sadat."

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Israel's new 10,000 Shekel banknote which went into circulation this week carries a portrait of the late Premier Golda Meir. The currency is equivalent to about \$16.