

## ISRAELI SOLDIER KILLED IN LEBANON

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (JTA) — An Israeli soldier was killed in south Lebanon Wednesday night and four others were wounded in a clash with terrorists near Batsil mountain at the western end of the border security zone, a military spokesman announced Thursday.

The dead soldier was identified as Cpl. Ronnen Malka of Migdal Haemek. The wounds suffered by the four other soldiers were described as light to medium. Malka was the first Israel Defense Force fatality since the IDF was pulled out of south Lebanon February 21 after a fruitless four-day search for two soldiers kidnapped by Shiite Moslem extremists.

## UNREST IN CAIRO MAY SLOW DOWN ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NORMALIZATION PROCESS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (JTA) — Political sources expressed concern Thursday that unrest in Cairo will slow down the process of normalization between Egypt and Israel.

According to these sources, President Hosni Mubarak, confronted by rioting police conscripts and related problems, will be unable to honor his commitments to pursue the normalization process. The process has been proceeding in tandem with Israel-Egyptian negotiations over arbitration of the Taba border dispute.

But one of Israel's chief negotiators, Avraham Tamir, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, said Thursday that the riots would not affect relations between the two countries.

He told Haaretz that the Israeli negotiating team, which he heads jointly with David Kimche, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, will go to Cairo as planned next Monday for the next round of talks. The last round was held at Herzliya a week ago. Tamir said that once Mubarak puts down the present unrest he would have stronger control over extremists in the opposition.

More than 2,000 police conscripts went on a rampage in Cairo Tuesday, wrecking four tourist hotels and engaging in gun battles with military units. They were enflamed by rumors — which the government says are false — that their three-year required tour of duty would be extended by another year.

Moshe Sasson, Israel's Ambassador in Cairo, told the Israeli media Thursday that all Israeli diplomats in the capital and their families are safe. He said Egyptian security forces are in control of the situation and spirits have already calmed down. The Egyptian authorities have reinforced security guards around all foreign legations, including the Israeli Embassy and ambassadorial residences.

## DEMJANJUK'S FLIGHT TO ISRAEL SET

By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (JTA) — United States authorities are scheduled to put accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk on board El Al Airlines flight #004 leaving Thursday night from Kennedy International Airport for Israel, where he will stand trial for his war-time activities.

The 65-year-old retired Cleveland auto worker was held Thursday in an undisclosed location in lower

Manhattan after being transferred here from a federal prison facility in Springfield, Missouri. The 10-hour non-stop flight to Tel Aviv is scheduled to depart at 6 p.m.

The Supreme Court last Monday cleared the way for Demjanjuk's extradition to Israel, under terms of a 1963 extradition treaty with the United States, when it declined to review a lower court ruling that found there was "probable cause" that he was a guard at Treblinka and Sobibor death camps.

## Preparations in Israel

(In Israel, meanwhile, officials continued preparations for the Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, who will be held in solitary confinement in a maximum security prison in Ramle. He will be watched around the clock by closed-circuit video cameras, permitted one hour of exercise a day in a prison courtyard and, officials said, his mail and reading material will be monitored.)

Demjanjuk, known by camp inmates as "Ivan the Terrible," has been accused by the Justice Department of participating in the murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews and other inmates at the death camps where he is alleged to have operated the gas chambers.

Demjanjuk is expected to be tried by a three-man tribunal under a 1950 Israeli law, Punishment of Nazis and their Collaborators. If tried and convicted of murdering Jews during the Holocaust, Demjanjuk faces the death penalty. Demjanjuk has denied the charges.

Demjanjuk will become only the second Nazi war criminal to be tried in Israel. Adolf Eichmann, a senior Nazi official, was kidnapped by Israeli agents in Argentina and brought to Israel, where he was tried and convicted on war crimes charges. He was hanged in 1962.

## A Landmark Event

However, this marks the first time a war criminal has been extradited from any country to Israel. "This is a landmark event because it's the first time that any country has accepted an Israeli request for extradition of a war criminal," according to Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress. He said several Latin American nations have refused similar extradition requests for war criminals living there.

Steinberg, in response to a question, said it remained important for the Jewish people to pursue and bring accused war criminals to the bar of justice, even though the crimes were committed more than 40 years ago. "Murderers," he said, "have to be brought to justice."

While Demjanjuk may have been low in the hierarchy of the Nazi regime, Steinberg said "he was directly involved in the murder of so many hundreds of thousands of people. His responsibility is as great, or greater than those higher up."

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, said in a telephone interview that he also felt it was important that Israel try Demjanjuk. "It sends a message that it could be 40 or 50 years later, but there is no law to prevent their prosecution," Hier declared.

Demjanjuk, Hier continued, "was assigned to gas human beings." He said Demjanjuk "did it not only willingly but also tortured people .... For a person

like that to escape the bar of justice is unconscionable." Meanwhile, in an unrelated development, the WJC filed a friend of the court brief with the U.S. court of appeals in New York urging that Karl Linnas, a Long Island man, accused of war crimes, be deported from the U.S. He was stripped of his American citizenship by a U.S. court in 1981.

The Justice Department has charged that Linnas, a former commandant of the Nazi concentration camp at Tartu, Estonia, had taken part in the firing squad executions of 1,000 persons. Linnas, 66, is currently appealing a 1985 court decision ordering him deported to the Soviet Union.

The WJC brief noted that U.S. courts have determined that Linnas had "perpetrated atrocities against men, women and children while collaborating with the Nazis during the Second World War. These barbarian crimes amply qualify him for the opprobrious designation—enemy of all mankind."

#### KOHL SAYS THAT ANTI-SEMITISM COULD REOCCUR IN GERMANY

By David Kantor

BONN, Feb. 27 (JTA) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has acknowledged the danger that anti-Semitism could reoccur in Germany, but his ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU) appears unanimously opposed to a debate on the subject being urged by coalition as well as opposition members of parliament.

Kohl told the Bundestag Thursday that everybody is aware of the danger of recurrent anti-Semitism—though he warned against generalization. His concern, he said, was over isolated incidents, not an anti-Semitic wave. The Chancellor also reaffirmed that reconciliation and solidarity with Jewish fellow-citizens and close relations with Israel will remain principles of West Germany's policy.

But the isolated incidents which trouble Kohl have led to calls for an urgent debate. Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), a coalition partner, was the first to raise the subject. She said that while there is no upsurge of anti-Semitism, there are alarming tendencies in that direction. She referred to recent remarks by respectable political figures which outraged Jews and non-Jews. Hitherto, only neo-Nazis are on record for making such remarks, she noted.

#### Statements That Sparked Concern

The FDP member was referring to the statement last month by Hermann Fellner, a ranking member of the (Bavarian) Christian Social Union (CSU) Bundestag faction, that Jews who seek reparations from German firms that used them as slave laborers during World War II create the impression that "Jews are quick to show up when money jingles in German cashboxes."

That remark was followed by the disclosure that Mayor Wilerich von Mierbach of Korschbroich in North Rhine-Westphalia, a CDU member, told his town council's budget committee last December that "a few rich Jews should be slain" in order to balance the budget.

Those remarks had a strong impact on many Bundestag members. Bundestag Vice President Annemarie Renger of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) observed Thursday that Germany's relations with Jews and with Israel are a barometer of democracy in this country. A representative of the

opposition Green Party warned that anti-Semitism is still alive in Germany and was to some extent the consequence of trying to suppress and cover up the Nazi era.

Werner Nachmann, chairman of West Germany's Jewish community, said Wednesday that he will seek meetings with ranking representatives of all major parties to discuss the issue.

#### 9 MORE PERSONS CONVICTED FOR DEMONSTRATING NEAR THE SOVIET EMBASSY

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (JTA) — Nine Washington area Hebrew school principals and teachers were convicted Wednesday of demonstrating too close to the Soviet Embassy.

The nine were among 42 arrested on November 17 in a demonstration on the eve of the Geneva summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Eleven others arrested that day are scheduled to appear March 5 before District of Columbia Superior Court Judge Joseph Hannon, who heard Wednesday's case.

Wednesday's convictions bring the total of convictions since demonstrations began within the 500-foot limit of the Embassy in May to 121.

All have received the same sentence: a 15-day suspended jail sentence, a \$50 fine, and \$10 in court costs. Except for the court costs, Hannon stayed the rest of the sentence pending appeals.

Those arrested outside the Soviet Embassy have claimed they have been subject to selective prosecution, since the charges have been dropped for those demonstrating outside the South African Embassy.

Those sentenced Wednesday were: Susan Allan, Noreen Freedman, Francine Kleinsine, Martin Kreiss and his wife, Michele, Jerome Leibstein, Phyllis Mintz, Marcy Merkin and Morton Lessan.

#### HUNGER STRIKE ON BEHALF OF NUDEL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (JTA) — A group of Soviet Jewry activists held a 35-hour hunger strike in Tel Aviv on behalf of Prisoner of Zion Ida Nudel.

The strike, by the "Thirty-Five Group" that has campaigned for years for Nudel, began Tuesday night as another group was ending a 24-hour strike outside the headquarters of the Israeli Communist (Rakah) Party in Jerusalem.

The protests, part of an international student solidarity week for Soviet Jews, were timed to coincide with the opening of the Soviet Communist Party's 27th Congress in Moscow Tuesday.

The Jerusalem protesters handed Rakah member Felicia Langer copies of a letter from a group of Soviet Jews asking for the release of Prisoners of Zion, and a cable from a group of Jewish mothers in the USSR stating: "Allow us to live and to bring up our children in the State of Israel."

Meanwhile, the Knesset Aliya and Absorption Committee has cabled the French, Italian and Dutch Communist Party delegations to the Moscow Congress asking them to raise the issue of Soviet Jewry at the Congress.

#### AN ISRAELI FENCER AT NOTRE DAME

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Feb. 27 (JTA) — Notre Dame, a bastion of Roman Catholic education, enrolled its first Israeli undergraduate student this academic year. He is 22-year-old Yehuda Kovacs, whose

course of study is mathematics but whose avocation -- and reason for choosing Notre Dame -- is fencing. Kovacs is a former national junior fencing champion in Israel. Wishing to further his skills in the sport and, in the absence of such university programs in Israel, he wrote to 13 American schools with top-flight fencing programs. One of the 13 was Notre Dame.

Coach Mike DeCicco wrote Kovacs' letter to university president Rev. Theodore Hesburgh who, he said, was "ecstatic" at the possibility of enrolling the college's first Israeli. "We wanted him as much as he wanted to be in this country," said the coach.

DeCicco approached a friend, Rabbi Yisrael Gettlinger of the Hebrew Orthodox Congregation of South Bend, to discuss the question of money, as there are no fencing scholarships at Notre Dame. Gettlinger mobilized his congregation to raise over half of Kovacs' tuition and a great part of his living expenses. He wrote Kovacs that the city's Jewish community would welcome him with open arms.

Kovacs, one of the college's 18 Jews out of a student body of 7,500, has flourished at Notre Dame and on its fencing squad, which also includes a Soviet Jewish immigrant. He finished as a runner-up in his first tournament, racked up a 29-3 record, and recently bested a Wayne State student who is the defending national collegiate foil champion.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HELSINKI PROCESS

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (JTA) -- The importance of the Helsinki process for pressing the Soviet Union on human rights was stressed Thursday by officials from the two major American organizations working for the rights of Soviet Jewry.

Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, and Mark Epstein, executive director of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, testified before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Congressional commission has been holding hearings this week to take testimony from non-governmental organizations in preparation for the next conference to review the Helsinki accords, scheduled for Vienna in November.

"The opportunity to call the Soviet Union to account for its activities, to be able to hold them responsible before the international community for their violations of human rights, is extremely important," Epstein said.

He said the Soviets "are extremely concerned about what the world thinks of them, and have a strong need for legitimacy and acceptance in the world." He added that it was thus "far more damaging to their case to hold them to account before their colleagues and nations whom they wish to impress." Goodman said the Helsinki process was "the best opportunity to focus the spotlight" on the human rights abuses of the Soviet Union.

#### The Issue Of False Hopes

Epstein rejected charges that people in the West have raised false hopes for Soviet Jews and others in the USSR since, he noted, those who sought the help of the West "did so fully conscious of the risk."

He said that in 16 years of daily contact with Jewish refuseniks, it is clear "the people with whom we deal and on whose behalf we inform the

world ... are not naive, are not unaware of the consequences of their decisions and acts." Goodman stressed that "we can do no less than take the individual cases" to the world. He said that at the previous Helsinki review meeting, private and public discussions have been valuable for this.

But he urged that "a private qualified person" rather than a government official should be the chairman of the U.S. delegation to Vienna, as Max Kampelman was in Madrid. He also urged that informed private citizens be on the U.S. delegation as well as on the delegations of the other Western countries.

#### Doubtful Of Improvements

Sen. John Heinz (R. Pa.), a member of the Commission, said he doubted there would be improvements in human rights under the Soviet Union's new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. "I'm not going to hold my breath on that," he said. "I think anyone who does will suffocate."

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. N.Y.), the Commission chairman, said "there is reason to believe" that the recent prominent developments marked by "headline cases" and reunions of some divided families are a "smokescreen" behind which they (the Soviets) continue to pursue an ironhanded body of repression against dissidents, refuseniks, religious activists and others who took Soviet human rights promises seriously."

#### European Court Of Justice Ruling: BRITISH BOYCOTT OF OIL SALES TO ISRAEL DOES NOT VIOLATE EEC LAW

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Feb. 27 (JTA) -- Britain's oil export policy, which effectively boycotts sales to Israel, does not breach the law of the European Economic Community, the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg has ruled.

The ruling last week is the latest, and possibly final step, in a five-year legal battle between the Swiss-based Bulk Oil Trading Company, which buys oil for Israel, and Sun Oil, a major American oil company which operates in the North Sea.

Sun had sued Bulk for about \$15 million in damages over the cancellation of an oil delivery after it transpired that the oil was bound for Israel, and therefore contrary to the British government's export guidelines.

But although the British courts ruled in favor of Sun, they allowed Bulk to appeal to the European Court over whether Britain's oil export policy breached the 1975 Free Trade Agreement between Israel and the European Common Market.

After two years of deliberations the European Court last week rejected Bulk Oil's appeal. However, it also criticized Britain for failing to register its export policy with the European Commission.

It remains to be seen whether Sun Oil can recover the damages which it expects following the ruling. Bulk Oil says that its affiliate mentioned in the case, Bulk Oil (Zug), ceased trading more than four years ago.

#### CLARIFICATION

The February 26 Bulletin reported that Ernest Michel will serve as executive vice president of the UJA-Federation of New York following the merger of the United Jewish Appeal and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, on July 1. It should have read that William Kahn and Michel will serve as vice presidents.

## SPECIAL INTERVIEW SEPHARDIC STUDENTS IN ISRAEL By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (JTA) — The difficult economic situation in Israel and its harmful effect on Sephardic students seeking higher education has prompted the International Sephardic Education Foundation (ISEF) to intensify its efforts on behalf of Sephardic students in Israel's universities.

"The statistics and information that we have been receiving from Israel in the last year have indicated that the hardest-hit by the economic hardship are members of the Sephardic community, who comprise the major part of Israel's disadvantaged population," Nina Weiner, president of the ISEF, said in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"In view of this, we decided to undertake a new program to increase the number of scholarships given each year by the ISEF from 500 to 1,000," Weiner said, adding: "This effort, I believe, will give new hope to so many young lives in Israel."

According to Weiner, herself a "half" Sephardic who was born in Egypt to a sabra mother and a Russian father, the ISEF had pledged to Israel's six universities to raise \$1 million in 1986 for scholarships for 1,000 students. She said each scholarship is for \$500 and that amount is matched by the universities for each recipient.

Weiner noted that while the Sephardim constitute 65 percent of the Israeli population, in institutions of higher learning they comprise only 20 percent of the undergraduates, nine percent of those studying for a masters degree and only five percent of doctoral candidates.

### A Tragic Mistake For Israel's Future

"We believe in giving a fair chance to all capable young men and women in Israel. Otherwise it is simply a waste of Jewish brainpower," Weiner said. "I feel very strongly that it will be a tragic mistake for the future of Israel and the Jewish people not to give a fair chance at education to the majority of Israel's youth, who are Sephardic." She added: "Education was always a cherished Jewish value which contributed a great deal to the survival of the Jewish people."

The ISEF was established in 1977 by Weiner and a group of American Jews, many of them of Middle Eastern background who were concerned, according to Weiner, "about the social, economic and cultural gap between Ashkenazim and Sephardim in today's Israel."

Since its establishment, about 1,600 ISEF students graduated from Israel's universities. "Many ISEF alumni already occupy positions of responsibility and influence in law, medicine, science, business, media and politics," Weiner said, with more than a little pride in her voice. The ISEF does not compete with any fund-raising organization in the United States.

### A 'Unique Project'

In many ways, Weiner explained, the ISEF is "a unique" project. "The students of ISEF, in effect 'repay' their scholarships — while still in the university — by working in more than a dozen human outreach programs conducted in conjunction with their universities in Israel."

An important aspect of the ISEF students' work in distressed neighborhoods is the fact that they serve

as "role models" to young students in general and troubled teenagers in particular, Weiner said. "They help bring stability and healthy growth to school children in poor neighborhoods," she said. "In addition, our students provide young prison inmates with hope and skills to return successfully to life in Israeli society. Our students are also 'Big Brothers and Sisters,' friends and a substitute family to immigrant students encountering the obstacles faced by all newcomers to Israel."

## JDC LEADERS DEDICATE HEALTH CENTER IN ETHIOPIA

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (JTA) — A group of leaders of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC) recently returned from a mission to Ethiopia where they dedicated a health center at Teda in the Gondar region of Ethiopia.

The trip was organized in response to an invitation from the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and was led by JDC Board chairman Henry Taub and JDC executive vice president Saul Cohen.

According to a report to the JDC Board of Directors issued by Taub and Cohen following the return of the mission, the dedication of the rural health center at Teda was a major purpose of the trip. The center was constructed with funds provided by JDC.

The report also noted that JDC had agreed to initiate an agricultural development project providing seeds, tools, fertilizers, insecticides, oxen and plows to farmers in the Teda and Gaynt sub-districts.

For this purpose, JDC has received a grant of \$843,000 from the U.S. Agency for International Development, to which it will add \$1.2 million over a three-year period from the Ethiopian Relief Open Mailbox Fund. Donations to the Fund should be marked Ethiopia and mailed to JDC, 711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

### First Step In Health Care System

According to the report, the Teda health center is seen by local planners as the first step in a rural health care system intended to serve as a national model for primary care and preventive medicine.

Future projects being considered by JDC, the report indicated, include an annex at the health center to house a training facility for village health workers, the purchase of an ambulance needed to transport seriously ill patients to the regional hospital and a mobile clinic to reach remote villages. Electrification and the completion of a new water supply for Teda are also being funded by the JDC.

Also confirmed during the mission were plans for JDC support for the construction of a polyclinic in the town of Gondar and a feasibility study to be followed by investment in modern equipment for the women's cooperative ceramics workshop in the village of Woleka.

The report noted that JDC's hosts during the mission were appreciative of "our provision of aid on a non-sectarian basis, and sensitive to our desire to focus JDC effort on that part of the country which contains the bulk of Ethiopia's remaining Jews."