



**Bush Assures Jewish Leaders:
REAGAN WILL RAISE ISSUE OF SOVIET
JEWS WHEN HE MEETS WITH GORBACHEV**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Vice President George Bush assured American Jewish leaders Tuesday that if President Reagan meets with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this year he will raise the issue of Soviet Jews.

"This matter will be raised, with specifics attached, when the President meets, as I think he will, with Gorbachev," Bush was quoted as saying by Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Abram spoke to reporters shortly after Bush met with the Presidents Conference at the Old Executive Office Building to describe his recent 10-day visit to the Middle East and answer questions from some of the nearly 100 leaders present, representing 54 Jewish organizations.

In addition to the pledge on Soviet Jewry, Abram said those present were especially "pleased with his (Bush's) firm and emphatic and unequivocal rejection of the idea of an independent Palestinian state."

While this was a restatement of Administration policy, "it was particularly gratifying to hear it from the Vice President after a trip to the area in which he met with the leaders of two Arab states," King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Abram said. Bush also met with Israeli Premier Shimon Peres.

A Reagan-Gorbachev summit by the end of the year is becoming more likely. Reagan in his nationally-televised press conference from Chicago Tuesday night said, "Yes, I am optimistic," when asked about prospects for a summit.

Difficult Subject To Solve

Abram said that Bush is "absolutely aware ... that there has been no improvement (for Soviet Jews), in fact a worsening of conditions, under Mikhail Gorbachev." Bush "recognizes as does, he says, the total Administration, that the subject is extremely difficult to solve," Abram said. "But the President is determined to make this a fundamental point in all negotiations with the Soviet Union."

Abram, who is also chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said Bush "exhibited an extraordinary interest in the plight of Soviet Jewry." While in Israel, the Vice President met with children of Soviet immigrants at an absorption center, had lunch with an immigrant couple, met with 80 mothers of refuseniks and met with Natan (Anatoly) Shcharansky.

"The Vice President has exhibited real concern about the plight of those who are under oppression and who try to immigrate to Eretz Israel, the Land of Israel," Abram said. "I think he was one of the prime factors in the rescue of many thousands of Ethiopian Jews."

In discussing his Mideast trip, Bush repeated his praise of Peres for having "exhibited courage" in going to Morocco to meet with King Hassan II. He said the "climate was enhanced" for negotiations since there was no major Arab outcry, except for Syria.

Bush also asserted that he believes that the Israeli policy of seeking negotiations with Jordan will continue when Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir becomes Premier in October, according to Abram.

The Vice President said he knew he differed with the audience about supplying arms to Jordan. But he said selling arms to Jordan is one way to bring Jordan into the peace process, Abram said. Bush said the Administration had no timetable for resubmitting its proposal to supply Jordan with sophisticated missiles, noting that the mood in Congress now would be to reject it.

Bush told the Jewish leaders that the arms would not endanger Israel but are needed to protect Jordan against Syria, which is also a threat to Israel. He repeated the Administration's pledge to maintain Israel's "qualitative" military superiority.

Abram said he told Bush that the Administration, by placing the U.S.-Israeli relationship beyond the basis of ideology and common values to one also of "the vital national security interests of both countries," adds "a new dimension to the relationship and makes it more secure and enduring."

A Problem Of Bureaucracy

At the same time, concern was expressed to Bush about recent leaks and false charges against Israel that have appeared in the media. Abram said the charges were not against the top officials in the Administration. "Some people who are irresponsible, somewhere in the bowels of the bureaucracy... are determined to disrupt this very sound, ongoing relationship" between the U.S. and Israel, Abram said.

Malcolm Hoenlein, executive vice chairman of the Presidents Conference, said that Bush assured the Jewish leaders, as he had personally assured Israeli officials, that there was no "vendetta" against Israel. But he said that although the Administration wanted to find out who is responsible for the leaks and stop it, it is "very difficult to exercise control" over the vast bureaucracy.

Issue Of Equal Treatment For Israel

Abram said that Bush also promised to look into the issue of equal treatment in the cost of arms purchases for Israel. He noted that Greece, "which is not a very dependable ally," as a member of NATO gets preferable conditions in buying arms while Israel, "which is a dependable ally," does not. As an example, he noted that Greece does not have to pay the research and development costs of a weapon as does Israel.

On other matters, Bush told the Jewish leaders he believes his Mideast trip was a "catalyst" to solving the Taba dispute between Israel and Egypt. Hoenlein said when the Vice President was asked about the anti-Semitic tone of the Egyptian press, Bush replied that he was concerned about this and had taken the matter up with Egyptian officials.

INNER CABINET ACCEPTS PROPOSALS FOR RESOLUTION OF TABA DISPUTE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- The 10-member Inner Cabinet met for nearly eight hours in two sessions Wednesday, and announced in the evening that the government had accepted the proposals for resolution of the Taba issue.

This includes the terms of the compromise as presented by Avraham Tamir and David Kimche, directors-general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, respectively.

Taba is a 25-acre piece of Sinai beachfront whose ownership is disputed by Israel and Egypt.

Kimche and Tamir had worked out the compromise terms in a meeting with an Egyptian negotiating team in Cairo, and had reportedly been unanimous in their report to the Inner Cabinet. Premier Shimon Peres announced the Cabinet's agreement at a press conference Wednesday evening following the marathon talks.

Eight of the 10 Ministers -- five each from Labor and Likud -- voted to accept the proposals. Only Ariel Sharon and Moshe Arens, both of Likud, voted against.

Still to be decided are the names of the three international mediators who are to join an Israeli and an Egyptian representative, and acceptance of aerial photographs showing the border posts which Israel would claim should mark the border in the Taba area.

JURIST RECOMMENDS ISRAEL-U.S. CONTRACT TO BUILD VOA STATION IN THE NEGEV BE RENEGOTIATED

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Deputy Attorney General Yoram Bar-Sela -- in a letter to some Cabinet Ministers -- has recommended that the contract between Israel and the U.S. to build a Voice of America transmitter in the Negev should be renegotiated.

Bar-Sela sent the letters to all Ministers concerned with the project saying the present contract did not seem to guarantee enough work to Israeli companies.

The Cabinet formally endorsed an agreement to build the transmitter on August 3 after U.S. assurances that no less than half of the contracts for the construction of the facilities would go to Israeli companies.

Some senior Finance Ministry officials agreed with Bar-Sela's recommendation, but the Communications Minister argued that the verbal understandings between the United States and Israel were sufficient to guarantee that a major part of the work would be awarded to Israeli industries.

Amnon Rubinstein, Minister of Communications, said in a press conference in Haifa Wednesday that at least half of the approximately \$300 million cost for the construction will be spent in areas suffering from unemployment and lack of capital.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Vice President George Bush approved the accord during Bush's visit to Israel two weeks ago. The Reagan Administration has said it attaches major importance to boosting the VOA's output to the Soviet Bloc countries. The VOA station in the Negev will comprise 16 tower antennae, each the height of a 70-story building.

STATISTICS ON ETHIOPIAN JEWISH OLIM

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Newly released statistics from the Ministry of Absorption here show that of 3,600 Ethiopian Jewish immigrants trained to work, only 250 are unemployed.

Some 58 percent of all adult Ethiopian immigrants are either working, studying or training professionally for jobs, according to the report presented last week in a meeting with Labor and Social Affairs Ministry directors.

Absorption Ministry Director General Meir Shamir told the directors at the meeting that all the Ethiopian youth are within an educational framework. About 4,700 children are studying in the school system, 2,400 are in Youth Aliya programs and about 1,000 older students are in the student authority pre-academic programs or professional training courses.

Most of the employed immigrants do some type of outdoor work, others work in factories or attend courses and Hebrew classes.

The Ministry heads met to discuss reducing the numbers of unemployed immigrants and improving integration into the work force for those immigrants who have not been trained. The discussions focused on organizing a comprehensive program of training prior to transferring the responsibility of the needy Ethiopian population to local welfare services.

Shamir advised the other Ministry heads to avoid setting up separate social service networks for new immigrants because this could make them permanently dependent on the absorption system and might hinder their integration into the society.

TWO EAST JERUSALEM PAPERS APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT AGAINST CLOSURE

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Two East Jerusalem newspapers Wednesday appealed to the Supreme Court to repeal an order issued Tuesday by the Interior Ministry to shut them down.

In their appeal, the daily Al-Mithak and the weekly Al-Ahd, both owned by the Khatib family, denied charges that they were organs of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which is led by Dr. George Habash.

The appellants, brothers Mahmoud and Ghassan Khatib, claimed the decision to close down the papers was both arbitrary and politically motivated, and represented a government attempt to silence dissenting opinion.

The brothers, in their appeal, said the newspapers were independent, although they sometimes adopted a line similar to that of the PFLP or other organizations. The papers often attacked the PLO and the specific stand taken by Habash, they said.

The owners of the papers expressed doubt that when the Interior Ministry official instructed the closure of the papers, he used his "own, independent" consideration. They said the official had been influenced by "other authorities and elements."

Moreover, said the appeal, the closure order was discriminatory in that other Arab newspapers in East Jerusalem, which had "no independent political line," were allowed to continue operating.

The Ministry closed the two publications by power of 1945 emergency regulations, after warning the owners that they faced closure because they were "operated and directed" by the PFLP. The closure was condemned by Palestinian and Israeli journalists.

REPORT CLAIMING DECLINE IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN 1985 MAY CAUSE SOME CONTROVERSY

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- International terrorist incidents declined slightly from 412 in 1984 to 408 in 1985, according to Inter 85, the latest review of international terrorism just published by the Tel Aviv University Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

However, the project's definition of international terrorism is likely to cause some controversy. The researchers chose to exclude attacks carried out by a dissident or guerrilla group on its home territory against any foreign or outside force. The report does not cover incidents against Soviet troops in Afghanistan, American troops in Latin America or Israel Defense Force units in south Lebanon.

The Review also does not cover activities of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) against British or Northern Ireland forces in Ulster, or activities carried out by the Jewish Defense League (JDL) against Arabs in the U.S. on the grounds that these were acts of American Jews against American Arabs.

The Most Common Terrorist Tactic

The 1985 review says that the most common terrorist tactic last year, as in 1984, was bombing and arson, accounting for 40 percent of all terrorist incidents. Armed assaults, including murder, constituted 20.6 percent (32.2 percent in 1984), followed, in order of frequency, by abductions, 13.2 percent, and aircraft and ship hijacking, 2.2 percent (including the Achille Lauro incident).

Western Europe was the arena in which 44.7 percent of all international terrorist incidents took place in 1985 (as against 40.5 percent in 1984). It was followed by Latin America, with 19.8 percent, and the Middle East, 17.2 percent.

Some 60 Nations Involved

All told, some 60 nations were involved in incidents during 1985, but about two-thirds of all incidents (63.8 percent) took place in only 13 countries. Lebanon led the list of national arenas, with 11.5 percent of all incidents, followed by West Germany, 8.5 percent; and Colombia and Greece, 7.1 percent each.

Just over 70 percent of all attacks were directed against persons or facilities of a nationality different from that of the terrorists. Diplomats were the targets of 19.6 percent of all incidents.

The number of casualties rose from 16 percent of all incidents in 1984 to 20.1 percent in 1985. A total of 639 persons were killed (including 321 in the Air India explosion) and 833 were injured, for a casualty total of 1,472, compared to 349 killed in 1984.

64 Organizations Active

A total of 64 different organizations were active during 1985 on the international terrorist scene, but about half of all incidents were carried out by a dozen or so organizations.

The most active European groups in 1985 were the Red Army Faction and the Revolutionary Cells in West Germany. In Latin America, the most active groups internationally were the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and the Colombian National Liberation Front.

Incidents that featured evidence of direct complicity by sovereign states involved assassinations and

attempted assassinations of dissidents. These accounted for 7.6 percent of all international terrorist incidents in 1985, with Libya and Iran the most frequent perpetrators, the Inter 85 report says.

ANTI-SEMITES TO OPEN CAMP

By Ben Kayfetz

TORONTO, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Terry Long, the 40-year-old self-styled leader of the Canadian section of the Church of the Aryan Nation, has announced that he will set up a camp in the province of Alberta.

Scheduled for completion this fall on his family's land 120 miles northwest of Calgary, the camp will have a bunkhouse for 20 people. It will train the campers in the "church's" philosophy, said Long, who calls himself Canada's High Aryan Warrior Priest.

Church leaders in Calgary say they will fight Long's planned compound. The local Jewish community will not attempt to stop the camp's establishment, said Judith Goldsand, president of the Jewish Federation of Edmonton, Alberta. But Alberta must "show these people they're unwelcome here," she said in an interview.

David Millican, a spokesman for the Alberta Solicitor-General's office, said the department will investigate Long to determine whether he is training people to become racist military vigilantes. There is discretionary power under Canada's Criminal Code to issue Orders-in-Council prohibiting the assembly of people for the purpose of military training or drills in the use of arms.

WALDHEIM PINPOINTED VULNERABILITY OF ANTI-NAZI FORCES IN GREECE

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Kurt Waldheim's handwritten intelligence notations are contained in a secret wartime German document that pinpoints the vulnerability of anti-Nazi forces in Greece. It is the first Nazi intelligence document located bearing Waldheim's own handwritten jottings and directly contradicts his repeated assertions that he never was a German intelligence officer.

The document, found by World Jewish Congress researchers at the U.S. National Archives, shows Waldheim -- in handwritten entries -- modifying a secret intelligence report so as to challenge its assessment of the strength of the Greek anti-Nazi resistance. Waldheim asserted, in this document for his army's command, that the Greeks were significantly weaker than the intelligence report indicated.

Dated January 18, 1944, the document is marked "Secret Command Business" with instructions it could be coded and sent to the headquarters of the High Command of the German Army in the Balkans. At High Command headquarters, Waldheim received the document and so indicated by initialing it.

At headquarters, Waldheim proceeded to alter the intelligence document by adding his observations and by substitutively changing its assessment of the strength of the resistance forces facing the German military in Greece.

Where the document stated that the Greek resistance comprised 40,000 "fighters," Waldheim crossed out the word and replaced it with "men." In supplementary remarks written at the bottom of the page -- which he initialed -- he stresses that Greek resistance was less formidable than the intelligence report was indicating.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA
A GLORIOUS PAST, A QUESTIONABLE FUTURE
 By Sheldon Kirshner
 (Part Two In A Series)

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (JTA) -- Vienna, after World War II, was a wasteland for Jews. Sixty-five thousand Austrian Jews had been killed in the Holocaust, and Jewish institutional life in Austria had been eradicated by the Nazis.

The great Viennese Jewish community, which had produced figures like Sigmund Freud, Arthur Schnitzler, Arnold Schoenberg, Gustav Mahler, Bruno Walter and Max Reinhardt, was no more than a memory in the smoking ruins of the Austrian capital.

Forty-one years after the collapse of the German Third Reich, of which Austria was part, Austria is home to a Jewish community that is infinitely much smaller and far less significant than the one which existed before World War II.

"It is a community of displaced persons, completely unlike the prewar community," observed Avraham Hodik, the executive director of the community's umbrella organization, the Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde.

An Important Transit Point

In the wake of Nazi Germany's defeat, Vienna became an important transit point for East European Jewish survivors of the Holocaust on their way to Israel and North America. By 1947, there were about 45,000 Jewish DPs in Austria, the majority from Poland, Rumania and Hungary.

Virtually all of them left the country, then administered by the U.S., the Soviet Union, France and Britain, and the few thousand Jews who elected to stay had very little in common with the 2,000 or so Viennese Jewish survivors.

In the past 10 to 15 years, several thousand Russian Jews who rejected Israel as a final destination have also found a refuge in Vienna, thereby strengthening the East European flavor of Austrian Jewry. No more than 15 percent of the Jews here are Austrian-born, making this a relatively new, immigrant community.

A Permanent Home

Until about a decade ago, most Jews here lacked any genuine desire to sink roots. There was no real sense of permanency. Everything seemed transitory. "There was a subconscious tendency on the part of Jews to sit on their suitcases," says Hodik, a native of Vienna. "We were always told, when we were children, that we'd be leaving next year," explains Doron Rabinovici, a 24-year-old medical student who spent the first 2 1/2 years of his life in Israel.

That attitude no longer holds, Hodik believes. "People have settled down and now consider Austria their home."

Ivan Hacker-Lederer, the president of the Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde, and a survivor of Auschwitz and Dachau, says this change of heart is apparent in the community's priorities. "In the 1950's, I was told we would need a cemetery. Today, we have Jewish schools with several hundred pupils.

Austria's Jewish population, numbering some 200,000 in 1938, now consists of 6,000 registered Jews who hold Israeli passports, and some 2,000 unaffiliated Jews.

The number of people of partly Jewish origin cannot be determined. But in 1942, when the Viennese community was officially dissolved by the Nazis, there were about 7,000 Jews in mixed marriages whom the Nazis did not deport. Many of their descendants have not identified themselves as Jews.

As in the prewar period, nearly all of Austria's Jews live in Vienna, with a sprinkling in Linz (Hitler's birthplace), Graz, Salzburg and Innsbruck.

Committed Postwar Generation

Today's community is geriatric, with the average age being in the mid-50's. "For every 25 deaths per month, we have five births," said Hacker-Lederer, who is 78. Despite the fact that two-thirds of its members are over the age of 60, the community has been revitalized by what appears to be a committed postwar generation.

There are several Jewish day schools and kindergartens, one high school that was opened in 1984, two functioning synagogues (one which was constructed on the site of a synagogue destroyed by the Nazis in 1938), 15 prayer rooms, two kosher butchers and a baker and a restaurant that observes the laws of kashrut.

"Our community is small, but it has everything it needs," says Paul Eisenberg, the 36-year-old Chief Rabbi who was born in Vienna and studied in Israel.

The Austrian government, together with the Vienna municipality, has assisted in the rebuilding of the community center and two schools, and by paying salaries to its teachers.

Divisions Within The Community

The community may be lilliputian, but the divisions within it are not. Its governing board, composed of 24 members, is deeply split along political and ideological lines, pitting conservatives against progressives, Zionists against Bundists and religiously-oriented Jews against secular Jews. In the religious camp, there are fissures as well.

The newest additions to the community, the Russians do not constitute a monolithic group either. The Sephardic Jews from Georgia and Bokhara have little, if anything, to do with the Ashkenazim from the European areas of the Soviet Union. And the Russians, in turn, have resisted integration into the community at large, says Dov Spertling, the director of the Jewish Agency office here.

In general, the Russians have not enjoyed any recognizable degree of economic success in Austria. They do a variety of odd jobs, and many of them can be found in the vicinity of Mexico Square, on the banks of the Danube River, where Eastern Bloc ships discharge their passengers and cargoes. They guide East European tourists around, change currency and buy and sell smuggled goods.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- Another French soldier was wounded in renewed clashes between their contingent of United Nations peacekeeping troops in the south Lebanon village of Maarek and Shiite Amal militiamen who surrounded the village on Tuesday night. In the fighting there earlier in the day, 17 Frenchmen were wounded. One who suffered serious injuries was transferred from the UNIFIL hospital at Nakoura, Lebanon, to the Israel government hospital in Haifa, where Tuesday night he underwent a seven-hour operation. His condition Wednesday morning was reported as serious but stable.