

## After The Israeli-Soviet Talks In Helsinki: ISRAELI HOPE FOR FURTHER CONTACTS

By Hugh Orgel and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Israeli officials expressed the hope this week that the meeting in Helsinki Monday between Soviet and Israeli representatives was the beginning of further contacts between the two countries.

At the same time, Soviet officials insisted that there would be no further talks with Israelis and denounced the Israeli delegation for injecting the issue of Soviet Jewry into the talks that were ostensibly to deal with consular matters and Soviet property in Israel.

The meeting ended abruptly after 90 minutes, but many Israelis felt that it was of historic import. The USSR had not held talks with any Israeli representatives since it broke diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967. Israelis, noting that the announcement of the Helsinki meeting had first been made public in Moscow, felt that this might be part of a thaw in relations between the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries and Israel. Signals of such a thaw have been sent recently from Poland and Hungary.

Premier Shimon Peres said Wednesday that the quick ending to the Israeli-Soviet talks in Helsinki Monday and the Soviet response caused him little worry.

### Left With Questions

But Peres told Israeli Television that he was left with questions. Did the Soviets think, he asked "that they would come, they would talk and we would be silent, or that we would say the things they want to hear?"

"I don't think the Russians came because they thought that we wouldn't say anything, or that they would stop the talks because we said something," he added. "They're not such big cowards and they're not so naive."

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov was reported to have said in Moscow Tuesday that the Soviets had no plans to continue consular talks with Israel and accused Israel of unjustifiably interfering in Soviet internal affairs with its requests regarding Soviet Jewry.

He said no agreement was reached in the Helsinki meeting on any matter, "not even an agreement about a possible future meeting. There are no plans for a continuation of this meeting."

Peres said Israel reserved the right to discuss Soviet Jewry. "I think that we must raise it at every meeting from the beginning, and later on, without fear and without concern," he said.

He said he doesn't "get excited" because of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's "harsh tone." He noted that the Soviets came to the talks "hesitantly, and with a small, slow step because they fear an Arab reaction."

"Among other reasons they came, in my opinion, because the Russians want to be seen as the equals of the United States of America. They fear that there will also be political process without Soviet Russia."

Peres explained that Arab reaction was a significant factor in Soviet actions. He said the Soviets "listen to every little noise in the Arab world. In my opinion, they also are going too far and are exaggerating. For example, they first told the Arabs about their intentions to meet with us, and about their intention to send a consular delegation. Why? It can only be explained by the fact that (the Soviets) were afraid of (the Arabs)."

He expressed the hope that "the Russians -- for Russian reasons, not for Israeli or Jewish ones -- will continue to search for an opening, a way to continue this dialogue ... I can see their arguments, and I respect this, because we don't hate Russia. This is not our profession."

### The Door Remains Open

Peres' reaction to the talks was similar to that of other Israeli officials. Mordechai Lador, Israel's Ambassador to Finland, was quoted Wednesday as saying "that the doors remain open" and Israel-Soviet contacts would be maintained via the Dutch and Finnish Foreign Ministries.

In Jerusalem, political sources Wednesday took the Soviet statement with a grain of salt. They said the Soviets had not said their final word, and the contacts would continue. They explained the Soviet comments were an attempt to appease the Arab countries.

The sources said they failed to understand the Soviet rage over the raising of the issue of Soviet Jewry, because Israeli leaders had made it clear that they would stress the issue.

Before the surprise Soviet announcement Tuesday, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told United Jewish Appeal leaders in Jerusalem that if the Soviets wanted to send an official delegation to Israel to deal with consular matters and Soviet assets, Israel also must be allowed to send a delegation to the USSR.

### Differing Assessments Of The Meeting

In Bonn Wednesday, an unnamed senior American diplomat told Israel Radio that Israel's raising of the issue of Soviet Jewry at the onset of the talks was a tactical error.

He said that after a breach of relations of 20 years, "It would have been preferable to raise this issue in a more restrained manner -- and not put the Israeli demands immediately to two low-level officials who had no mandate to discuss this matter."

He indicated that Soviet Jews would have benefited if demands for their better treatment would have followed official efforts at improving relations.

On Monday, Israel spokesmen were at pains to emphasize that the talks had not really broken down and the very fact of the direct meeting between the delegations was important. The Soviet Union and the entire Soviet bloc except for Rumania broke off relations with Israel in 1967.

Israeli delegation spokesman Ehud Gol indicated that the brief session was inevitable, as the Soviet side had an extremely narrow mandate -- to state the Soviet case, listen to the Israelis and then report back to Moscow.

Gol described the meeting as "frank and correct ... held in a pleasant atmosphere." The conversation was carried out in English. "At the request of the Finns, we set aside two days for the talks. But there was no agenda, and we did not know how long the talks would last," he said.

#### Each Side Outlines Points

Gol said the Soviet delegation outlined its three points dealing with the proposed dispatch of a Soviet delegation to Jerusalem to discuss Soviet property matters, and the Israelis had read out their verbal statement stressing the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel to join their families and the freeing of Jews imprisoned for Zionist activities, and outlining the Israeli view on the Middle East in general.

"The Russians wrote down every word. We then handed them the written text of our verbal statement," Gol said.

**PERES SAYS HIS MEETING WITH HASSAN GOT WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM MOROCCO'S LEADING PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- The recent meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Moroccan King Hassan met with widespread support from Morocco's leading parties and organizations, Peres said Wednesday night.

Asked about his visit with Hassan, Peres said contacts with Morocco were being maintained since his return home. "The answer is positive -- they have been held, are being held, and will be held," he said. He said he couldn't give full details, "but what I saw in Morocco was something unprecedented in an Arab state. Even in Egypt, this does not exist. All three of the large parties in Morocco, including the Communist Party, came out with statements of support for the meeting between Hassan and myself."

In addition, Peres said, the press, the unions and even the Moroccan soccer teams sent letters and telegrams of support for the King. "This is altogether something unprecedented .... Legitimization has been given to dialogue with Israel," he said.

The Prime Minister said that the relatively mild response to his meeting with Hassan by Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi was "the most surprising thing in this whole matter."

"I see this as a change in the political map in the Arab world in an immediate fashion. The rejectionist camp has become smaller and the camp supporting dialogue grew," Peres observed, adding there was now "an even greater potential for change."

**PERES; SUMMIT WITH MUBARAK IS ON**  
By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak are to hold a summit meeting during the first half of September, Peres said Wednesday night. The announcement came a day after sources in Cairo had reportedly said that Mubarak would not agree to a summit until the boundary dispute over the 25-acre beachfront called Taba was resolved.

Appearing relaxed and confident in a wide-ranging Israel Television interview program, Peres said that according to information he had just received from Avraham Tamir, the Director-General of his office who had just returned from meeting Mubarak in Alexandria, the exact venue was still to be fixed.

Peres said he expected the compromise on Taba would be signed by the end of this month or the first days of September, with the Egyptian Ambassador returning almost immediately to Israel or being replaced by a new Ambassador. The summit conference would then follow, probably around September 9-12.

The Prime Minister said the meeting with Mubarak would take place in Egypt, and it will be "with a view to the future and not to the past. That is to say, we also naturally will discuss improving bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel, but we will also discuss how to continue the momentum for peace in the Middle East."

Peres said that Mubarak, as the host, would be the first to announce details of time and place. "There is an objective timetable (for the meeting)," he said. "According to the timetable, the compromise will apparently be signed in a conclusive form by the end of the month, or at the latest the beginning of September. According to this order of events, the Egyptian Ambassador will then return to Israel, or one will be appointed, and immediately afterwards the summit meeting will take place."

#### CHAIM GLOVINSKY DEAD AT 84

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- Chaim Glovinsky, who for generations was a leading administrator for Israeli national athletic teams and organizations, died here Wednesday after a long illness. He was 84. Funeral services will be held Sunday.

Glovinsky, who left his native Poland for Palestine in 1920, was Israel representative for the U.S. Committee Sports for Israel since its inception in 1948. The Committee supports Israeli amateur athletics. He also served as president of the Soccer Football Federation from 1938-54, as treasurer of the Israel Olympic Committee since 1952 and as head of the Israeli Olympic teams in 1952, 1956 and 1964. He was with the Israeli Olympic team at the 1976 Games in Munich where 11 Israeli athletes were killed by Palestinian terrorists.

Glovinsky chaired the Israel Sport Federation from 1961-63 and starting in 1963 chaired the Basketball Federation for several years. He also served on the executive committee of the Asian Sports Federation.

#### SPECIAL TO THE JTA JEWISH SABBATH SERVICE IN BEIJING

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (JTA) -- The International Council of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, meeting in the People's Republic of China for the first time, adopted a program of peace education that will include "multi-religious prayer experiences," it was reported this week by Norma Levitt of New York, one of nine international presidents of the WCRP.

Levitt, a trustee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Reform), is the only WCRP president from the Americas. She was a member of the American delegation to the meeting in Beijing, attended by 140 delegates from 30 countries representing 12 different religious faiths.

A feature of the International Council meeting, she reported, was a Jewish Sabbath service led by Rabbi Jack Cohen of Jerusalem, in which all 140 delegates took part.

Levitt said she had been especially impressed by the hospitality of the council's hosts, led by U Lan Fu, vice president of the People's Republic. Buddhist, Taoist, Muslim, Catholic and Protestant associations from throughout China took part in the meetings, marking the first time that Chinese religious representatives

had attended a gathering of the WCRP International Council. Following the Council's meetings in China, the WCRP executive committee met in New York to discuss the implementation of decisions taken in Beijing, Levitt reported. Among them, she said, were plans for peace education programs, including the development of a network of peace institutes and departments of peace education at selected universities.

The World Conference on Religion and Peace was founded in 1969 by religious leaders from Japan, India and the U.S. Among its American organizers were Catholic Bishop John Wright, Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and Dr. Homer Jack, a Unitarian minister who became its first executive director.

# FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS REPORTEDLY FACILITATED REVIEW OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION BY ANTI-SEMITIC AUTHOR By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (JTA) — The French government has facilitated a French university's review of a doctoral dissertation by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas because Tlas is a key figure in negotiations to release French hostages in Lebanon, according to a report from Paris Thursday.

The report, which could not be confirmed, indicated that the French government asked the university, Paris Eleven, to assign a professor to supervise Tlas's dissertation. Tlas recently published a book entitled "The Matzah of Zion," which revives the anti-Semitic blood libel.

Paris Eleven assigned a professor from the faculty of Law to supervise Tlas's dissertation in April, according to the report.

Jewish and civil rights groups in the U.S. and Paris have sent protests to the French government urging the university system not to give legitimacy to Tlas's intellectual endeavors in light of the intellectually dishonest "Matazah of Zion."

But French and Western authorities see Tlas as a power broker in Syrian-orchestrated releases of western hostages in Lebanon.

The first indication that Tlas would receive a doctorate from a French university came in an interview with the popular French journalist, Katherine Nay, published in the French magazine, "Jour de France."

Nay interviewed the General in his home in Syria, where he told her he was looking forward to visiting France in November to defend his dissertation at the Sorbonne. The latest report though indicated that Paris Eleven, not the Sorbonne, has received the Tlas dissertation for consideration.

According to Nay's article, Tlas said he wrote his dissertation on the strategy of the celebrated Soviet World War II Red Army Marshal Zhukov.

At the time the French government made the reported arrangements, it had no knowledge of Tlas's "Matazah of Zion" in which he tried to present "documentation" that the Jews once used Christian blood to make matzah for Passover.

The French, American, British and Canadian governments have all received letters protesting "The Matzah of Zion." All the governments, with the exception of France, responded by condemning the work and promised to look into the matter further.

# SOVIET JEWISH WOMAN REPORTED ALLOWED TO GO TO ISRAEL TO DONATE BONE MARROW TO LEUKEMIA-STRICKEN BROTHER By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (JTA) — Inessa Flurova, a Soviet Jewish woman who has been seeking an exit visa to Israel since March to enable her to donate bone marrow to her leukemia-stricken brother in Israel, has been reportedly allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Her brother, Michael Shirman, told reporters here Thursday that he expects his sister to arrive in Israel early next month. He said he expects treatments to take place immediately thereafter.

Flurova, a 37-year-old sociologist, has been holding a hunger strike for almost a week to pressure the Soviet authorities to issue an exit visa for her, her husband and their two small children.

Shirman, who emigrated with their mother to Israel in 1980, has been undergoing treatment for leukemia in Rehovot's Kaplan Hospital, where his doctors concluded that he needed a suitable match for a bone marrow transplant. His doctors said his mother's bone marrow was incompatible and that there was a 25 percent chance that the sister's marrow would be suitable.

Since Flurova applied for a visa, her request was supplemented by a plea from Dr. Robert Gale, the bone marrow expert from California who assisted in the treatment of victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

In March, Flurova asked for a travel visa to Israel with her husband Victor and their children. But the authorities claimed a temporary visa would be impossible since the Soviet Union and Israel have no diplomatic relations. In June she was asked by the authorities if she would consider going to Israel by herself. She refused. Shirman said Thursday that the entire family of his sister was allowed to leave for Israel.

# CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF RACIST ORGANIZATIONS

PARIS, Aug. 21 (JTA) — One of France's most important organizations promoting racial harmony Wednesday called for the dissolution of "SOS France," the extreme right-wing group implicated in the explosion in the Mediterranean port of Toulon that killed four people Monday.

The Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Between Peoples (MRAP) said the explosion was "an opportunity to strike a giant blow against terrorists who use the most extreme violence in promoting the racism which has been whipped up in France over the past few years."

The explosion early Monday killed four members of "SOS France" who were apparently about to plant a bomb at unused offices of another anti-racism group when the device went off prematurely. Extreme right-wing tracts were found at the scene of the blast.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua has pledged that all terrorists "whoever they may be" will be hunted down by police. He said that police in southern France had been given instructions to launch an inquiry into a number of racist attacks in Toulon and other towns in the region in June.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) — Dan Pattir, former communications and public affairs adviser to Premiers Yitzhak Rabin and Menachem Begin, has been appointed executive director of the Jeane Kirkpatrick Forum for Public Leadership and Public Policy at Tel Aviv University.

## BOSTON ARCHBISHOP, VISITING AUSCHWITZ, PLEAS FOR CHRISTIAN-JEWISH BROTHERHOOD

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (JTA) — The Archbishop of Boston, Bernard Cardinal Law, leading a 94-member Massachusetts group to Poland, issued a plea at Auschwitz Tuesday for brotherhood between Christians and Jews. Laying flowers before the Wall of Death at the former Nazi death camp, Law told the large assemblage, "Never again."

Joining Law at the camp were Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Archbishop of Cracow, in whose archdiocese Auschwitz is located, and who recently returned from a visit to Yad Vashem in Israel; and Friedrich Cardinal Wetter of Munich.

Also present were delegation members Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis and his wife Kitty; Mass. State Sen. William Bulger; representatives of the Massachusetts Jewish community, led by Auschwitz survivor Sonia Weitz of Peabody; and Leonard Zakim, New England regional director of the Anti-Defamation League. The 10-day visit to Poland was a Catholic pilgrimage to strengthen American-Polish Catholic ties, but Jews were invited to participate in the visit. On the last day, Tuesday, the group went to Auschwitz.

After touring Auschwitz with the large group, whom Law referred to as "fellow pilgrims," Law gave a lengthy speech "of protest and determination" in which he prayed for the victims of the Nazis and voiced "repudiation" at the auguries of the century to come, emphasizing Christian responsibility for the past and future.

### 'Never Again, Never Again'

"The 21st century will begin soon," said Law. "Another chance? For what? Whoever does not think of it with trepidation does not know Auschwitz .... We who are Christians -- we who claim redemption has taken place have to deal with Auschwitz ...."

Standing before the stone monument to the four million who were killed at the camp, of whom two-and-a-half million were Jews, Law said: "Here, whatever one might believe, wherever one comes from here every man and woman becomes Jewish or ceases to be human .... Here, the human cry becomes the Jewish cry or one has died spiritually. Never again. Never again."

Law spoke of "two formidable obstacles" that the present generation faces in admitting the "human capacity for evil." He said these were "our desire to deny responsibility for good and evil" and "confidence in the unaided moral progress of the human race," which Law called a hollow fantasy.

Invoking the "Shema" ("Hear O Israel ...") which the Jews chanted as they marched to the crematoria, Law said the prayer was an explanation in itself for Auschwitz being "a perpetual reminder of our need for God. Their profession of faith supports the moral heritage shared by Jews and Christians."

### CUBAN JEWISH LEADER DESCRIBES PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF CUBA'S JEWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (JTA) — Jews in Cuba face no discrimination, but the lack of teachers and rabbis for the tiny community points to a precarious future, a leader of Cuban Jews told American Jewish leaders here.

Moisés Asís, of the Comisión Coordinadora de las Sociedades Religiosas Hebreas de Cuba (Coordinating Commission of the Jewish Community of Cuba), told representatives from 30 American Jewish organizations at the World Jewish Congress that since the

Cuban revolution, Jewish emigration and the decaying communal infrastructure have meant that "one generation has been lost and we are now trying to spiritually rescue the new one."

Asís pointed out that through the years of political turbulence, the Cuban Jewish community has maintained its membership in the World Jewish Congress.

Since the revolution, some 85 percent of the island's Jews have emigrated, leaving a population of about 1,000 persons, mostly in Havana. The same five synagogues that existed 30 years ago still stand although they are sustaining very serious physical deterioration.

### Policy Of The Cuban Government

The Cuban government, Asís noted, is very careful in distinguishing its political pro-PLO stance from any form of anti-Semitic attitudes or actions toward the community. The real threat to the community, he said, was that its shrunken membership now has "no rabbi, no cantor, no mohel, and no teacher." There remains, however, a kosher butcher shop in Havana and the community pays for a shochet.

The Cuban government has evidenced a new openness toward allowing the Jewish community to find the means to sustain its Jewish identity. Asís noted he had for the first time in many years met with the head of the Ministry of Religious Affairs who expressed agreement to allow visiting rabbis, to permit the community to send Jewish students abroad -- even to Israel -- to receive religious instruction, and to cut through red tape so as to allow money to be brought in for the repair of the synagogues.

### Two Remarkable Events

In the face of very rapid assimilation, two small but remarkable events have occurred just in the last month: they had begun to teach a small group of children Hebrew at a communal center; and had brought young people together for their first involvement in Jewish activities.

Being six years old at the time of the revolution, Asís pointed out, he had never received a formal Jewish education and was self-motivated about things Jewish, learning Hebrew from the former president of the Zionist Union of Cuba who now resides in Jerusalem.

"When I first read from our teachings in the Torah and the Talmud, I knew and I wanted to convey to others that there was no contradiction between Judaism and the most progressive philosophies and thoughts throughout history and in our time," he said.

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TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (JTA) — An Irish officer serving with the Irish contingent of UNIFIL was killed and two Irish soldiers were wounded in a roadside explosion in the security zone of southern Lebanon Thursday. That blast occurred as a UNIFIL patrol passed along the road near Tina village northwest of Bint Jbail, some five kilometers north of the Israel border. Another roadside bomb exploded near an Irish patrol Wednesday but there were no casualties.

Following Thursday morning's explosion, the Irish soldiers arrested two Lebanese found carrying equipment for the manufacture of explosives and roadside charges. The material was confiscated and the Lebanese were handed over to the Lebanese police. Since UNIFIL was sent to south Lebanon, 127 of its soldiers have been killed, 19 of them from the Irish contingent.