

**A MEETING BETWEEN PERES AND SHEVARDNADZE IS ALMOST CERTAIN**

By Margie Olster

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- A meeting between Israeli Premier Shimon Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze appears almost certain, Peres' press spokesman Uri Savir said Sunday. He said final confirmation was expected from Soviet officials and the meeting would be held Monday at the United Nations, following President Reagan's address to the General Assembly.

Peres had earlier postponed his departure from New York until Monday because of the possibility of a meeting with Shevardnadze. The Israeli leader, who was in Washington and Canada last week, returned to New York Thursday for a series of meetings with Jewish community leaders, religious leaders and city and state government officials.

He stressed at these various meetings that he hoped the Soviet Union would restore diplomatic relations with Israel as a condition for Soviet participation in any international conference on Middle East peace.

**Peres Has Meeting With de Cuellar**

Peres lunched with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Saturday. They discussed a report to the UN Security Council last week that blamed "Israel's refusal to withdraw completely from the territory occupied during its invasion of Lebanon in 1982" for the recent attacks on units of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in which four French and one Irish soldiers were killed.

The reference was to the south Lebanon security zone where Israeli troops continue to patrol along with the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA). According to Savir, de Cuellar assured Peres that he does not blame Israel for events in south Lebanon. The attacks on the UNIFIL contingents were believed carried out by Shiite Moslem extremists.

De Cuellar later repeated in an interview with Israel Radio that he does not hold Israel to blame for the attacks on UNIFIL troops. (See separate story.)

In the course of their conversation, Peres told the Secretary General that Israel had not asked for UNIFIL, which has been patrolling in south Lebanon for the past eight years, and would not object if the UN decided to withdraw its peacekeeping force from that country. At the same time he said he thought UNIFIL contributed toward restoring stability in Lebanon.

Peres also met with former President Nixon here Saturday to discuss the Middle East peace process. On Friday he had a meeting here with John Cardinal O'Connor, the Archbishop of New York, at the latter's residence. O'Connor accepted a formal invitation to visit Israel which the Israel government issued last month. He said he was "thrilled" by the prospect but could not set a date.

O'Connor, who visited Lebanon in June, said after his return that he favored the creation of a Palestinian homeland. Peres, who stood beside

O'Connor during an impromptu news conference Friday, said the Archbishop would "be more than welcome to our country as a guest of our government." He added this would give the prelate a chance to see the other side of the Middle East picture.

The Israeli Premier, who will switch jobs next month with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir under the Labor-Likud rotation of power agreement, spent the bulk of his busy weekend here meeting with Jewish community leaders and American Jewish youth groups. His most important concerns, he told them, were freedom for Soviet Jewry, cooperation between nations against international terrorism and the Middle East peace process.

He spoke of his recent visit to Washington and his talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other top Administration figures as well as with leaders of the Senate and the House.

**The USSR And The Mideast**

With respect to Middle East peace, Peres said he believed the Soviet Union would want to play a role in the process in order to gain influence in the region equal to that of the U.S. He said three Arab countries -- Egypt, Jordan and Morocco -- favor direct negotiations with Israel under an international umbrella.

Some Arab states are pressing the Soviet Union to renew diplomatic ties with Israel so that an international conference can materialize. Peres said he would prefer direct negotiations with the Arabs, without preconditions or an international framework, stressing that no international forum could replace direct talks.

He said that at his meetings in Washington he had proposed an international alliance to fight terrorism by sharing intelligence and strategic planning. He made the same proposal to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada last week and was told by Mulroney that Canada would be disposed to join such an alliance. Peres also urged striking at the roots of international terrorism by hitting their military bases and financial sources.

**Jewish Leaders Pledge To Visit Israel**

Peres addressed a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations here Friday. The leaders of the 60 Jewish religious and secular organizations pledged that they would personally visit Jerusalem this year to demonstrate their unity and support for Israel. They also promised to encourage the members of the organizations they head to do the same during the upcoming High Holidays.

**DAVID GOLDFARB, A LONG-TIME REFUSENIK AND FRIEND OF NICHOLAS DANILOFF, IS SERIOUSLY ILL IN A MOSCOW HOSPITAL**  
By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Alexander Goldfarb, son of long-time refusenik David Goldfarb, has issued a plea for the life of his father, a diabetic who lies seriously ill in a Moscow hospital and is in danger because of lack of proper medical facilities and care offered for his condi-

tion in the Soviet Union. David Goldfarb's situation is further complicated by the fact that, according to Alexander, he is a good friend of Nicholas Daniloff, the American correspondent for U.S. News and World Report whose arrest for espionage has touched off an international furor.

David Goldfarb refused two years ago to help the KGB ensnare the Moscow-based reporter in a contrived espionage act very much like that staged August 30 that landed Daniloff in prison and charged with spying for the United States. As a result, David Goldfarb lost his permission to emigrate to Israel, which was scheduled for a few days from then.

David Goldfarb, according to Alexander, Daniloff and his wife Ruth, and friends of the Daniloffs, is willing to testify to the 1984 attempt. There is a feeling on their part that as a result, David Goldfarb's condition may be neglected to a point where his life will be endangered. His son has asked for help in publicizing his father's plight and, in so doing, coming to the aid of Daniloff.

#### 'Interested In Each Other'

Alex Goldfarb, assistant professor of microbiology here at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, first met Nick Daniloff, as he is known, in 1981 briefly, just before Daniloff was to leave for his second stint as Moscow correspondent for the magazine. Alex asked Daniloff to look up his father, a retired molecular geneticist of eminent international renown and formerly director of the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics of Bacteria and Bacteriophages of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The two men "were very interested in each other," Alex Goldfarb told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, emphasizing that "they are very opposite types. Daniloff is a noble, his grandfather was a Czarist general. My father is a Jew who was a Soviet war hero." And yet, he said, "They really were close friends."

"My father owed a lot to Nick," said Alex Goldfarb, stressing that Daniloff was constantly concerned about and solicitous of the health of the older man, whose current hospitalization is due to severe complications of his diabetes.

Alex's knowledge of the events surrounding the KGB's attempt to have his father betray his friend came by chance. It was right after the KGB had left his father's apartment that Alex called his father from New York. He learned what happened in cryptic language, including "Warn Nick not to come close to me." Alex called the State Department, who alerted the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The Embassy notified Daniloff. Two months later, Daniloff came to the U.S. on vacation and told Alex the whole story.

#### Alex Has Pursued His Father's Case

David Goldfarb was a refusenik since 1979 when, retired, he applied for permission to emigrate with his wife, Cecilia, daughter, Olga--both of them physicians -- and Olga's family, to join Alex in Israel, where he was a doctoral student at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot. The Institute had even offered David Goldfarb a position, according to Alex. Alex emigrated in 1975, after many years as a Soviet Jewry activist whose fluent English made him a natural spokesperson and liaison to the world movement for Soviet Jews.

Alex did postdoctoral work in Munich and was offered a position at Columbia-Presbyterian in 1981. Throughout all his studies and work, he has

been constantly vigilant for Soviet Jews, and described by the leaders of the Soviet Jewry movement in glowing terms of admiration and respect. Throughout all these years, he has pursued his father's case vigorously, according to spokespersons of human rights and Soviet Jewry organizations.

As Alex Goldfarb relates the events involving his father, David Goldfarb and his family had received permission to emigrate and were to leave April 20, 1984, 10 days after receiving their visas. Daniloff came to Goldfarb's apartment to say goodbye, at which time Goldfarb gave the reporter the gift of a book on the history of Czarist Russia. Daniloff placed it in his briefcase and left, watched by the KGB.

#### Questioned Intensively About Daniloff

The next day, Goldfarb was summoned to the KGB office and questioned intensively for hours about Daniloff. They requested his cooperation in inviting Daniloff back to his apartment with his briefcase, Daniloff has told the press. David Goldfarb refused, fearing that his friend could be framed with "incriminating evidence" placed into his briefcase.

The KGB, search warrant ready at hand, nevertheless went to Goldfarb's apartment and overturned everything, confiscating his research materials, including dead bacterial cultures of no value, which they declared, along with written scientific material, "state secrets."

David Goldfarb, and his colleagues and students, were called every other day, says Alex, and Goldfarb was charged with disseminating "anti-Soviet literature." But David Goldfarb had very many friends in scientific societies throughout the world who would not let the issue rest.

David Goldfarb, says Glenn Richter, national coordinator of the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, was the first refusenik of professorial rank who had been given an exit visa within the previous six years, and it appeared, he said, that the visa resulted from pressure from, among others, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

In December 1984, the Committee of Concerned Scientists asked that a moratorium be staged in the sending of any biological and bacterial strains to the USSR until the Goldfarbs be permitted to emigrate, a moratorium that still stands, according to Alex Goldfarb. European colleagues of David Goldfarb were urged to take the same step.

The investigations appeared to drop, although there was no action to dismiss the charge of disseminating anti-Soviet literature. Neither Goldfarb junior nor senior felt it advisable to say more publicly about the incident. Those who pressed for David Goldfarb's case knew only that his exit visa had been rescinded. David Goldfarb and his family just joined the ranks of perhaps hundreds of thousands who sought to emigrate.

#### Fearful For Goldfarb's Life

Then, last April, Goldfarb was rushed to intensive care at a Moscow hospital. A visiting colleague of Alex Goldfarb, Dr. Kenneth Prager, sought in vain to visit David Goldfarb to ensure that he was receiving adequate medical care.

Prager told the JTA he is fearful for David Goldfarb's life, and since then he and a surgeon at George Washington University, Dr. Glen Geelhoed, have requested permission from the Soviet government to attend to the 68-year-old scient-

ist's medical and surgical supervision. They have also urged, along with the family and countless other concerned parties, that David Goldfarb be transferred to the West for adequate medical care.

They have received no response from the Soviet authorities. In the interim, David Goldfarb has been sent home and been readmitted, and transferred to three more hospitals, in each case necessary care severely absent, Alex says.

According to published accounts by Ruth Danilooff, Nick Danilooff was going to visit David Goldfarb in the hospital on the day he was arrested; the reporter had been visiting his friend weekly, said Ruth Danilooff, visits she described as "sacred." Ruth Danilooff went to David Goldfarb's hospital bedside instead of her husband, and there, she told the press, received David Goldfarb's promise to testify on behalf of her husband and tell about the 1984 incident between them and the KGB.

Since then, she has not been allowed to visit him. Only the immediate family is now permitted into the hospital, and both Alex and Ruth Danilooff have been apprised of David Goldfarb's worsening condition by his wife Cecilia. According to Alex, his father's leg is in danger of amputation. David Goldfarb lost his other leg during World War II.

#### Risked Life To Protect A Gentile

Nick Danilooff has spoken highly of David Goldfarb to the press since his release from Lefortovo Prison and his stay at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He maintains that Goldfarb "might have been getting medical treatment in the West if he had turned me in and agreed to go along" with the KGB.

Alex Goldfarb requests that everyone who reads about his father send a cable to Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, telling that this case is being monitored by the public. Alex Goldfarb said that in the past, "Gentiles risked their lives to save Jews. Here we have one case where a Jew risked his life to protect a gentile."

#### **THREE ISRAELI SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN SOUTH LEBANON SECURITY ZONE**

**Rabin Tells IDF To Help Bolster SLA Forces**  
**By Hugh Orgel**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Three Israeli soldiers were wounded Saturday, none seriously, when a shell exploded near their patrol in the northern sector of the south Lebanon security zone. The men were evacuated by helicopter to a hospital in Israel.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Levy issued separate warnings over the weekend that attempts to disturb the peace along the Israel-Lebanon border would be met by strong measures.

Israel Radio reported last Friday that Rabin has instructed the Israel Defense Force to send more equipment to the South Lebanon Army (SLA) in the security zone north of the Israel-Lebanon border. The equipment is intended to bolster the SLA in the face of attacks from Shiite forces in and north of the zone in recent days.

Israel Radio reported that the Defense Ministry was also considering sending more Israeli troops to the security zone -- if the attacks continue and SLA morale sinks further. The 2,000

-strong mainly Christian SLA has lost 75 men in the 15 months since Israel withdrew most of its forces from Lebanon.

Israeli security sources confirm that several hundred IDF men still operate in the security zone, mainly in liaison and training capacities with the SLA.

#### Israel's Quarrel With UN Appears To Abate

Meanwhile, Israel's latest quarrel with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) appeared to abate after UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar apparently backed away from charges he made in an official report to the Security Council last week blaming Israel's presence in the security zone for attacks on a French UNIFIL unit.

A spokesman for Premier Shimon Peres, currently visiting the U.S., said the Secretary General clarified his position at a luncheon with Peres in New York Saturday. Later de Cuellar said in an Israel Radio interview that what he meant was that Israel ought to permit UNIFIL to deploy its forces down to the international border in accordance with its mandate.

"It is very far from my mind to blame Israel for the situation. I would like to make it very clear that (the attacks on UNIFIL troops) are the work of senseless terrorists and extremists. Israel has nothing to do with the problem we are facing right now," he said.

Rabin told reporters after the Sunday Cabinet meeting that Israel would not object if UNIFIL decided to leave south Lebanon altogether. But Israel would not allow the international force to move south of the area it has patrolled for the past eight years, he said.

#### **SHAMIR INTENDS TO INCREASE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS AFTER HE TAKES OFFICE**

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he plans to increase the number of Jewish settlements in the administered territories after he takes office as Prime Minister next month.

He told Voice of Israel Radio Saturday that they would be established in accordance with the unity coalition government's guidelines which allows for up to 27 new settlements "within the framework of our economic limitations."

Only two new settlements were established during the past two years. But according to settlement activists, about 17,000 Israelis moved into the territories in that period, increasing the size of the 150 existing settlements. They said 68,000 Jews now live in the territories with an Arab population of 1.3 million.

#### **A PEAK EXPERIENCE**

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- The first attempt to climb a Himalayan mountain by a team of Israeli mountain climbers is due to get under way shortly, following the receipt of permission from the Nepal government in Katmandu. An eight-member team led by Doron Erel, 27, a geologist from Givataim near Tel Aviv, will try the ascent of mount Kangchutse, also known as Makalu 11, about 28,000 feet high, in the north-east of Nepal and only slightly lower than Mount Everest. The Nepalese Ministry of Tourism said the Israelis had already arrived in the region.

# CLAL FORMS PROGRAM OF DIALOGUE AND LEARNING TO SEEK UNIFYING SOLUTIONS TO DIVISIVE ISSUES IN JEWISH COMMUNITY

By Andrew Muchin

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (JTA)--The National Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership (CLAL) announced here Thursday the formation of a program of dialogue and learning to attempt to close what it believes is the widening gap of intolerance and animosity that threatens to split the Jewish people.

"Am Echad" (One People) will bring together in one CLAL division existing programs of local rabbinic dialogue, lay and rabbinic communal programs, touring symposia about unity and a watch group on unity issues.

These will be combined with new programs: advanced theological and halachic (Jewish legal) dialogue to seek unifying solutions to divisive issues; engaging modern Orthodox scholars in study, discussion and communal experience; and offering help and guidance to international groups.

At a press conference, CLAL co-founder Rabbi Irving Greenberg called Am Echad "the most extensive program of dialogue, learning, alliance-building and unity efforts in the history of American Jewry and I dare say in the history of modern Jewry."

## Ongoing Issue Of Concern For CLAL

Through the writings and programming of Greenberg, CLAL has been in the forefront of publicly urging and seeking the healing of intra-Jewish wounds.

In fact, Greenberg said the response to his 1985 essay, "Will there be one Jewish people in the year 2000?" and a CLAL-sponsored Jewish interdenominational conference in March partly inspired the formation of Am Echad.

He said he thought North American Jews were coming to recognize what for him are the pertinent issues: "a demographic time bomb--the sharp growth in Jews' contested status consisting of converts, patrilineal children and children of second marriages where the mother's first marriage did not end in a 'get,' or Jewish divorce."

He said this "was creating a situation of Jews considering themselves Jews or recognized as Jews by some denied that status by others, compounding now two decades of increasing polarization."

## Not Getting Any Better

This stratification he attributed to "power flowing to the polarizers or the people proposing the polarizing solutions." For example, he considered the Reform movement's decision to break with tradition and opt for patrilineal descent--to consider Jewish the child of either a Jewish father or mother--as "internally meaningful and important to Reform at the expense of the relationship with the Conservative and the Orthodox."

This polarization has caused similar problems, he said, citing the rupture this year of the interdenominational JWB commission to overseas Jewish military chaplains and "the almost incompressible" conflict recently between elements of Israel's secular and ultra-Orthodox communities, he said.

He gained hope for a solution from the March CLAL conference in which Jewish leaders exchanged views in prepared speeches. He said

that demonstrated the possibility and desirability of dialogue and that issues could be delineated.

## Seeks All-Out Effort

Due to these factors, Greenberg urged on Thursday the Jewish community to mount an effort for intra-Jewish unity akin to the successful Jewish-Christian rapprochement of the last 50 years. He said the Jewish-Christian dialogue receives \$10 million in direct annual funds while intra-Jewish dialogue receives \$100,000-\$200,000.

He added an American twist to his effort--the acceptance of a plurality of views. "We must, in short, accept freedom of choice and manage it to yield pluralism and cooperation," he said.

Solutions, too, can come from a variety of sources. "We call upon all groups in American Jewish life and world Jewry to devote time, attention and to review resource allocation and to devote more efforts for 'k'lal Yisrael' (Jewish unity)," he said, adding that CLAL will accept partners for any of these projects.

## \$1 Million Challenge Grant

Initial funding for Am Echad will be provided by a \$1 million challenge grant from Aaron and Marjorie Ziegelman of New York. Income from the anticipated \$2 million fund will operate the program, according to Mr. Ziegelman. Jewish actor and activist Theodore Bikel will serve as a national chairman.

Greenberg, in response to a question, offered optimism, but no guarantee that Am Echad's learning and dialogue will foster unity.

"It's a gamble in a sense that learning will not lead to greater divisiveness," he acknowledged, "although there's a Talmudic assurance that those who learn together, even if they fight as swords, end up being at peace with each other."

He said CLAL's Chevra rabbinic fellowship and study groups "indicate that there's significant growth and trust and does pave the way toward limited accomplishments toward reducing divisiveness." He admitted, though, that groups of rabbis brought together by CLAL have been unable to agree how to pray together.

Chevra has involved 125 rabbis in eight cities. Through Am Echad, CLAL hopes to reach 500 rabbis in 25 cities, numbers sufficient "to change the denominational pattern," he explained.

Am Echad also will hope to reach lay leaders through dialogue. "It's a combination of ideas and practical levers that change the outcome," Greenberg said.

The rabbi also was asked if his low public standing with the Orthodox community would lessen the effectiveness of Am Echad. He replied that the lack of public acceptance of his unity ideas belies a private acceptance and reflects an "atmosphere of intimidation."

Moreover, he said Am Echad is not asking Jewish denominations to abandon their theological principles, but to learn about and come to accept principles held by other denominations.

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TEL AVIV (JTA) -- The Mexican Ambassador to Israel, Raul Valdez Aguilar, presented decorations and honorary certificates on Friday to members of the Israel Defense Force delegation which went to Mexico to provide aid to persons injured in the earthquake in Mexico City a year ago. The ceremony was held at the Ambassador's residence in Herzlia Pituah.