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TERRORIST TARGETS IN SOUTH LEBANON HIT BY ISRAELI HELICOPTER GUNSHIPS

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Israeli helicopter gunships protected by jet fighters attacked terrorist targets near Sidon in south Lebanon Monday and returned safely to their bases. A military spokesman said the attack was a follow-up of Sunday's air raid on the same area. The target was reportedly a naval base where terrorists trained and embarked on sea-borne missions against Israel.

Reports from Sidon Monday said two aircraft and an unspecified number of helicopters attacked a stone two-story building in the Ein Hilwe refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon. There were no immediate reports of casualties but ambulances were rushed to the scene.

Other reports said helicopters attacked Palestine Liberation Organization bases in the Mir Mia and Ein Hilwe camps. They encountered anti-aircraft fire but sustained no hits, according to the reports.

UNEASY CALM IN JERUSALEM FOLLOWING ANTI-ARAB VIOLENCE BY JEWS ANGERED OVER KILLING OF A YESHIVA STUDENT

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- A large police presence enforced an uneasy calm in Jerusalem Monday after 24 hours of anti-Arab violence by Jews enraged over the fatal stabbing of a yeshiva student in the Moslem quarter of the Old City Saturday. Three youths from Jenin, linked to a terrorist organization, were taken into custody almost immediately after the crime.

They were remanded for 15 days by a Jerusalem magistrate Monday. The judge banned release of any further information about the suspects who the Police Ministry said Sunday were members of George Habash's Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Although they are from a West Bank town 17 miles from Jerusalem, local Arabs were the targets of attacks by Jews during and after the pre-dawn funeral Sunday of the stabbing victim, Eliahu Ambi, 22. Arabs were stoned and beaten in the Old City and other parts of East Jerusalem and in the Sanhedria and Shmuel Hanavi quarters of West Jerusalem. Ambi lived in Shmuel Hanavi.

At least 10 Jews were arrested for attacking Arabs. Three fire bombs were hurled at Arab-occupied houses in the Old City. The windshields of Arab-owned cars were smashed and tires were slashed.

As police squads patrolled the narrow alleys of the Old City Monday, some residents of the Jewish quarter threatened more violence. They said the murder "could not go unanswered." Police warned that any further disorders would be dealt with firmly.

OLGA GOLDFARB IS IN NEW YORK VISITING HER AILING FATHER

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Olga Goldfarb, daughter of the Soviet emigre David Goldfarb, arrived in New York Sunday for a one-week visit

with her father, who is recuperating here from lung cancer surgery. She was granted a one-week temporary visa by Soviet emigration authorities last week, a move considered unusual for a refusenik whose application to permanently emigrate from the Soviet Union was concurrently pending.

David Goldfarb's seven-year ordeal as a refusenik was abruptly terminated October 16 when industrialist Armand Hammer flew him and his wife Cecilia to the United States aboard his private jet. The 67-year-old retired geneticist was a patient in a Moscow hospital, suffering from complications of diabetes and heart disease.

Upon his arrival in New York, he was immediately admitted to Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center where tests October 29 revealed lung cancer. On November 2, David Goldfarb sent a letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking that his daughter, who remained behind in Moscow, be allowed to emigrate to join him in New York with her husband, Yuri Lev, and two daughters, Katya, 10, and Nadia, 4.

In his letter, David Goldfarb said of his daughter's family that "They have been trying to obtain exit visas together with me, and there is no reason on earth why they shouldn't be permitted to follow me now The chances that my daughter will make it without high-level intervention are small unless your overall emigration policy changes." Goldfarb also praised Gorbachev's "recent reforms in other fields," which "make me believe that change is possible."

'A Miracle In Moscow'

Goldfarb was scheduled for surgery November 5, and Columbia-Presbyterian was asked to provide that information to the Soviets. Olga then applied for permission for a temporary tourist visa to visit her father in the hospital, and was told on November 11 to report to the OVIR emigration office two days later to pick up her passport, which contained a visa good for one week's stay. The 34-year-old pediatrician was given permission only for herself and was refused permission to bring along her older daughter, as she had requested.

Olga told reporters at a news conference at Kennedy Airport that the granting of the emergency visa "happened so quickly. I didn't think I would get it, but I did. The Soviet Union is unpredictable." She also said her parents' release "is considered a miracle in Moscow," and that she believes her visa is part of that miracle.

At The CJF General Assembly PERES APPEALS FOR 'CIVILIZED WAY' TO DEAL WITH RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES AMONG U.S. JEWS AND IN ISRAEL

By Murray Zuckoff

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (JTA)-- An appeal to the Jewish people to avoid a split within its ranks over religious and secular issues was issued here by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. He urged that "a civilized way be found to deal with religious differences" that have become exacerbated in Israel and the United States.

Addressing more than 3,000 Jewish leaders from North America and abroad at the 55th

General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations here, Peres said that Jewish life is marked by variations, with different strains and different beliefs between and among the religious and secular elements in Israel and the U.S. The variations, he said, do not worry him. But, he added, "I am worried about our unity. Let's be careful not to split. We are too small a people to become two or three people instead of one."

Peres declared: "I call upon everybody, let's argue without hate; let's decide our positions and listen to one another, among your synagogues and between the religious and secular."

The Foreign Minister's remarks were in keeping with the General Assembly theme of Klal Yisrael, the pursuit of unity in the midst of diversity and the coexistence of diversity for the sake of unity. His remarks were also made against a backdrop of discord and disharmony between the Orthodox on the one side and the Reform and Conservative movements on the other over numerous issues of halacha (Jewish law), and the restriction imposed on the Conservative and Reform movements in Israel by the Orthodox establishment.

Peres, whose remarks on the imperative need for Jewish unity were greeted by prolonged applause, said, "I think it is for you and for us to mobilize goodwill, to call upon the heads of each strain to see the need for Klal Yisrael, not just the conviction of each synagogue, important as it may be, and to find the necessary wisdom and patience and talent to have our arguments in a way that won't split us to pieces."

U.S. And Israel Cooperating 'Like Never Before'

Speaking of another kind of unity, Peres focused on the relations between the United States and Israel. He said the two countries are in "an era of cooperation like never before and with nobody else. We are not afraid of the greatness of the United States and the United States is not worried about the smallness of Israel." He did not specify the areas of cooperation nor did he allude to reports about Israel's cooperation with the U.S. in sending arms to Iran.

He said Israel was very proud of the fact that the U.S. recently recognized Israel "by a very special name, and I shall pronounce it very clearly-- a non-NATO ally." But Peres explained that Israel is essentially different than America's European allies in a number of ways.

"We do not ask the American army to protect our land or our skies," he asserted. "We shall do that ourselves. We are allies because we are not reluctant, we are not shy or apologetic in our relations with the U.S. American equipment, up to a point. Israeli risk, when necessary. Definitely, a non-Nato situation."

Urges World Cooperation To Fight Terrorism

Another kind of unity stressed by Peres was international cooperation to fight terrorism on a global scale. "The real danger which innocent people and nations of goodwill are facing is not so much full-fledged wars run by armies but the terrible criminal violence of terror," he said. "I think in many ways Israel was forced to be the first to confront it and the U.S. the second."

Terrorism, Peres said, must be curbed if the peace process in the Middle East is to continue. He said that Israel and the U.S. can help bring peace to the Mideast for all the people. "Our enemies are not Arabs, Moslems or Christians.

Our enemies are hostility, belligerency and war," Peres declared.

He said that "an international involvement is also necessary in order to stop terrorism. The cost of terror from the point of view of its victims is high. But terror also affects the Arab world itself. Leaders are frightened to death because of the continuous threat to their lives, from the level of mayors to the heads of state. They cannot make the right choice. They cannot select the necessary policies in order to save themselves from the terrible expense of military preparedness and the ongoing danger of a new war. Unless terrorism is fought, peace will not happen at all."

Peres urged the nations of Europe, especially West Germany as well as Japan, whose gross national products have increased steeply over the past few years and whose economies are well organized and viable, to help the Arabs economically.

"The economic situation of some of the Arab countries became so dramatic that their own governments, their own systems are in real danger, and unless real help is offered the danger will be augmented and the road to peace will be impeded," he declared.

But, Peres emphasized, while international cooperation is necessary to combat terrorism and to help stabilize the economies of Arab countries, the international community cannot impose solutions on the Arabs and Israel. "No imposed solution will be a success. The road to peace is through free negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbors," he said.

Israel Is Intent On Pursuing Peace

Israel is intent on pursuing peace, Peres said, and has proved this in relation to Egypt and its ongoing efforts with Jordan. "Israel is strong enough to defend itself and is strong enough to go and negotiate peace with our neighbors," he stated. "We have won all the wars that have been forced upon us. We have decided this time to win a peace."

The world, Peres observed, "is convinced that Israel is sincere in trying to halt the dispute between the Arabs and ourselves, peacefully, diplomatically." One of the consequences of this, he noted, is that it "helps create a climate of support for the peace process in the United States among the people and in Congress."

Israel, Peres continued, has moved in the direction of bringing peace to the Mideast without the help of the United Nations. The war with Lebanon has come to an end, the dispute with Egypt over Taba has been settled, Arab mayors have been given increasing authority to run their own municipalities in the West Bank, and a Jordanian bank has been allowed to open in the West Bank. "Terror has subsided in the West Bank," Peres observed. "There is 50 percent less terror this year than the preceding year."

Meanwhile Israel internally still faces some problems. Peres said there is "no sense in covering up the divisiveness in Israel between Sephardim and Ashkenazim; between religious and secular groups and between religious groups themselves as well and between the secular groups as well, and the Arabs in Israel who do not get a feeling of equality." But, he added, "I have a feeling that the ethnic divisiveness is diminishing. A great thing has happened. Both the Ashkenazim and Sephardim have begun to feel Jewish. They have a

greater feeling of equality. We are correcting some mistakes regarding the Arab minority. We are implementing the things we demanded when we were minorities."

Peres also listed some other achievements in Israel, including a balanced budget, a halt to inflation, increased foreign trade and a decreased trade deficit, the absorption of 16,000 Ethiopian Jews who came to Israel under Operation Moses, and the ongoing rehabilitation of impoverished neighborhoods under Project Renewal. The next task for Israel internally is to settle the Negev, "the last frontier of Israel," as Peres put it, and to make the desert bloom in line with the vision of David Ben Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister. The centennial of his birth is being celebrated this year.

5,000 At Rally For Soviet Jews

Earlier in the day Thursday, Peres addressed some 5,000 people at a noontime rally for Soviet Jewry. The Foreign Ministry told the participants who braved freezing weather, that the fight for Soviet Jews is "not a fight with Russia, not out of hatred. We are a peaceful people. The struggle is for the right to be a people with our own tradition who want to be able to pray to the Lord, educate our children in our culture and live a Jewish life." He called the effort "the moral struggle of our time," a struggle "that we shall win."

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington echoed that view in his remarks at the rally. He said "this is a moral struggle in which there are no neutrals. We choose to stand for the right of Soviet Jews to practice their own religion without fear of repression or reprisal and for those who choose to leave to be allowed to do so."

Eloquent appeals on behalf of Soviet Jewry were also made by Raymond Epstein, chairman and former president of the CJF; Morris Abram, president of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry; Alexander Kushnir, a refusenik recently allowed to emigrate after a 10-year battle; and Pamela Cohen, president of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry.

SHAMIR MUM ON ISRAEL'S REPORTED ARMS SALE TO IRAN

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir declined to comment Monday on reports that Israel sold arms to Iran. At the same time, he told the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that the matter of former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu's disappearance from London October 1 has been cleared up with Britain and the misunderstanding has been laid to rest. His statement was substantiated by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Shamir told the committee it was the government's prerogative to be silent on the alleged Iranian arms shipments which was not an issue for public debate.

President Reagan acknowledged last week that the U.S. had sent very small quantities of arms to Iran in an effort to improve relations with that country. Reagan made no reference to shipments of arms from Israel which, according to media reports, were undertaken at U.S. request and replenished by the U.S.

With respect to Vanunu, who is being held in custody in Israel for giving a British newspaper information about Israel's alleged nuclear weapons

capabilities, Shamir said it was clear he wasn't kidnapped from London.

Peres said in media interviews Monday that the misunderstanding with Britain over Vanunu was cleared up following a telephone conversation he had with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who was visiting Reagan at Camp David over the weekend.

Peres also dismissed Sunday's speech by Syrian President Hafez Assad threatening Israel and the U.S. The threats reflect his weakness, Peres said. "Syria is a terrorist state. She will be recognized as such and she will pay the price."

BOYCOTT CONFAB POSTPONED

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- A symposium on the uses of boycotts in international conflicts was to have been held here November 17-18 under the auspices of European-Arab chambers of commerce but it was postponed Friday until next spring. Organizers gave no reasons.

The planned symposium drew protests from Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Pinchas Eliav, and the Ambassador to Switzerland, David Rivlin, the latter who waged a diplomatic campaign against it. The envoys maintained that the symposium, to which jurists from European countries were invited, was an "academic mask" to justify the Arab League boycott of Israel.

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST PROTESTORS

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Charges have been dropped by New York City Criminal Court Justice Roger Hayes against all 55 rabbis and laypersons who were arrested October 12 at the Soviet UN Mission here. Their demonstration coincided with the Reagan-Gorbachev Iceland summit meeting and Yom Kippur eve.

The protesters, who had been charged with disorderly conduct, were organized by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry as part of "Operation Redemption," a series of peaceful arrests at Soviet offices in the New York area in which 415 persons have been arrested since January 1985, including 173 rabbis and 12 legislators.

BIAS AGAINST ISRAEL AND JEWS FOUND AMONG WEST GERMAN TEENAGERS

BONN, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- A survey of 10,000 West German teen-agers showed strong prejudices against Jews and Israel, stemming apparently from ignorance. According to Prof. Rainer Roth of Frankfurt University who conducted the research, their level of knowledge about Jews and Israel is "horrible."

The survey was taken among students aged 13-16 in the areas of Stuttgart and Esslingen. It found that 7.4 percent believe reports that 5-6 million Jews died in the Holocaust are "highly exaggerated."

Another 14.9 percent think it is not fair to remind Germans of Auschwitz because of the many outstanding scientific achievements of the German people. The statement that "Since other people were involved in mass annihilation, it is high time for us to stop talking about the killing of the Jews" was endorsed by 32.9 percent of the respondents. Roth termed some of the responses "dangerous."

JURIST BELIEVES ARBITRARY ACTS BY USSR AUTHORITIES CAN BE CHALLENGED SUCCESSFULLY IN SOVIET COURTS

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Samuel Pisar, an international lawyer from the U.S. who recently pleaded successfully in Soviet courts on behalf of five Jews arrested during a Simchat Torah celebration in Moscow, believes that arbitrary acts by the Soviet authorities can now be challenged effectively in Soviet courts.

Foreign lawyers, refuseniks and other Jews can make use of the provisions of Soviet law, Pisar told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. "What is needed is a certain amount of discretion, a low profile and a thorough knowledge of Soviet legal and criminal procedure," he said.

"Cases should be fought on an individual basis. I don't think that all can be won, but given the right men and a certain amount of determination some could be successful. By using this method, the refuseniks could start a new chapter in their relations with the Soviet Administration," Pisar told the JTA.

The 58-year-old Polish-born Holocaust survivor and Harvard-educated jurist believes the less authoritarian policies instituted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev makes it possible for others to achieve the same breakthrough he did.

On Simchat Torah, October 25, the Moscow synagogue was packed and thousands of Jews thronged the adjacent streets. The crowd was larger than usual because Elie Wiesel, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, had come to celebrate the day with Soviet Jews.

Intervention Leads To Release

Shortly after 10 p.m., while the crowds were still singing traditional Hebrew songs and dancing in the streets, two police cars drove up and the police ordered the celebrants to disperse. Most did. But several resisted. Five were arrested and booked on charges of "hooliganism" and disturbing the peace, both relatively serious charges in the USSR.

The next day, a small delegation of Jews who had been at the Simchat Torah celebration, called on Pisar at his hotel and asked him to represent the five arrested men who were their relatives or friends. On Monday, October 27, Pisar appeared before the district judge in charge of the case.

He enjoyed certain advantages in that he speaks Russian fluently, is an expert on Soviet law and has close links to Armand Hammer, the American industrialist known for his traditional ties with the Soviet leadership. Only a few months earlier, Pisar had attended a Soviet-American business conference where he met Gorbachev.

Being admitted to the judge's chambers was a feat in itself for a foreigner. Pisar said that by using a combination of legal arguments and moral persuasion, he managed to convince the judge that the crime for which the five Jews were arrested was a mere peccadillo which normally would be dismissed in any democratic court. The judge ruled that the five would have to stand trial in a police court where the sentences they risked would be relatively light.

Pisar fought that ruling as well and after meeting with the police court magistrate, managed to obtain relatively light fines for the accused who were then released.

WRITER YURI SUHL DEAD AT 78

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Yuri Suhl, a novelist, poet and biographer who was active in the civil rights and peace movements and the preservation of Yiddish culture, died in Oak Bluffs, Mass., on November 8 at the age of 78. He had lived in New York City and Martha's Vineyard.

Suhl authored four books of Yiddish verse. He was best known for his English works, which included "They Fought Back," a history of Jewish resistance in Nazi-occupied Europe during World War II, published in 1967.

He was the author of 10 books for children, one of which, "Simon Bloom Gives a Wedding," received the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award in 1972. He also wrote a biography of Ernestine Rose, the Jewish woman pioneer in the suffragette movement, and two autobiographical novels, "One Foot in America" and "Cowboy on a Wooden Horse."

Suhl became controversial for his efforts to prevent the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted for giving atomic secrets to Soviet spies. He became a trustee of the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund. Suhl was also an outspoken critic of the persecution of Jews in Poland and the Soviet Union. He identified himself politically as a Socialist.

12-YEAR REFUSENIK DEAD AT 68

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- Haim Elbert, a 68-year-old Red Army veteran who with his family had been denied exit visas since they first applied in 1976, died in Kiev November 8, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported here.

His death came two days after he learned that the latest visa application for himself, his wife, their sons and their families had been rejected, the NCSJ reported. Elbert suffered heart attacks and a stroke in recent years.

According to the NCSJ, his son, Lev Elbert, a former Prisoner of Conscience, was summoned to OVIR, the visa office, last week expecting the application to be granted. Instead, he was told it was denied on grounds that he had failed to disclose "a former marriage" in a previous application. The charge was false, the NCSJ said.

Haim Elbert was a graduate of the Stalingrad Military Academy and served as a company commander in the Caucasus during World War II. He was captured in 1942 and escaped from a German prisoner of war camp after two unsuccessful attempts. He survived in the POW camp by concealing his identity as a Jew.

DEMJANJUK TRIAL SET FOR JANUARY 19

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (JTA) -- The trial of John Demjanjuk, alleged to have been the notorious Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," will open in Jerusalem on January 19. The date was set Monday at a meeting between the panel of judges who will hear the case, the prosecution and the defense.

A request for a three-month postponement, by Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, was rejected by Justice Don Levin, President of the court. An Israel lawyer will be appointed to assist O'Connor.

Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, 66, is the first suspected Nazi war criminal extradited to Israel for trial. The former resident of Cleveland, Ohio, was brought to Israel earlier this year.