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GAZA CURFEW LIFTED

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- The curfew which was imposed on the city of Gaza after an Israeli army officer who was shot dead there Sunday will be lifted Tuesday night. But the street in the center of the city where Captain Ron Tal was killed by a terrorist will remain under curfew.

In addition, the ban on Arab residents entering or leaving the Gaza Strip by land or by sea, which was also imposed Sunday, will be lifted as Arabs began observances marking the four-day holy festival of Id-Al-Adha.

Israeli Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Dan Shomron, who visited Gaza Tuesday, stressed that the Israel Defense Force did not intend to harm the Gaza Strip residents. But, he added, the residents must realize that the ongoing search for Tal's killer may make life hard for them. Intensive security searches have been going on since Sunday but Tal's car has not yet been found.

Security sources were bitter Monday because no one had volunteered any information that could lead to the apprehension of the killer. The sources noted that the attack took place in an area in the center of town where local residents, shopkeepers and passers-by must have seen what was happening.

Tal had been driving his car through the city and slowed down at an intersection to make a sharp left turn. A man who had apparently been standing unobtrusively near the intersection approached the slow-moving vehicle and fired several shots point-blank through the window and fled. Hours later the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Army sources said they did not think Tal had been a planned target, but rather a "random" victim.

FOCUS ON ISSUES

SIGNS OF RELIEF

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- There must have been sighs of relief in Jerusalem when the Senate and House select committees ended 11 weeks of public hearings on the Iran/Contra affair Tuesday.

The 41 days of public testimony left little doubt that it was Israel that proposed to the Reagan Administration that it seek an opening to moderates in Iran and that Israel continued to push the Iranian initiative when the United States was wavering.

But on the one issue that could have seriously hurt Israel with Congress, there was no hard evidence that the Israeli government knew about or had anything to do with the diversion of profits from the arms sale to Iran to the Contras.

Since the diversion was first revealed by Attorney General Edwin Meese at a White House briefing for reporters last November, the Israeli government has denied any knowledge of the diversion. This denial has been echoed by all Israeli officials who visited Washington over the past nine months. The only evidence linking Israel to the diversion was a tenuous one from Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, the former National Secur-

ity Council aide. North testified that at a meeting in Washington in January 1985, Amiram Nir, the counter-terrorism advisor to the Israeli Premier, suggested that profits from the sale of arms to Iran could be used for other purposes.

Later at a meeting in Europe between North, Nir and Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian businessman who was a go-between for the dealings with Iran, North said Ghorbanifar pulled him aside and suggested the diversion to the Contras as one of the ideas to convince the reluctant North to continue the Iranian initiative.

North said that he assumed that Ghorbanifar was acting with at least the approval of Israeli intelligence, if not the government, since the late William Casey, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, had told him the CIA believed Ghorbanifar to be an Israeli intelligence agent.

Left with no proven Israeli link to the diversion, some have sought to place the responsibility for the Iranian initiative entirely on Israel in an effort to give the Reagan Administration the excuse that "the Israelis made me do it."

'We Have To Take Responsibility'

This view was rejected by Secretary of State George Shultz when he testified before the committees. "When it comes to undertaking something by the United States government, then we have to recognize . . . that we're big boys and we have to take responsibility for whatever it is we do. We can't say that somebody else suggested it to us, therefore it's their fault."

However, throughout the hearings, Sen. James McClure (R. Idaho) continually questioned witnesses on whether the Israelis had pushed the U.S. into the initiative.

McClure vigorously denied he was anti-Israel at the closing public session Tuesday. However, he added, "We cannot really trace the evolution of American policy in this instance without looking at the influence, the very strong influence, and some would say the very proper influence, of people who are friends of Israel upon U.S. policy and Israeli influence upon our policy."

Israel officials have made no secret that they believe the effort to establish a link with officials in Iran was a correct policy, as does President Reagan.

During the hearings there was agreement by many on the committees that while the effort may have been justified, it gradually deteriorated into an arms for hostages arrangement, something which Reagan continues to deny strongly.

However, during a meeting with reporters in Washington in June, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin argued that the effort to use the sale of arms to Iran to gain release of the American hostages in Lebanon was justified. He also suggested that Israel is hampered in its efforts to attack terrorists in Lebanon by the fear that the American hostages could be killed in a raid or because of it. Testimony at the hearing left little doubt that Reagan approved the sale by Israel to Iran of 508 TOW anti-tank missiles in August 1985 and 18 Hawk ground-to-air missiles in November 1985, although after the fact. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger were opposed to any arms being sold to the Iranians. They had both led

Iran of 508 TOW anti-tank missiles in August 1985 and 18 Hawk ground-to-air missiles in November 1985, although after the fact. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger were opposed to any arms being sold to the Iranians. They had both led the U.S. effort to try to get other countries not to sell arms to either side in the Iran-Iraq war.

Testimony in the final days of the public hearing revealed that at a November 1985 meeting called to discuss the sale of arms, Shultz said that he felt "the Israelis sucked us up into their operation so we could not object to their (arms) sale to Iran."

Weinberger, who had made a note of this remark, said Tuesday that while he had no personal knowledge of previous Israeli arms sales to Iran, there had been consistent reports on this throughout the U.S. government. He said when the Israelis had been confronted with the charge they said they had U.S. approval, from former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, for example.

Weinberger also testified that he had raised the possibility that the U.S. could be subject to "blackmail" from Iran, Israel or others if it went through with the secret arms deal. He again raised this possibility in November 1986 in urging a full disclosure by the Administration after the effort had become public.

Difference Between The U.S. And Israel

The hearings also confirmed the difference between the U.S. and Israel on the Iran-Iraq war. While the U.S. has publicly called for a ceasefire with no victors or losers, Israel has leaned toward Iran with which it had good relations until the Shah was overthrown.

"As everybody knows, I am a very warm supporter of a strong relationship with Israel," Shultz told the committees. "However, I think we have to recognize that while our interests and Israel's interests are parallel in many respects, they are not always exactly the same. We have to be smart enough to see that. They have legitimate interests which are not necessarily exactly our interests."

In his testimony, North also testified that Israel and the U.S. differed on the Iran-Iraq war, but were in "basic fundamental agreement," on the need for the initiative to Iran. "I believe that there was sufficient congruence between Israeli objectives and American objectives that made this project worthwhile," he said.

Rear Adm. John Poindexter, the former National Security Advisor, in his testimony, said that he accepted the Israeli assessment in November 1985, that Iran was losing the war with Iraq. Shultz and Weinberger, however, said that U.S. intelligence believed that Iraq was the one in danger of being defeated.

Continuing To Take Closed-Door Testimony

While the public hearings are over, the committees are continuing to take closed-door testimony from CIA officials and from Michael Ledeen, the former consultant to the National Security Council, who first explored with Israel and others the possibility of making contact with Iranian officials. Ledeen said in a television interview Tuesday that he was asked in 1985 by Robert McFarlane, then the National Security Advisor, to look into the possibility of such an initiative. The committees are expected to release a joint report in late September. One aspect that will be eagerly awaited is the assessment of the

material the committees have received from Israel.

Israel provided the committees in June with details of its financial transactions in the Iran affair and last week turned over a 60-page chronology from the beginning of the Iran affair through Dec. 31, 1985. A chronology that will take Israel's participation to November 1986, when the initiative was revealed, is still being prepared.

The chronology is largely based on testimony from David Kimche, the former director general of the Foreign Ministry, and two Israeli arms dealers, Yaacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer.

Both Schwimmer and Kimche have been subpoenaed by Lawrence Walsh, the special prosecutor investigating the Iran/Contra affair. Israel is seeking to have the subpoenas quashed on the grounds that the two were acting for the Israeli government.

IDF PATROL WOUNDS TWO UNIFIL SOLDIERS

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- Two Norwegian soldiers serving with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were wounded by shots fired by an Israel Defense Force patrol Monday night. Norway has lodged a sharp protest with Israel through UNIFIL headquarters, and the IDF is investigating the incident.

The IDF spokesman said the patrol had noticed two men moving about in a suspicious manner in the middle of the night on the border of the south Lebanon security zone, and opened fire. The IDF patrol approached the wounded men and were dismayed to discover that they were Norwegian UNIFIL soldiers who had been moving about in the area without the knowledge of the IDF.

The wounded men were treated on the spot by an IDF doctor and then taken by the Israelis to the UNIFIL hospital in Nakoura where they were treated for what was described as light injuries. An IDF source, commenting on the incident, said that "anybody moving about on the edge of the security zone at 2 a.m. cannot be thought to be on a mission of mercy."

COMMERCE DEPT. ACCUSES SAFEWAY OF 449 VIOLATIONS OF ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW By Judith Colp

WASHINGTON, August 4 (JTA) -- The Commerce Department has accused Safeway Stores Inc., the nation's largest food chain, of 449 violations of the U.S. law against participating in the Arab boycott of Israeli products.

Safeway is accused of having excluded boycotted firms from a list of suppliers, which it used to offer products for sale to two supermarkets in Saudi Arabia and one in Kuwait.

The complaint also charges that Safeway required one of its wholesale suppliers to submit names of its manufacturers for boycott clearance.

The charges carry a fine of more than \$4 million, \$10,000 for each violation. If they are upheld by a Commerce Department administrative law judge it will constitute the largest fine ever levied for violation of the anti-boycott law. "We believe the charges are preposterous," said Felicia del Campo, a spokeswoman for Safeway Stores based in Oakland, California. "And we will vigorously defend ourselves against these charges because we have done everything possible to comply with the U.S. anti-boycott law. We certainly had no intention of being a party to an Arab boycott of Israeli products."

Del Campo said that Safeway does not own the Arab stores, but has entered into a "technical agreement" with native companies licensing them to use the chain's name and give them advice. She said the stores simply provided the local companies with a list of manufacturers of American products offering to sell them. "The (claim) that we constituted an agreement is an absurd charge," she said.

The Arab boycott of Israel increased substantially in the late 1970's and the U.S. adopted two laws to counteract the participation of U.S. firms in the boycott.

ISRAELI MANUFACTURERS ARE IN THE SWIM

By Marlene Goldman

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- With eyes focused on the American market since last year's Free Trade Area agreement between the United States and Israel, nine Israeli manufacturers Monday kicked off the second annual U.S. showing of duty-free swimwear.

The fashion presentation, entitled "Israel Designs Swimwear," appearing at the Sheraton City Squire Hotel here through August 6, is expected to draw 300 to 500 buyers according to David Litvak, Israel Trade Commissioner to the U.S. In compliance with the Free Trade Area agreement, all swimwear sells duty-free and quota-free.

"In spite of the possibilities of European buyers offering to pay taxes," which translates to about 30 percent more for Israel's merchandise than in the U.S., Litvak said, "we understand the importance of an American market."

Expanding on the quality reputation granted Israeli bathing suits through the popularity of Gottex, Diva and Gideon Oberson, nine other firms -- Deep Sea, Hilgad, Klil Yofi, Marlin, Rikma, Ron-Ly, Scubidu, Sun Solcil and Swim--offered American buyers a taste of their collections.

Each company set up racks of sample swimwear, in their separate hotel room, for potential buyers and American models, upon request, demonstrated pieces for interested buyers.

Ron-Ly, one of the top five manufacturers of Israeli swimwear, brought 300 suits to the show, mostly geared toward the American market.

Popular Item This Year

Popular this year, according to Orit Biran of Ron-Ly, are one-piece suits cut low in the back, mostly with black or metallic material. Strapless bikinis also sell. One new style features a one-piece with "a flounce around the leg, like a dancer," Biran said.

Pam Seidel, a buyer from Saks Fifth Avenue, testing the samples at Klil Yofi, explained that these v-inserts, already a fashion in America, camouflage the thigh.

"We're looking for an expansion on the contemporary market," Seidel said, while checking the fit of several bikinis on the models. "Animal prints are big this year as are subtle metallics versus the all-over metallics of last year."

Seidel specifically favored black suits and black and white checks and in this heavy market week, said she would be in and out, like most buyers.

Klil Yofi, in the market 12 years and a participant last year, said the American business is "very good but not as established as the mar-

ket in Europe," according to manufacturer Joseph Lev.

While their largest business is in Germany and Switzerland, many of the 185 selections they brought included animal prints, silver and gray metallics and polka dots for the American taste.

Shanzer Zvi, manager of Deep Sea, which was not represented last year, also noted the difference in European and American markets.

"This would never sell in America," he said pointing to a one-piece with a floral print on pink background and olive gathers along the side. "It was made for the German market."

Most of his 80 pieces, however, such as a red and black patterned one-piece and a teal green and black suit, conformed to American demands.

The purpose of the show, according to Litvak, is to "establish a market in the East." In 12 months the show will travel to the West.

Israel also hopes to emphasize to American buyers that their duty-free status allows about a 32 percent advantage over European competitors whose swimwear is subject to customs duties, Litvak said.

"Without duties or clauses, Israel can now compete with Europe," said Beth Belkin, from the Government of Israel Trade Center.

DEATHS IN MECCA

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, August 4 (JTA) -- Three Palestinians from the administered territories died in Friday's violent riots in Mecca, Islam's holiest city, according to reports in East Jerusalem.

The three had travelled to Mecca, in Saudi Arabia, for the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage made by Moslems around the world. Two of the victims reportedly lived in Bethlehem and Kalkilya and a third in Gaza. A fourth victim from Nazareth also died in the riots, according to reports.

An estimated 400 to 600 pilgrims died in the clashes between Iranian demonstrators and Saudi security forces. Saudi officials had banned demonstrations but the Iranians, reportedly under orders from their leader Ayatollah Khomeini, began demonstrating outside a holy site despite the ban. When the security forces tried to break up the demonstration, violence erupted.

About 8,000 pilgrims from Israel and the territories will return home early next week. Israeli Arabs received greetings from relatives in Saudi Arabia to signal they were unharmed. The Israeli Arabs, travelling with the Jordanian delegation to Mecca, were far from the scene of the riots, according to reports.

The Moslem Qadis (religious judges) in Israel condemned the riots.

SURVIVORS FROM GALICIA SOUGHT

MONTREAL, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- In its continuing efforts to assist in the identification of suspected Nazi war criminals, the Canadian Jewish Congress is seeking to locate witnesses to events in Galicia, primarily those which took place in Brzezany, Podhajce, Stryj and Wisniowozky. In particular, witnesses to the persecution of the Jews in these places and the role played by the police in these activities are needed. Anyone with such information is asked to contact the Holocaust Remembrance Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress at 1590 Docteur Penfield, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1C5.

WRITING FROM PRISON, POLLARD SCORES ISRAELI, U.S. JEWISH LEADERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 4 (JTA) -- Convicted spy Jonathan Pollard claims the classified U.S. information he gave and sold to Israel was for an Israeli-sanctioned high and noble cause "pertaining to the covenant and survival."

He adds in a 14-page handwritten letter from federal prison here, published by the St. Louis Jewish Light, that Israel unfairly repudiated him and left him and his wife Anne to take the rap.

Pollard's letter is the first communication with a U.S. Jewish newspaper since he was transferred to prison here, according to the Jewish Light. All known Jewish prisoners in Missouri receive the newspaper.

"I wasn't motivated by greed and I didn't set out to become a martyr," he writes. "...I don't condemn the cause I served but only the cowardly leaders who decided to sacrifice us all on the twin altars of diplomatic and personal expediency."

"Rogue Operation"

Israeli leaders at first termed Pollard's work a "rogue operation." No proof to the contrary has been reported, yet official Israeli investigations have criticized the top governmental leadership for poor oversight of the now disbanded Lekem espionage agency that recruited and directed Pollard.

Jonathan Pollard, 32, received a life term in March for his espionage activities. A former civilian analyst for the U.S. Navy, he told the federal court that he had come to realize that rather than spy, he should have taken his concerns that Israel wasn't receiving enough security information through the channels of the Navy and as far as the President.

He added that he regretted sacrificing his wife "on the altar of political ideology." Anne, 26, was sentenced to two concurrent five-year terms for being an accessory to her husband's espionage and receiving stolen government material. He claims the inadequate treatment she receives for a rare, painful gastrointestinal disorder keeps her in agony.

Says U.S. Policy Compelled Him

Pollard also contends that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's "even-handedness policy" toward the Middle East -- seeking to erode "the Israeli army's military superiority over the Arabs" -- "eventually precipitated my involvement with the Israelis."

Pollard claims that Weinberger has "approved such a radical pro-Arab tilt in U.S. Middle East policy" by accepting the Arab claim that Israel's strategic value is marginal, by selling "ultra-sophisticated" arms and by denying Israel "critical information needed to neutralize the new generation of Soviet weapons being deployed along her northern border."

Regretting that he broke the law, Pollard nonetheless writes that "after months of agonizing ... I came to the conclusion that the choice I faced was between my belief in Israel's right to continued security and my legal obligation to uphold Mr. Weinberger's betrayal of the Jewish State. Having thus identified my options, I acted accordingly." The convicted spy also attacks Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organiza-

tions, and other U.S. Jewish leaders "of his ilk." He accuses them of being "glib apologists" who should "limit themselves to fund-raising and leave the less glamorous affairs such as intelligence gathering to those of us who are not afraid to be exposed as 'unhyphenated' Jews."

He says Abram abetted the Arab cause by "endorsing Caspar Weinberger's rather fanciful off-the-record assessment of my actions as having constituted 'the gravest assault against the integrity of this country's national defenses in over 200 years.'"

Weinberger later repudiated that statement.

But above all, Pollard writes, "Abram's outrageous claim that I had, in fact, subverted Israel's interest struck me as being unaccountably naive ... It would appear that salon Jews like Abram either can't comprehend or accept the unfortunate dichotomy that exists between the noble halachic (Jewish legal) values for which Israel stands and the unpalatable means she must sometimes use in order to survive."

Nevertheless, he declares that he and Anne "are still confident that the American Jewish community, if not its leaders, will one day conquer its fears and complexes long enough to correct the terrible injustice which has been visited upon our heads."

Pollard also writes in defense of his reputation. He says he took no Israeli money until six months into his espionage, and then only at Israeli insistence. On the contrary, he claims that he and his wife bore the costs of their espionage, including a trip to Europe, until they could be reimbursed.

He contends that "perhaps in reaction to complaints being voiced by the Jewish community about the unjust nature of my sentence, the government appears set to unleash a stream of unattributable 'leaks' designed to smear my reputation to the point where nobody would be willing to stand up for me."

He says he was forced to see a psychiatrist after the failure of a Navy operation he was associated with, but the psychiatrist gave him "a clean bill of health."

YITZHAK IVRI DEAD AT 78

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (JTA) -- Funeral services were held here last Friday for Yitzhak Ivri, a journalist and editor, who died a few days earlier at the age of 78.

Born in Bialystok, Russia, Ivri immigrated to Palestine in 1935. He established himself as a reporter, editor and translator, and was for many years a correspondent for the Israeli daily Davar. In 1950 Ivri was sent to New York as Davar's correspondent in the United States.

From 1970 to 1985 Ivri served as editor of Hadoar, a respected Hebrew weekly published in New York.

Among his most memorable translations into Hebrew was Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," which was staged by the Habimah Theatre in Tel Aviv.

CORRECTION

The names of the Soviet cancer patient and her daughter in Israel were inadvertently omitted in the Aug. 4 Bulletin story "Does Glasnost Include Everyone But The Jews?" The mother's name is Chaya Kuchina and her daughter's name is Dr. Nona Kuchina.