

**AN UNPRECEDENTED MEETING:  
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ISRAEL AND  
TURKEY TO MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME**

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- An unprecedented meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Israel and Turkey will be held in New York next week. This will be the first ever meeting between Israel's and Turkey's Foreign Ministers. Sources at the UN told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Monday that Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Turkish counterpart, Vhait Halefoglu, will meet following the Rosh Hashanah holiday. Both Ministers are in New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

In the view of diplomats here, the meeting between the two officials is likely to create a breakthrough in Turkish-Israeli relations. Turkey, a Moslem country, does not have full diplomatic ties with Israel. The two countries only have consular level representations between them.

The Turkish media reported last week that Ankara has agreed that some 30,000 Iranian Jews will go to Israel from Iran through Turkey. According to those reports, negotiations between the Turkish government and Iranian and Israeli officials have been taking place in recent weeks regarding the emigration of Iranian Jews. Furthermore, the Turkish media claimed that a high level Iranian diplomat flew secretly from Turkey to Israel recently and met with government officials in Israel on the subject.

Sources here told the JTA that Peres and Halefoglu will discuss bilateral relations between the two countries and strengthening the economic ties between them. In addition, the sources said, Turkey is deeply concerned over its worsening relations with Syria, which is also a staunch enemy of Israel.

Peres To Address Assembly Sept. 29

The General Assembly, in its 42nd annual session, opened general debate Monday. It will be addressed by Peres on Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Peres arrived in New York Monday on a 10-day visit to the U.S. during which he will deliver speeches at major forums and meet with Jewish leaders in Boston, New York and Los Angeles. He is scheduled to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Wednesday, September 23, and a week later, on September 30, with Secretary of State George Shultz.

**REAGAN: U.S. TO CONTINUE AS ACTIVE  
PARTNER IN SEARCH FOR MIDEAST PEACE**  
By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- President Reagan pledged in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly Monday that the United States "will continue to be an active partner" in the search for peace in the Middle East.

But the single brief paragraph devoted to that subject in his 25-minute address contained no reference to an international conference for Middle East peace or to his own Middle East peace initiative of September 1, 1982.

Reagan said: "In no place on earth today is peace more in need of friends than in the Middle East. Its people's yearning for peace is growing. The United States will continue to be an active partner in the efforts of the parties to come together to settle their differences and build a just and lasting peace."

As he has in past years before the UN, Reagan strongly condemned the resolution equating Zionism with racism which the General Assembly adopted 12 years ago. He said it violated the UN Charter. He called on the UN membership to protect "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from being debased as it was through the infamous 'Zionism is racism' resolution."

The bulk of Reagan's speech dwelt on the state of democracy in the world, the Persian Gulf war, the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the state of affairs in Central America and relations between the two superpowers. He made only an oblique reference to the situation of Soviet Jews, without referring to them.

"We look to the Soviets to honor the Helsinki Accord," Reagan said. "We look for greater freedom for the Soviet people within their country, more people-to-people exchanges with our country and Soviet recognition in practice of the right of freedom of movement."

**SHAMIR VOWS ISRAEL WILL NEVER TAKE  
PART IN MIDEAST PEACE CONFERENCE**

By Hugh Ordel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir vowed Monday that Israel will never participate in an international conference for Middle East peace as long as he is Prime Minister in the unity government of which Likud is a partner.

Shamir made his remarks to high school students in Ramat Hasharon near Tel Aviv. But they were clearly intended to be heard by diplomats attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York where Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the Labor Party leader, is expected to continue his advocacy of an international conference as a framework for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

"I've heard that when the Foreign Minister addresses the UN General Assembly (Sept. 29) and when he meets Foreign Ministers, he will tell them -- he is obliged to tell them -- that the government of Israel has not decided on attendance at such a conference," Shamir said.

"Without such a decision, there will be no such conference. And I can add: As long as there is a national unity coalition government, and as long as I am its Prime Minister, Israel will not participate in such an international conference, and there will therefore not be an international conference."

Shamir was even more firmly opposed to negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, a subject raised in questions from his audience. According to Shamir, to "sit down with the PLO and negotiate with them is to 'surrender to them.'" Even if the PLO were to renounce terrorism and accept UN Security

Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which imply recognition of Israel, they would still be a terrorist organizations whose ultimate goal is the destruction of Israel, Shamir insisted.

"There is only one demand. The PLO has failed and must disappear from the stage. The PLO is today a stumbling block on the road to peace," Shamir said.

He was less than sanguine over the future of relations between Israel and the Vatican. There have never been close or friendly relations between the Catholic Church and the Jewish people, Shamir told the high school students. He said if the Church wants to approach Israel the Vatican must first recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations. "That hasn't happened and as long as it doesn't happen, for any reason, I cannot foresee any sign of any real improvement" in relations, Shamir said.

#### An Embarrassing Revelation: LIKUD AND PRO-PLO FIGURES IN CONTACTS OVER WEST BANK FUTURE By Gil Sedan and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Disclosure this week that Likud Party figures had contacts with pro-PLO Palestinian nationalists over the future of the West Bank seems to have shaken Israelis and Palestinians alike, with different results.

While Moshe Amirav, the Likud Herut MK who confirmed meeting the Palestinians, got a tongue-lashing from a fellow Likud Knesset member, and Premier Yitzhak Shamir disavowed any knowledge of his actions, one of the Palestinians involved was badly beaten by masked youths, believed to be students at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank.

Likud is vociferous in demanding legal action against Israeli leftists and doves who defy the ban against contacts with Palestine Liberation Organization members. Likud contacts with PLO supporters were first disclosed by the small Jerusalem newspaper, Kol Ha'Ir.

According to the report, Amirav, a senior Herut figure, held meetings with Dr. Sari Nusseibeh, a lecturer in philosophy at Bir Zeit, and Palestinian activist Feisal Husseini, presently under administrative detention for alleged anti-Israel activities. Nusseibeh also reportedly met with another Likud MK, Ehud Olmert.

Amirav told the newspaper Hadashot Monday that in the course of his meetings with the Palestinians they stated "that they not only recognize the State of Israel but are even prepared to go (along) with an autonomy settlement, the Likud's plan."

"I reported this to the Prime Minister as well as to other central Likud members," Amirav said. Shamir declared Monday, "This surpasses all imagination. I had no knowledge of those meetings whatsoever." He added that he hardly knows Amirav, a member of the Herut Central Committee.

Amirav maintained that while Likud may be "viewed by the public as dogmatic, various opinions are under consideration concerning the road to peace. Despite the fact that my plan has not been officially adopted by the Likud, it is known, and has been presented for discussion several times," he told Hadashot.

According to Amirav, Nusseibeh and Husseini, the Palestinian activists, accepted the plan he said he explained to them for the West Bank. The

territory would remain permanently under Israeli sovereignty. Jewish settlements would be maintained and even strengthened. Jerusalem would never be divided and Eretz Israel (Biblical Palestine) would never be partitioned.

"It is possible that now, in light of the leaks of the talks, my partners to the talks will be forced to make a denial. But I can attest to the fact that they agreed to it," Amirav said.

Nusseibeh was beaten by three masked assailants as he left his classroom at Bir Zeit Monday. One hit him over the head with a club. He was rushed to Ramallah Government Hospital where his wounds were stitched, and he was sent home. He refused to comment on the attack but friends attribute it to his meetings with Amirav and Olmert.

Maariv Monday published a sharp rebuke of Amirav from Likud MK Dan Meridor. He said he had tried to dissuade Amirav from meeting the Palestinians. "I explained to him that this contradicts our entire platform."

Meridor added that the outrage over this incident "first of all focuses on the meetings with a PLO member. Contacts with the PLO grant it legitimacy, especially with the Americans . . . What is shocking is that a Likud member sits with PLO members and gives the impression that he has come on behalf of the Prime Minister who allegedly even took the plan with him to Rumania," Meridor said. Shamir visited Rumania last month.

#### LOUIS ROSENBERG DEAD AT 94

MONTREAL, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- Dr. Louis Rosenberg, a pioneer researcher in the field of Canadian Jewish demography who helped Jewish farmers settle in the Western provinces after World War I, died here last week at the age of 94. He had been research director of the Canadian Jewish Congress from 1940 until his retirement some years ago.

Rosenberg was born in Poland and grew up in Leeds, England. He received degrees from the University of Leeds and the University of London before coming to Canada in 1915. He taught school in Jewish agricultural colonies in Western Canada and was executive director and later president of the Jewish Colonization Association. He also served as executive director of the WJC's Western Region in Winnipeg.

An internationally known scholar in the fields of economics, sociology and demographics, he was author of "Canada's Jews," published in 1939, a detailed study of every aspect of Jewish life in Canada. He wrote "Jewish Population Studies," a series of monographs on the Jewish communities in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, and contributed to YIVO publications.

Rosenberg was one of the early members of the League for Social Reconstruction, a group regarded as the nucleus of the CCF Party, now the New Democrats. In 1930 he wrote the book "Who Owns Canada?" under the pseudonym of Watt Hugh McCollum.

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JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Two bombs planted at a bus stop near a kindergarten in the Neve Yaacov section of northern Jerusalem were discovered and safely dismantled by police Sunday morning.

## THE JEWS OF ARGENTINA: NOT STRANGERS IN THE LAND

By Aviva Cantor  
(Part One In A Series)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept 21 (JTA) -- With the dawn of democracy in Argentina, this country's Jews have plunged into a struggle to work out a question they have not actively discussed in the past half-century: how involved should Jews be as a community with the general society and its pressing concerns?

And, in trying to determine the degree of their involvement with Argentine society, Jews are also engaged in a debate on a related and equally controversial issue: what kind of communal structure is most appropriate for their relationship with the general society: monolithic or pluralistic; speaking with one voice (as it has done officially until recently) or many?

The flashpoint for this debate is an issue that has engaged all Argentines since the 1983 elections that brought Raul Alfonsin and his Radical Civic Union Party to office after the nightmare of terror under the eight-year junta rule ended: How "invested" should they be in the new democracy, given the fact that all elected governments of the past 50 years have been overthrown by coups? How much support should they lend to it, and how should this support be expressed?

Amalia Saionx de Polack, president of Argentine WIZO and vice president of the DAIA (Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas), the officially recognized political umbrella organization for Argentine Jewry, told a delegation of North American Jewish journalists and communal leaders who recently visited the country under the auspices of Aerolinas Argentinas (the government airline) that "For the first time, Argentina is trying to implement a democratic system. The country is a social laboratory. People who come from the roots of a Spanish-Catholic-Indian system (which did not tolerate) a lot of different opinions are trying to grow up and be a democratic country."

### Background Of The Debate

The debate on how far to go in support of the new democracy takes place against the backdrop of political developments that appear to place it at risk. These include the dissatisfaction of the armed forces with the trials of officers who perpetrated human rights atrocities during the reign of terror, and the pressure the military has placed on the government to be done with such trials; and Argentina's severe economic crisis.

Both of these elements go hand in hand, because an unresolved economic crisis could destabilize the regime to the point where the armed forces would have the support of some sectors of the public for taking over, as has happened so many times in the past.

A 36-year-old man who said he had lived only one-sixth of his life under democracy told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at a Latin American Jewish Congress meeting with the North American delegation that "the entire community is very shaky. No one knows what will happen next month." Argentine Jews, in interviews with JTA, spoke of "a pervasive sense of unease," and of feeling nervous, fearful and "psychologically depressed."

While all Argentines live with this sword of Damocles hanging over them, Jews especially feel its presence consciously and acutely. While the junta did not touch any Jewish institutions during its reign, many Jews remember all too well that Jews constituted a disproportionate number of the estimated 30,000 desaparecidos (people who were "disappeared" and are presumed murdered), and that Jews who disappeared or who were imprisoned were subjected to worse mistreatment than non-Jews.

### A Contentious Issue

The question Jews are struggling with, therefore, is not whether to support the new democracy -- which the overwhelming majority do -- but how far to go in expressing their support. The continuum of opinion ranges from that of the leaders of DAIA, which is careful and cautious whenever a communal response is called for, to the vibrant Hebraica community center, which takes out newspaper ads in support of democracy and human rights and whose members march with those of the Conservative Comunidad Beth El and the small and militant Jewish Human Rights Movement (JHRM) in public demonstrations.

Given the wide range of opinion in the community as to how far to go in support of democracy, the various Jewish institutions in Argentina differ sharply, as well, on the question of pluralism inside the community. While all parties to the debate argue that their approach lends itself best to the Jewish survival, the different groups have different hierarchies of worries.

The older DAIA leaders and their supporters worry primarily about what would happen physically to the Jewish community if it backed democracy to the hilt and then it was overthrown. Said Polack at the meeting with the American Jewish delegation:

"We mustn't give opinions that might be used against the community. We don't have the security that in three, four months, the political scenery won't have changed." The impression from the remarks of Polack and other DAIA leaders was that there was a kind of "border" for their support of democracy, beyond which they would not go.

Asked about this, Herman Schiller, president of the JHRM and editor of the controversial and outspoken Spanish-Jewish weekly Nueva Presencia, told JTA that "that border is that they are preparing for the return of the junta. If they thought the junta wouldn't return, there would not be such a border."

Schiller and other young and liberal elements in the community worry as well, about what would happen to Jewish life if democracy were overthrown. Rabbi Baruj Plavnick, who took over the pulpit of JHRM founder Rabbi Marshall Meyer at the Conservative Comunidad Beth-El, said "Under the junta, there was no creativity, we were a dying community. If there's no democracy, the Jewish community is finished."

### Worried About The Jewish Youth

They also worry about what will happen to the community if Jewish youth who seek to be involved in Argentine life and its concerns, including democracy and human rights, do not see the community actively dealing with these issues. With assimilation being rampant, their question is, can we put our communal life in jeopardy by

losing our youth through default? Said Paul Warsawsky, an attorney active in human rights causes: "Jewish youth want to participate more in general life. The community may be unable or unwilling to enter into an engagement with current problems, but this is not the case with Jewish youth," many of whom drop out of the community because it does not address the issues they are concerned with.

Filmmaker Aida Bortnik, who wrote the film script for the Oscar-winning "The Official Story," which dealt sensitively with the aftermath of the reign of terror, told JTA how she "began to know I am a Jew" when death threats forced her into exile in Spain in 1976. Feeling herself "part of Argentina but also very much a Jew," Bortnik is active in Alfonsin's Radical Party.

She said that when she and her non-Jewish husband visited Israel in 1984, where they were deeply moved by meeting Jews "who came to build the dream" and former ghetto resistance fighters, she was asked repeatedly why Argentine Jews are "so compromised with the Radical Party and democracy. I was told this is dangerous and could be a bad influence if things go bad. But I feel we have no other way." She continued:

"In exile, I experienced and learned what kind of life I want for myself and those after me, and the responsibility of being an intellectual--to be in the middle of what's happening. I learned that if we don't fight for elemental rights, we can't have a democracy."

(Tomorrow: Part Two)

#### EFFORT TO END ORTHODOX-SECULAR STRIFE By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- The leaders of all but two Knesset factions attended a meeting convened jointly by Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Sunday to seek an end to the ongoing strife between the Orthodox and secular communities which has erupted in violence in recent weeks, mainly in Jerusalem.

All present pledged to cooperate to prevent lawlessness during the High Holidays which begin Wednesday evening, and in the months ahead. A prestigious committee was established to review the religious status quo and recommend changes if necessary. The only factions absent from the meeting were the Communists and the extremist Kach Party.

It was held after a quiet Sabbath in Jerusalem, the first after five successive weekends of rioting by ultra-Orthodox Jews against the screening of films on the Sabbath. With a "cease-fire" now apparently evolving, an era of conciliation and co-existence seems attainable.

Nevertheless, secular and religious Knesset members emerged from the meeting with different forecasts. Dedy Zucker of the Citizens Rights Movement said film shows would be resumed after Yom Kippur. But Avraham Shapira of Agudat Israel vowed never on the Sabbath.

Jerusalem's secular population now hopes that the soccer stadium, long delayed by Orthodox protests, will finally get Shamir's approval, and work will start on its construction. Shamir, who is acting Minister of Interior, has sided with the religious on the issue. He faces court action, including a suit filed by Reuben Rivlin, chairman of the Herut branch in Jerusalem who is also chairman of the Betar soccer team.

#### PARLIAMENT OF EUROPE REPUDIATES UN ZIONISM EQUALS RACISM RESOLUTION

STRASBOURG, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- The Parliament of Europe voted 181-3 to repudiate the resolution equating Zionism with racism, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 10, 1975.

The statement, adopted on the eve of the opening of the 42nd session of the General Assembly in New York, asserted that "Zionism cannot be equated to racism" and declared the 1975 resolution "unacceptable."

The statement called on the Foreign Minister of the 12 member-states of the Parliament--which are also the member-states of the European Economic Community (EEC) -- to "make clear to the (current) session of the General Assembly that member-states reject the principle that underlies the 1975 resolution, which can only increase the misunderstandings that divide the peoples of the Middle East."

It asked the Foreign Ministers to make clear as well in all international organizations the European Community's commitment to oppose all types of racial discrimination and to uphold the inalienable rights of all peoples to self-determination and their legitimate aspirations to live within secure, internationally recognized borders.

The Parliament's statement was initiated by Otto von Hapsburg, a Bundestag member of West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and was supported by the Christian Democratic, Socialist and Liberal parties in the parliament. Von Hapsburg has been a champion of Jewish rights in the Soviet Union.

#### SOVIET JEWS WHO GET EXIT VISAS ARE URGED TO COME TO ISRAEL By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (JTA) -- A petition urging Soviet Jews who receive exit visas to come to Israel was released here Monday by recent immigrants from the USSR. It reportedly has the endorsement of two former Prisoners of Conscience in Moscow, Viktor Brailovsky and Isosif Begun, who were released from prison recently and are expected in Israel as soon as they get their promised exit permits.

The petition was timed to coincide with the meeting between Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations in New York Wednesday.

It is also hoped to influence potential "drop-outs" -- Jews who leave the Soviet Union with Israeli visas but choose to settle in other countries. One signatory of the petition, former POC Yuli Edelshtein who came to Israel two months ago, said it might have the desired effect on potential immigrants because the signers are well known to Soviet Jews. Another purpose of the petition is to encourage aliya activists in Moscow, Edelshtein said.

He suggested that if the Israeli public were a little more involved in the process of absorption, it could help reduce the drop-out rate.

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MONTREAL (JTA) -- McGill University Law School has inaugurated a lectureship in honor of Natan Sharansky, who was in Canada last week where he met with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.