

# **PLO SAYS IT WON'T DECLARE STATE UNTIL END OF YEAR, ACADEMIC REPORTS** By Tamar Levy

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization will wait until the end of 1988 before issuing a declaration of independence, according to an American academic who met last week with PLO leader Yasir Arafat.

Jerome Segal, a Jewish instructor of philosophy at the University of Maryland, told a news conference here Thursday that he met in Tunis with Arafat and one of his top aides, Salah Khalef, better known by his nom de guerre, Abu Iyad. Segal met Arafat once before, in June of last year.

Suggestions culled from newspaper articles written by Segal and carried in the Arabic press have been incorporated into recent Arab documents outlining plans for declaring an independent Palestinian state.

According to Segal, who is participating in the International Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva, there is a "real transformation" inside the PLO.

During his meeting, he tried to impress upon his hosts the need for them to launch a "peace offensive" that would include recognizing Israel's right to exist.

But the PLO officials told him that such an initiative would be difficult to undertake unless there is hope of a response from the Israeli side.

Israeli leaders have so far refused to consider the PLO as a potential participant in peace negotiations.

## **Plans To Brief Shultz**

Segal said he intends to convey messages from Arafat to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz or Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy upon his return to the United States.

At a conference session on "the question of Palestine," an Israeli attorney echoed Segal's entreaties to the PLO that they recognize the State of Israel and form a government that would propose a detailed peace plan.

Amnon Zichroni, a member of the left-wing Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, said that as a result of the Palestinian uprising, Israelis are "slowly beginning to understand that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Gerald Kaufman, a leader of Britain's Labor Party and his party's designated foreign minister, also addressed the session Friday. He said that any settlement in the Middle East must recognize the rights of both Israelis and the Palestinians.

The Israelis must have secure and recognized boundaries and the Palestinians "must live as free citizens in their own land," he declared.

## **SHAMIR DEMANDS OFFICIAL QUIT OVER REMARK ACKNOWLEDGING PLO** JTA Staff Report

JERUSALEM, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- Premier Yitzhak Shamir has demanded the resignation of a top Foreign Ministry official who publicly acknowledged in Washington last week that the Palestine Liberation Organization represents the

Palestinian people.

Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir, director general of the ministry, made the statement in an Aug. 31 address to the pro-Israel Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

The New York Times last week quoted Tamir as saying that "everybody knows the PLO is the national organization for the Palestinian people. There is no replacement for that organization. So the question is not how to replace the PLO, but how to change it."

Members of Shamir's Likud bloc say the statement is a departure from Israeli government policy. Israel officially refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the PLO as a representative body, since it views the organization as a terrorist body bent on the destruction of the Jewish state.

But leaders of the rival Labor Alignment, which controls the Foreign Ministry, maintain that Tamir was only acknowledging that the Palestinians view the PLO as their representative body. They point out that he did not call for recognition of the PLO.

In Washington, the Israeli Embassy on Thursday dismissed as "hoopla" criticisms of Tamir's statement.

"Tamir did not in any way, shape or form say that Israel should talk with . . . recognize the PLO . . . or create a Palestinian state," said spokesman Yosef Gal.

Gal said that while Tamir declared that Palestinians consider the PLO their organization, it would be "terribly wrong" to infer that this signals "a change of policy in Israel."

Affirming that "there has been no change in Israel's position toward the PLO," Gal said there should be "no contact" with the organization until it "stops terrorism," accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which recognize Israel's right to exist, and agree to exchange territory for peace.

Tamir was in the United States before traveling to Mexico City to chair a conference of Israeli ambassadors in Central America.

(JTA Washington correspondent Howard Rosenberg contributed to this report.)

## **FRANCE TO IGNORE ARAFAT'S ARRIVAL FOR EUROPEAN CONCLAVE**

PARIS, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- France will not give an official reception for PLO leader Yasir Arafat when he arrives in Strasbourg on Sept. 13, sources at the French Foreign Ministry said Friday.

But the sources said that when Arafat arrives to address the European Parliament, he will probably be greeted by a French official.

Arafat is scheduled to meet with the president of the European Parliament, Lord Plumb of Britain, and the president of the European Community, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

The meetings are part of a diplomatic offensive by Arafat that includes rumored plans to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York this fall.

A spokesman for Lord Plumb said that it was an established tradition for the parliament's president to welcome visitors at the request of one of the parliament's groups.

Arafat was invited to speak to the parliament by the chairman of its Socialist Group, Rudi Arndt of West Germany.

But sources in Paris described the scheduled reception for Arafat by the Greek foreign minister as "stunning."

The sources said that such a decision by the president of the European Community should have been taken after consultations with the member-states.

The newspaper *Le Monde* wrote that "the Greek policy on the Middle East being what it is, it is probable that Mr. Papoulias had in his passion forgotten to ask his peers for their mandate."

Meanwhile, the French Socialist Party issued a statement Thursday on Arafat's visit to the European Parliament.

The statement read in part: "The visit of Mr. Arafat to the European Parliament will be useful if the leader of the PLO, on the eve of the Palestine National Council (meeting in Algiers), does his part toward a reciprocal recognition" between Israel and the Palestinians.

The statement said that peace in the Middle East "must be based on the double recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders and on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to a homeland."

#### **FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO SUE LE PEN FOR REMARK ABOUT CREMATORIUMS**

PARIS, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- Jean-Marie Le Pen, whose crude joke about World War II crematoriums has been condemned even by some of his own followers on the far right, now faces a suit for slander by the French government.

Justice Minister Pierre Arpaillange announced Saturday evening that legal action will be brought against Le Pen for "insults to a member of the government."

The offended party is Michel Durafour, recently named minister of public service in the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand. In a tasteless play on words at a meeting of his supporters Friday, Le Pen called him "Mr. Durafour-crematore."

In French the word "four" means oven and "four crematoire" is the term used for the crematoriums at Nazi death camps during World War II.

Coming barely a year after Le Pen publicly trivialized the Holocaust as a "mere footnote to history" -- in a Radio Luxembourg interview broadcast last September -- his latest controversial remark has offended public sensibilities across the political spectrum.

Francois Bachelot, a leading member of Le Pen's extreme right-wing National Front, said he was "shocked" and expressed his "compassion" for the Jewish community of France.

Durafour, a centrist politician, was called an "imbecile" and "sod" by Le Pen. Durafour said that considering the source, he did not regard these as insults.

Durafour denounced Le Pen as an anti-Semite and racist who "longs for the good old days of the Nazis" and would "like to see them back." He is "a warning to all democrats," Durafour said.

Minister of Planning Lionel Stoleru, who is Jewish, remarked, "While we are fighting to eradicate Le Pen from the political scene, Le Pen has proven that he would be glad to eradicate us

physically if he could."

The lawsuit against Le Pen will be filed under a 19th-century law that is rarely applied. Justice Minister Arpaillange said he would ask the Strasbourg-based Parliament of Europe to strip Le Pen of his parliamentary immunity so that he can stand trial.

The right-wing leader heads the small National Front delegation to the European Parliament, which is the legislative body of the 12-nation European Community.

#### **16 IDF OFFICERS, CIVILIANS ARRESTED FOR OPERATING A DRAFT-DODGING RING** By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- A draft-dodging ring involving high-ranking Israel Defense Force officers was broken up Monday with the arrest of 16 soldiers and civilians.

Eight IDF officers, including one or two with the rank of lieutenant colonel and several majors, were taken into custody by military police. Eight civilians, at least one of them a medical doctor, were arrested by civilian police at the same time.

The arrests sent shock waves through the army and public. Additional arrests are expected shortly.

The accused face charges of accepting bribes from persons who wanted to avoid regular or reserve military duty, which is compulsory in Israel.

The chief of military police, Brig. Gen. Elimelech, declined to give details of the case during an interview on the IDF educational television program Monday evening.

He said the IDF started to investigate rumors of the ring six months ago. When it was determined that civilians also were involved, the police criminal investigation department was called in.

Elimelech said only a "few score" people were involved. They learned by word of mouth whom they could approach to avoid military service. He said the army officers and physicians who participated in the ring were paid "considerable sums" for their illegal services.

The IDF manpower branch described the suspected officers and soldiers as "a few rotten apples who must be eliminated."

It said that anyone found to have been excused from serving by bribery or corruption will be called up immediately for army duty.

#### **SPY TRIAL OPENS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS** By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- The trial of suspected Soviet spy Shabtai Kalmanovitz opened Monday in a Tel Aviv court.

The entire trial is being conducted behind closed doors. The presiding judges are Menahem Ilan, Shoshana Berman and Zvi Hachohen. Amnon Zichroni, who defended Mordechai Vanunu at his espionage trial, is defense attorney. Central district prosecutor Nuri Shanit is arguing for the state.

Kalmanovitz, a Soviet-born businessman with important social, political, and military connections in Israel, was arrested last December for alleged espionage. He confessed to several offenses but later retracted, claiming his confessions were improperly obtained.

The case has electrified the Israeli public.

## USE OF ISRAELI VISAS BY NON-JEWS COMPLICATING EMIGRATION COUNT

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- More than 500 non-Jews have left the Soviet Union this year on Israeli visas, complicating efforts to compile accurate statistics on trends in Soviet Jewish emigration.

The non-Jewish emigres, mainly religious and political dissidents, arrive in Vienna along with Soviet Jews. Inasmuch as they carry Israeli visas, they are counted among those who opt to go to countries other than Israel.

This results in inflation of the so-called "dropout" rate -- the number of emigres deciding not to settle in Israel. The rate ends up being higher than it would be if only Jews were counted.

The granting of Israeli visas to non-Jews, which is done at Moscow's requests, also makes it more difficult to measure the overall rate of Soviet Jewish emigration accurately.

Last month, for instance, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry in New York released emigration figures for July that initially included non-Jewish emigres. Its statistics, later corrected, were based on information provided by the Israeli immigration authorities.

The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva also compiles Soviet emigration statistics and does not distinguish between Jews and non-Jews leaving on Israeli visas.

Furthermore, the committee tracks those arriving in Vienna and Rome, but does not include those Soviet Jews flying directly to Israel by way of Bucharest, Romania.

### Totals For August

On Friday, the Intergovernmental Committee reported that during the month of August, 1,864 Jews left the Soviet Union, 116 of whom went to Israel. But these numbers apparently included non-Jewish immigrants leaving on Israeli visas and did not include those Jews leaving via Bucharest.

The number of Soviet Jews who actually arrived in Israel during the month was 169, according to the National Conference, and it put total Jewish emigration for the month at 1,731.

In Israel, the Public Council for Soviet Jewry said 166 Soviet Jews arrived during August and that of 1,918 people emigrating on Israeli visas, 160 were Baptists.

If the Baptists are subtracted from the Public Council's total, that would put total emigration for August at 1,758, a number still higher than the National Conference total.

There are also discrepancies in overall Soviet Jewish emigration figures reported by various agencies for the year to date.

### Conflicting Annual Figures

According to the National Conference, 9,187 Soviet Jews emigrated from January through August, 1,316 of whom settled in Israel.

The Intergovernmental Committee's figures for the period are 9,520 emigrants, 1,046 of whom settled in Israel. But again, these figures presumably include non-Jews and exclude those coming via Bucharest.

The Jewish Agency's aliyah department reported that 9,209 Jews left the USSR from January through August, of whom 1,305 came to Israel.

Of that number, 270 traveled via Bucharest.

In addition, about 400 Jews left the Soviet Union with United States visas.

If the Jewish Agency figures are correct, the dropout rate so far this year would be 86 percent.

Jewish Agency officials are at a loss to explain why the Soviet authorities choose to get rid of "undesirables" by requiring them to leave with Israeli documents.

But sources in the Soviet Jewry movement say the procedure is a concession Israeli authorities are prepared to make if it facilitates cooperation between the two countries on emigration.

### 26 Percent Increase

If there is one thing that all of the various agencies agree on, it is that Jewish emigration has been significantly higher in the past two years than at any time since 1981.

The August total alone represents a 26 percent increase over the previous month's total and is the largest monthly figure since October 1980, according to the National Conference.

But the plight of Soviet Jewry is far from over. Commenting on the latest statistics, the National Conference's chairman, Morris Abram, said Friday:

"While a more-than-20-percent increase may seem impressive, that figure does not even approach a fraction of the number of Jews who seek to emigrate, and is nowhere near that of the benchmark year of 1979, when an average of more than 4,000 Jews a month emigrated."

(JTA Geneva correspondent Tamar Levy and JTA staff writers in New York contributed to this report.)

## IDA NUDEL SAYS SOME SOVIET JEWS ARE BETTER OFF SETTling IN U.S.

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- Former prisoner of conscience Ida Nudel is disappointed with the way Soviet Jews are treated in Israel and thinks some of them are better off in the United States.

Nudel, who won a 16-year battle for emigration from the Soviet Union when she arrived in Israel last Oct. 15, expressed her disillusionment while taping an interview for a television show, "The Year That Was," to be aired Sept. 13.

"Israel and Israelis are indifferent to immigration from the Soviet Union," Nudel contended. Soviet Jews "prefer to be taxi drivers in New York and to earn money rather than driving a taxi in Israel and engaging in self-degradation," she was quoted as saying.

A former economist-engineer at the Soviet Institute for Planning and Production, Nudel said, "When Soviet Jews ask me whether to immigrate to Israel, I tell them: If you are an academician, don't come here before you learn some menial profession."

"If you are a doctor or a chemist you won't have anything to do in Israel."

With respect to her personal experience, Nudel said that she had trouble getting a loan to build a house in the Jerusalem area.

Soviet emigres settling in Israel often complain about the difficulties they experience finding jobs and affordable housing. Officials in the Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency for Israel admit there is a problem.

The Jewish Agency Assembly this summer adopted a plan aimed at reforming the absorption system. Many of its prime components have not yet been implemented.

## COURT RULES BOSTON SYMPHONY O.K. ON REDGRAVE'S CIVIL RIGHTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- British actress Vanessa Redgrave suffered a setback last week after a federal appeals court in Boston ruled that the Boston Symphony Orchestra did not violate her civil rights when it canceled her performances, following threats by protesters.

It was the latest and probably the final chapter in the legal battle between Redgrave and the orchestra. It started in 1982 after the orchestra decided to cancel Redgrave's contract to narrate six performances of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" in Boston.

The orchestra canceled her appearance following threats they received because of Redgrave's support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The 3-2 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit last week said that the cancellation of Redgrave's contract did not violate the Massachusetts Civil Right Act.

The court, however, upheld a \$12,000 award to Redgrave as compensation for a lost role in a Broadway play. A three-member panel of the same appeals court ruled in her favor in October 1987.

The trial of Redgrave against the orchestra, in which the actress sought \$5 million in damages, went beyond a simple breach of contract case and turned into a battle of freedom of speech and the mix of art and politics.

The orchestra said at the time it decided to cancel the contract after it received letters and calls warning that there would be picketing and other protests against Redgrave, because of her strong opposition to Israel and her embrace of the PLO.

Redgrave won the first round of her legal battle when a federal jury ruled in November 1984 that the orchestra breached the contract and awarded her \$100,000 in compensation and \$27,500 in lost wages.

But in February 1985, District Court Judge Robert Keaton dismissed the \$100,000 award and ruled Redgrave's civil rights were not violated.

## NAZI ON TRIAL IN BONN REFUSES TO ANSWER CHARGES

By David Kantor

BONN, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- Accused Nazi war criminal Anton Malloth remained silent under questioning by State Prosecutor Klaus Schacht last week, refusing to answer charges against him or offer any information relative to them.

Malloth, a former SS officer, served at the Kleine Festung prison, part of the Theresienstadt concentration camp, during World War II. According to witnesses, he murdered more than 10 inmates, most of them Jews.

Malloth, 76, was wanted in West Germany after the war and in Czechoslovakia, where he was sentenced in 1948 to death in absentia for war crimes.

Malloth hid in Italy for 40 years, until he was expelled a month ago. The West German prosecution declined initially to question him on grounds of insufficient evidence, but it reversed itself under pressure of public opinion.

Malloth was confined to a Munich hospital after being brought to West Germany. Questioning began last week after doctors told the prosecutor that the suspect could undergo cross examination, although for no more than two hours a day.

## AMERICAN RABBI TO OFFICIATE AT EAST BERLIN HOLIDAY SERVICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- An American rabbi who served with U.S. forces that liberated concentration camps will be conducting High Holiday services for the small Jewish community of East Berlin, according to the World Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Herman Dicker of New York will officiate at services for the 600-member community, according to an agreement worked out between the WJC and the East German government.

Dicker, a research librarian at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, was born in Hungary but educated in Berlin. He fled the Nazis in 1936, coming to New York. There he soon became a chaplain in Gen. George Patton's army.

Dicker was with U.S. troops who liberated several concentration camps, including Mauthausen. Following the war, Dicker remained in southern Germany, where he helped in the resettlement of concentration camp survivors. He is the author of several books on Jewish history.

The East German Jewish community, a member of the WJC, turned to the organization for help after another American rabbi, Isaac Neumann, left his position after serving less than eight months of a one-year assignment.

Neumann's departure was surrounded by controversy. The rabbi from Champagne, Ill., who was assigned by the American Jewish Committee, charged the East German press was anti-Semitic.

The Jewish community, for its part, expressed dissatisfaction with Neumann's performance and remarks he made about the country.

Dicker will not replace Neumann but will serve only for the High Holidays. However, the WJC is engaged with the East Berlin Jewish community in a screening process to fill the year-round spot.

East Germany has an estimated total Jewish population of 1,000, the bulk of them residing in East Berlin.

## 19 ISRAELI ATHLETES DEPART FOR OLYMPICS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (JTA) -- A relatively small contingent of Israeli athletes left Monday for Seoul, South Korea, on their way to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games, which begin there in two weeks.

Their departure coincided with the 16th anniversary of the Munich Olympics massacre, when on Sept. 5, 1972, Palestinian terrorists gunned down 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich.

Israel's Olympic squad will include 19 men and women: four tennis players, three boxers, two wrestlers, one swimmer, three women gymnasts, two marksmen and four yachtsmen, who will compete in Flying Dutchman and 470 Class competitions.

The Israel Olympics Committee explained that the team is smaller than in previous years, because only competitors who attained Olympic qualifying standards were considered for inclusion.

As a result, there will be no Israeli track and field team in Seoul.

Among the U.S. athletes going to Seoul are 12 who took part in the Maccabiah Games in Israel.