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UJA LAUNCHES \$420 MILLION CAMPAIGN FOR ABSORPTION OF SOVIETS IN ISRAEL By Allison Kaplan

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Leaders of the United Jewish Appeal announced Friday that they would raise \$420 million in a special campaign for the resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel.

The fund-raising drive, titled Operation Exodus, will be part of an unprecedented worldwide effort to provide the thousands of Soviet Jews flooding into Israel with jobs, housing and other forms of assistance to integrate them into Israeli life.

UJA is seeking to solicit the entire \$420 million in pledges over the first year of the campaign, though the money will be paid out over a three-year period.

"The numbers clearly are astronomical," said Marvin Lender, chairman of Operation Exodus and UJA national chairman-elect. "They are greater than any numbers we have ever attempted to raise in this country."

"But I think it is clear to every Jew, both in the United States, worldwide and to every Israeli, that what we are currently experiencing is tantamount (in magnitude) to the establishment of the State of Israel," he said.

Lender said he does not believe the limited success of last year's Passage to Freedom campaign, which closed on Dec. 31, reflects on the potential of Operation Exodus.

The Passage to Freedom campaign was designed to raise money for the resettlement of Soviet Jews in both the United States and Israel. The campaign raised \$50 million, a large sum but well short of its goal of \$75 million.

Passage to Freedom was different from the new campaign, said Lender, in that it took place "in an environment that was, at best, described as controversial."

The controversy, he said, stemmed from the fact that "for the first time in the history of the UJA, we mounted a campaign where dollars were left in the United States. That created a bit of controversy as to what our mandate is and was in the UJA."

120,000 Invitations A Month

He said he believes that since all funds raised in Operation Exodus will be earmarked for Israel, the new campaign will be more successful in reaching its goal.

Operation Exodus was conceived last October by Israeli and Diaspora leaders, as part of a \$2 billion plan for Soviet Jewish resettlement.

The contribution from U.S. Jewry and the rest of the Diaspora was originally set to be \$500 million over five years. The campaign announced Friday aims to raise \$600 million over three years, \$420 million to come from UJA and the remainder to be raised outside the United States by Keren Hayesod.

The changes in the dollar figures were made this week during high-level meetings of Jewish Agency and UJA officials in New York. Leaders of the two agencies hammered out the final figures in what Lender described as "very serious and very heavy deliberations."

"The purpose of these consultations now was

to update the fund-raising to the needs that have been created as a result of the new and unprecedented wave of immigration from the Soviet Union to Israel," said Simcha Dinitz, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The UJA figure of \$420 million was set on the basis of projections that at least 165,000 Soviet Jews will come to Israel in the next two years.

Dinitz, Kaplan, and Lender all acknowledged that exact predictions are impossible. They said that with the current tide of immigration rising, 165,000 appears to be a conservative figure.

Requests by Soviet Jews for invitations to immigrate are coming into Israel at the astonishing rate of 120,000 a month, Dinitz reported. The number of Soviet Jews arriving in December was 3,600, and in the first half of January alone, over 2,000 arrived.

It is the kind of immigration "that Israel has not experienced since the early days of the statehood," Dinitz said.

Mendel Kaplan, chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, called the influx "the living embodiment of the Zionist dream."

"And it's up to us to see that it's not only an ideological dream, but its practice is operational on the ground," he added.

SANCTIONS ADOPTED BY E.C. BODY COULD CRIPPLE ISRAELI EXPORTS By Edwin Eytan

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- A tough resolution adopted here last week by the Parliament of Europe could cripple Israel's industrial and agricultural exports.

Accusing Israel of "contempt" for human rights in the administered territories, the European Parliament called on the 12-nation European Community to impose economic sanctions against Israel and to freeze all scientific cooperation with the Jewish state.

The resolution was adopted Jan. 17 by a nearly unanimous show of hands. It must now be approved by the E.C. Commission and the E.C. Council of Ministers.

The European Parliament is the European Community's legislative body. The resolution was the first in its 33-year history to recommend punitive measures against Israel.

The European Common Market is Israel's largest trading partner. Trade sanctions, therefore, could have a devastating impact on the Israeli economy.

The scientific sanctions would also strike "a painful blow" to the country's scientific research, an Israeli source here said.

In addition to freezing "European scientific cooperation with Israel" the sanctions would cut off funds for Israeli research, in retaliation for Israel's closure of Palestinian schools and universities in the territories.

Israeli diplomats here could not immediately estimate Europe's financial contribution to Israeli scientific research, but all agreed it is important.

If the sanctions are imposed, Israel would be barred from participating in important European scientific research, and its own scientific and industrial research would be severely curtailed.

The resolution, a compromise text, accused Israel of violating the Geneva Conventions for the protection of human rights in territories under occupation.

It cites a recent report by Amnesty International, a private, London-based human rights organization, which alleged that Israeli soldiers indiscriminately fired live ammunition or rubber bullets at Palestinian demonstrators.

Warning From Irish Chairman

Israeli sources said they are troubled by the position of Foreign Minister Jerry Collins of Ireland, the current occupant of the rotating chairmanship of the E.C.'s Council of Ministers. Collins, a prominent member of the E.C. Commission, took office on Jan. 1 and will hold it through June 30.

He has warned of sanctions "unless Israel amends its ways."

Collins attended a closed meeting here last week with five visiting members of the Knesset and members of the European Parliament's Israel Committee.

He told them the deputies were urging the Council of Ministers "to reflect on sanctions against Israel, because other courses have failed to stop violations of human rights."

The Irish minister also warned that the deputies want to suspend "any form of preferential economic relations with Israel" to force it to abide by agreements it made with the E.C. to permit Palestinians to export their agricultural produce directly to the European market.

ARREST OF ACTIVIST HUSSEINI CRITICIZED IN ISRAEL AND U.S.

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Israeli authorities, assuming they finally have a solid case against him, arrested Palestinian activist Faisal Hussein on Friday, at his East Jerusalem home.

But almost immediately they reaped a whirlwind of protests at home and abroad.

The Foreign Ministry here was flooded with angry objections from many of Israel's friends, the sharpest rebuke coming from the United States.

The Israelis insist that the 49-year-old Hussein, who has addressed many Israeli peace groups and urged non-violent resistance by Palestinians, is the arch leader of the intifada.

Now they think they have proof of his direct involvement.

But U.S. Ambassador William Brown expressed his country's "surprise and disappointment" to the government for detaining Hussein.

In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler quoted Brown as telling the Israelis on Friday that their action "sends precisely the wrong signal to the Palestinians at a time of intense efforts to establish a dialogue between them and the Israelis."

Tutwiler said the State Department was "surprised and disturbed" by reports that Israel detained Hussein and other "prominent Palestinians" whom she did not name.

"Such actions discourage Palestinian confidence in the peace process and contribute to the prevailing atmosphere of distrust," she said.

Hussein's arrest has also polarized Israelis.

Critics of the government denounced it, accusing the authorities of surrendering to the vocal right wing. Dozens of Peace Now supporters

gathered outside the Jerusalem house of detention Sunday to demand Hussein's release.

Members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's extreme right-wing Kach party shouted, "Traitors" at the peace advocates.

Money For Flags And Uniforms

The conflict was played out at Sunday's Cabinet session. Two Laborites, Communications Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Moshe Shahal, the minister of energy and infrastructure, questioned the wisdom of the arrest.

Shahal warned that if it turned out there was no legal basis to hold Hussein, it would prove a "grave mistake."

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected suggestions that Hussein's detention was political. He insisted it was a juridical arrest.

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon of Likud proposed that Israel immediately arrest and deport "the entire group around Hussein."

Hussein was arrested at the beginning of the intifada, more than two years ago, and spent a year in prison under administrative detention.

The authorities clearly would prefer substantive charges that they could make public and use to bring Hussein to trial.

They think they have them in the testimony of Braunik Zaitoon, 35, a member of a terrorist gang apprehended in the Silwad neighborhood of Jerusalem. He said that while he was doing repair work at Hussein's home, he asked for money to buy uniforms for the gang.

The police say Hussein gave Zaitoon \$450 for the uniforms and that later the repairman approached him for more money to buy Palestinian flags and paint to daub nationalist slogans. Hussein indicated he would help the gang with sabotage plans, Zaitoon said.

Hussein denied the charges. His lawyers said the arrest was political.

The judge allowed the police four days to complete their investigation. The police said they would ask the court Monday to extend the time.

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

ISRAEL RAIDS RADIO STATION NEAR SIDON By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Israeli air force planes destroyed a Palestine Liberation Organization broadcasting station near Sidon on Friday, in the first of two raids on terrorist targets in southern Lebanon.

The hour-long strike smashed the radio's underground facilities and knocked down its two British-made antennas.

The aircraft also struck at Hezbollah bases north of Nabatiya in a raid lasting 10 minutes.

Reports from police and other sources in both target areas said seven people were killed and 18 injured in the two raids. All Israeli aircraft returned safely to their bases.

According to a military spokesman, the radio station was set up at a PLO training base used by elements loyal to Yasir Arafat inside the Mich Mich refugee camp, near Sidon.

Beginning Feb. 1, the station was to "broadcast orders to terrorists in Lebanon and to hostile elements" in the administered territories, the Israeli spokesman said.

The radio station reportedly was powerful enough to be heard in Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and all over Israel.

TRIAL OF SUSPECTED LATVIAN NAZI WHO FLED U.S. BEGINS IN GERMANY

By David Kantor

BONN, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- An accused Nazi war criminal who eluded a death sentence in the Soviet Union and evaded deportation from the United States is finally facing justice in West Germany.

The trial of 86-year-old Boleslavs Maikovskis, which opened last Thursday in the northwestern city of Munster, culminates 25 years of legal proceedings and intensive manhunts in both the Soviet Union and the United States.

According to the prosecution, the accused Nazi collaborator coordinated the mass shooting in 1942 of at least 170 people in the village of Audrini, which he burned to the ground. Afterward, he ordered the hanging of a Jewish resident and made sure it was done, the prosecution said.

Maikovskis was police chief in the adjacent town of Rezekne during the German occupation of Latvia.

Klaus Schacht, chief of the Dortmund-based office for the prosecution of Nazi war criminals, who is in charge of the case, said Maikovskis' recent indictment is only a partial accounting of the atrocities he is said to have committed.

Additional charges are being prepared that implicate him in the murders of hundreds more people in Latvia.

Maikovskis was sentenced in absentia to death by a Soviet court in Riga in 1965, after he was found guilty of assisting in the murder of 20,000 Latvian Jews.

He lived in the Hamburg area of West Germany after World War II, before coming to the United States as an immigrant in 1951.

Was A Carpenter On Long Island

Until sometime in 1987, Maikovskis lived in the Long Island town of Mineola, N.Y., where he worked as a carpenter and became a respected figure in Latvian groups. He was the leader of several emigre associations and active in the Catholic Church.

Maikovskis' wartime superior, Albert Eichelis, was tried in West Germany in 1984.

Some time afterward, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service initiated deportation proceedings on the grounds that Maikovskis lied about his past when he applied for entry into the United States.

The INS intended to deport him to the Soviet Union, where his alleged crimes were committed.

But Maikovskis slipped out of the country in 1987, entered West Germany as a tourist and applied for political asylum. He was arrested in Munster in October 1988 and has been in custody since then.

His trial is expected to last at least a year and may require the judges to visit Israel and the Soviet Union, where some of the elderly witnesses live.

Two American survivors of the Riga ghetto, Elliot Welles and Herman Zierring, are attending the trial as observers, at the invitation of the Justice Ministry in Bonn.

In New York, Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said an ADL delegation met with the West German justice minister last month and was told the Federal Republic "would welcome" a Jewish presence at the trial.

ARENS VISITS PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, MAY RETURN WITH DIPLOMATIC PRIZE

By David Landau and Hugh Orgel

JERUSALEM, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Moshe Arens began a six-day official visit to Spain on Friday, following the first visit ever by an Israeli foreign minister to Spain's Iberian neighbor, Portugal.

But his otherwise routine sojourn in Lisbon was capped by a development reported in a somewhat mysterious and tantalizing addendum to the official account of what transpired.

It stated that the two countries would cooperate with each other and with African states politically close to Portugal, in the fields of technical aid and assistance.

The two largest and most important of those states, Angola and Mozambique, both former colonies of Portugal, have no diplomatic ties with Israel. Other states close to Portugal are Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe.

They are among the black African countries that severed relations with Israel after the Yom Kippur War, as a gesture of solidarity with Egypt.

Officials were gratified by the warmth with which Arens was received in Portugal and Spain.

Arens, who spent the weekend with Barcelona's Jewish community before a round of meetings with Spanish officials this week, said Israel would be happy to help Spain with security arrangements for the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona.

Arens is to meet with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez and Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez.

During his three days in Portugal, the Israeli foreign minister met with President Mario Soares and other top officials. He was assured that Portugal would open an embassy in Tel Aviv "in the near future."

Portugal will appoint an honorary consul there now to expedite the issuance of visas. At present, travel agents have to obtain them through Portuguese missions in Europe.

Israel established its embassy in Lisbon in 1977. It is currently headed by Colette Avital, the only woman ambassador in the Israeli foreign service.

Soares assured the visiting Israeli that a Portuguese Embassy will be opened in Tel Aviv this year.

DOCTOR IS SOLE JEWISH CASUALTY IN UNREST SWEEPING AZERBAIJAN

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- A physician who was treating an injured person is the sole known Jewish victim of the turbulence that has rocked the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan.

Alexander Markevka was riding in an ambulance that was hit by gunfire, according to Daniel Mariaschin, director of international and public affairs for B'nai B'rith International.

Mariaschin and Jacques Lurie, chairman of the B'nai B'rith department on Soviet Jewry, learned the identity of the Jewish victim in a conference call placed early Sunday morning to Leonid Mishne, a Jewish activist in Baku.

Mishne said Jews are not being singled out in the interethnic fighting between Azerbaijanis and Armenians and are not in any special danger.

But he said most of the Jews want to immigrate to Israel immediately. "Jews want to go out as soon as possible to Israel," he said.

FORMER JUSTICE GOLDBERG, DEAD AT 81, HAD PROFOUND IMPACT ON JEWISH LIFE

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, who died of cardiac arrest early Friday at his residence in Washington, was active in numerous issues of importance to the Jewish people and Israel.

Goldberg, who was 81, also served as secretary of labor in the Kennedy administration, after years of influential work as a labor lawyer.

His most controversial career move came in 1965, when he left his lifetime appointment to the Supreme Court, after only three years, to become U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, at the behest of President Lyndon Johnson.

Although many, including Goldberg himself, said the decision had probably not been a wise one, his time at the U.N. overlapped the momentous period that surrounded the Six-Day War.

Goldberg was instrumental in drafting the text of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967, which remains the cornerstone of Middle East peace negotiations to this day.

Goldberg later chaired the U.S. delegation to international talks in Belgrade, aimed at monitoring a 35-nation human rights accord concluded in Helsinki in 1975. At the time, he strongly criticized Soviet bloc nations for their human rights violations.

His law clerk while on the bench, Harvard Professor Alan Dershowitz, said Goldberg had proposed just days before his death a monitoring committee of international human rights experts to assure that the current tide of change in Eastern Europe did not allow extremist forms of nationalism and anti-Semitism to flourish.

'Pre-eminent Jewish American'

Dershowitz also reported that Goldberg said shortly before his death that he would seek a meeting with Attorney General Dick Thornburgh to discuss "the earliest possible parole" for Jonathan Pollard, whose life sentence for spying for Israel Goldberg considered excessive.

The son of poor Russian Jewish immigrants, Goldberg was born in Chicago and devoted his life to the cause of workers' rights and human rights all over the world. He was an ongoing, active member of synagogues and Jewish organizations.

Following his U.N. assignment, Goldberg was president of the American Jewish Committee from 1968 to 1969. In 1983, he served as chairman of a commission to study what the organized American Jewish community did or failed to do to save European Jewry during the Holocaust.

Goldberg established precedent when he urged President Kennedy to discuss the issue of Soviet Jewry with Soviet leaders.

He was a key speaker at the meeting that organized the National Conference on Soviet Jewry in April 1964.

Goldberg told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency last year that Kennedy had asked him to intervene personally with Pope Paul VI to strengthen the 1965 Vatican declaration on Jews and Judaism, *Nostra Aetate*.

"Goldberg was always willing to be helpful in anything in the world dealing with Judaism," said Gunther Lawrence, spokesman for the Synagogue Council of America.

Goldberg's friend of 45 years, Hyman Bookbinder, former Washington representative to the AJCommittee, recalled him lovingly Sunday.

He said that "apart from the Jewish community itself, there has been no steadier, firmer supporter of Israel than the American labor movement, and Arthur deserves a great deal of credit toward that."

He called Goldberg "the pre-eminent Jewish American of the 20th century, in terms of his influence both on American life and Jewish life."

"I think few Americans know how significant he was in his behind-the-scenes actions on behalf of Israel and world Jewry," Dershowitz said.

Dershowitz said former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir told him that "during the 1967 war, he prevented the U.S. from putting undue pressure on Israel." During the 1973 Yom Kippur War, "he was constantly insisting that the U.S. make extraordinary efforts to circumvent European countries' unwillingness to ship arms to Israel."

"Golda Meir said, 'God intended for Arthur Goldberg to be an American rather than an Israeli, because he did more to save Israel than virtually any other living figure,'" Dershowitz recounted.

POPE URGES CHRISTIANS TO CHANGE THEIR NEGATIVE VIEWS ABOUT JEWS

By Ruth E. Gruber

ROME, Jan. 21 (JTA) -- Christians must change their negative attitudes toward Jews if relations between the two faiths are to improve, Pope John Paul II said last week.

The pontiff's remark was contained in a message issued during a "Day of Judaism" organized last week by the Roman Catholic clergy in Italy.

In what is to become an annual event, Jan. 17 was set aside by the Italian Catholic Church as a special day to foster dialogue with the Jews. The event preceded a weeklong period devoted to encouraging Christian unity.

It is believed to be the first time the Catholic hierarchy in any country has undertaken such an initiative.

The pope's message was made public by Bishop Clemente Riva during a conference on Christian-Jewish relations that culminated the Day of Judaism last Wednesday night.

Panelists at the conference included Riva; Rome's chief rabbi, Elio Toaff; Tullia Zevi, president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities; and Maria Vingiani, president of the church's ecumenical organization.

"The hall was packed. People were standing," Zevi reported.

Riva told the meeting that the pontiff authorized him to convey his greetings and the message that the day must represent the beginning of a change of mentality for Christians.

"Among Christians there is still too much diffidence, too many misconceptions," he said.

"Negative sentiments like anti-Semitism or historical prejudices are hard to die out," he added, noting that among the most tenacious of all was "the infamous accusation against the Jewish people for the death of Jesus."

The collective guilt of Jews was expunged by *Nostra Aetate* (Our Times), the historic proclamation of the Catholic Church at the Second Vatican Council in 1965.

But church leaders admitted that one reason for establishing the Day of Judaism was because despite the passage of 25 years, the teachings of *Nostra Aetate* are still not well known among Catholics at large.